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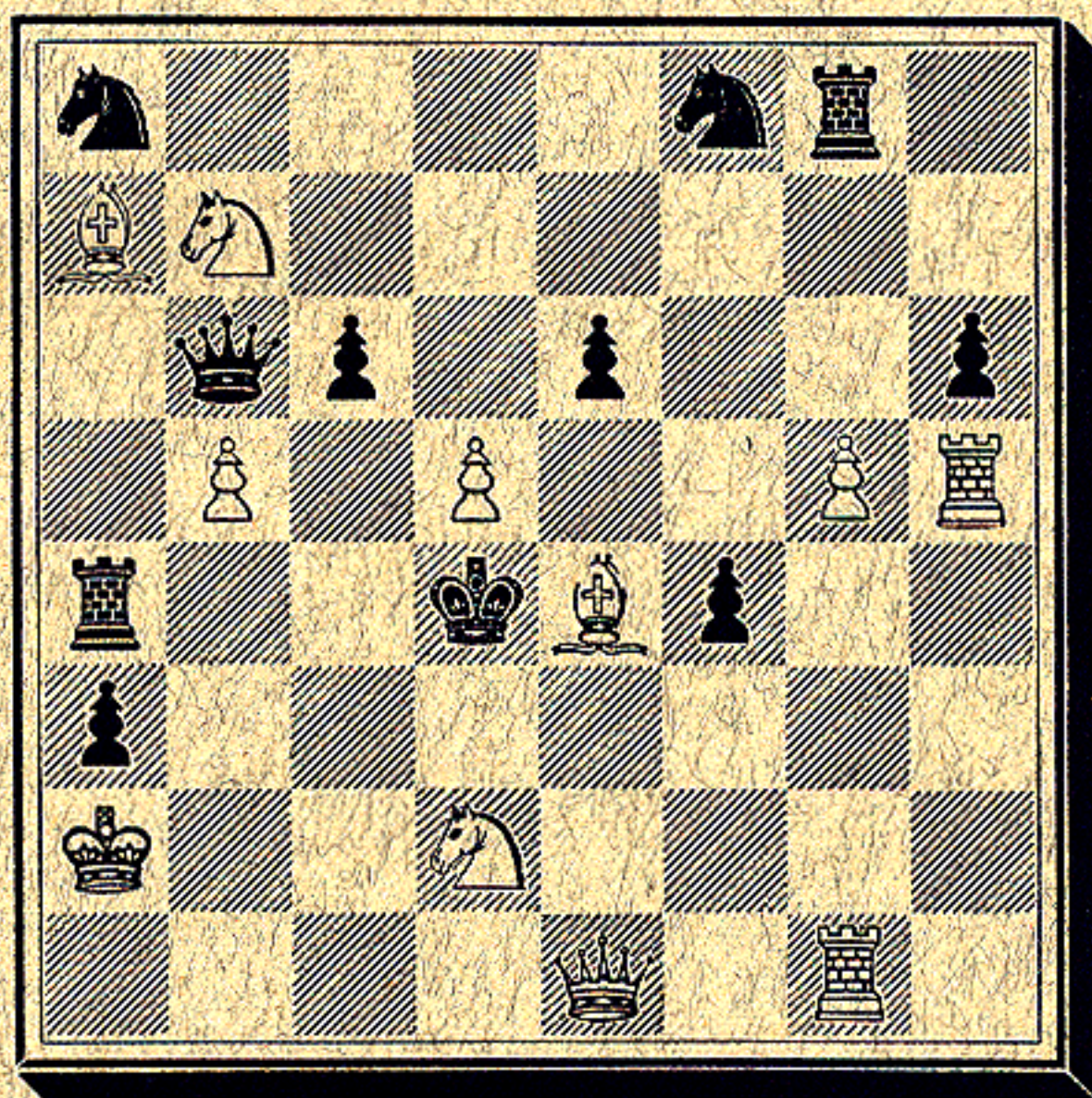
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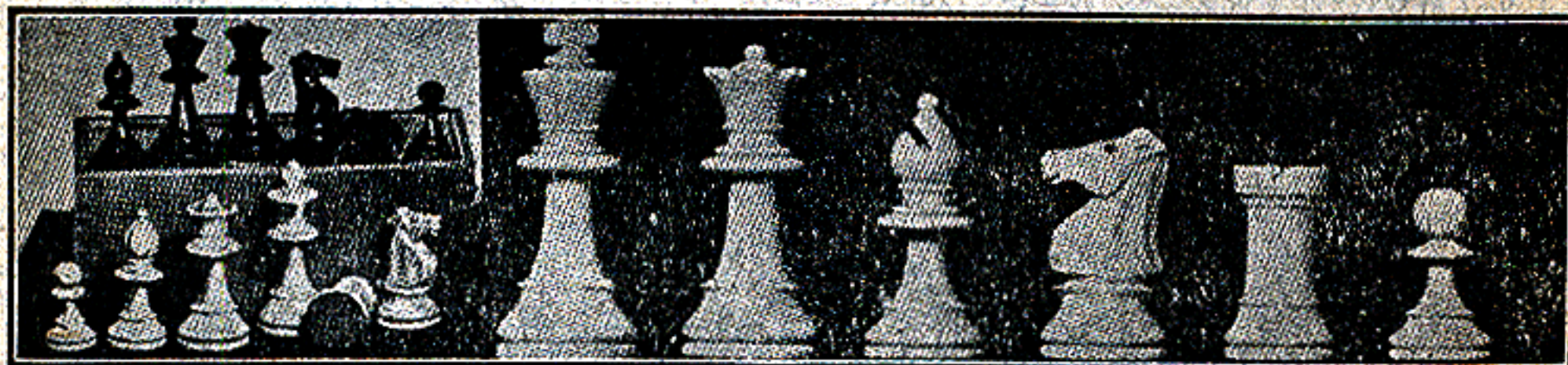
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"Time Marches On"

To us birthdays are always red letter days. They are milestones on the highway of life at which we pause for a moment to look back upon the past and collect our energies for renewed efforts in the future.

This issue marks the beginning of our fifth year of service to American chess. It is a year of promise. The interest in chess is greater than ever before. It is manifest in the numerous new clubs that are springing up, in our rising subscription list, and in the shortage of chess equipment in the American market.

We have always endeavored to keep abreast of the times. The present trend is unmistakable, and as a result we greet the new year with two steps that should prove of deep interest to chess-players.

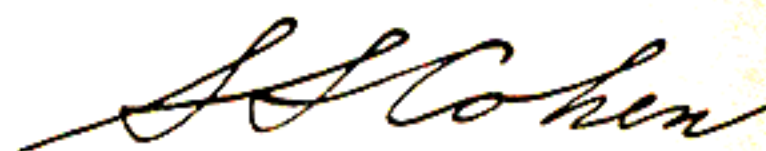
A Significant Opening Move

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Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Columns 1 to 4

In a game played at Leningrad 1936 between Iljin-Genewsky and Löwenfisch, White introduced what seems to have been a prepared variation (after 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-QB4, Kt-Kt3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3, 5 P-B4, PxP; 6 BPxP, Kt-B3) by playing:

7 Kt-B3 B-Kt5

It has been taken for granted that this move automatically refutes the unusual Kt move (instead of the almost obligatory 7 B-K3). But White has a surprise reply:

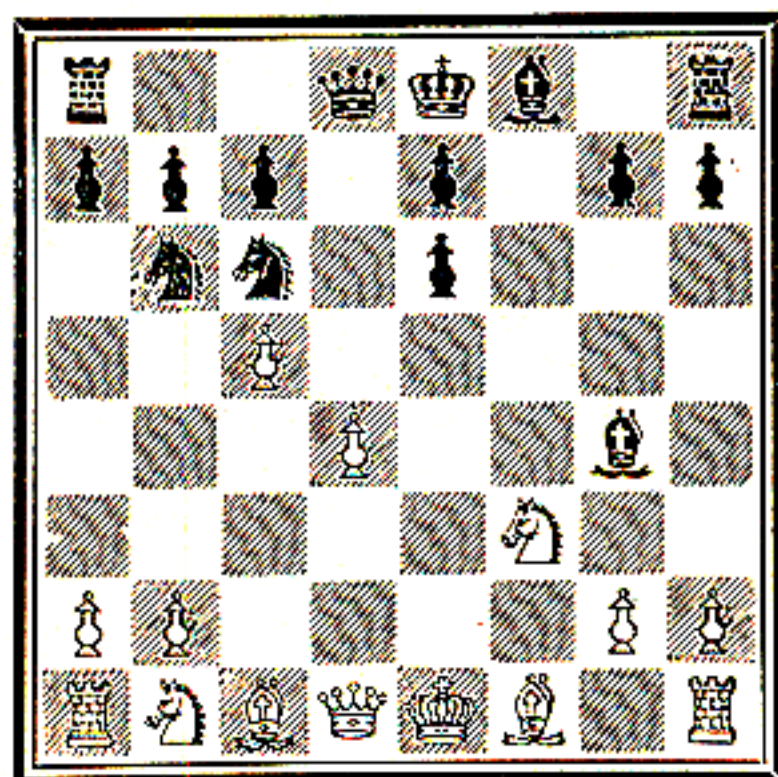
8 P-K6! PxP

Not 8 . . . BxP?; 9 P-Q5!

9 P-B5

Now the game becomes extremely complicated.

Lowenfisch



Iljin-Genewsky

9 Kt-Q4

Iljin-Genewsky analyzes the alternatives in Schachmatny as follows:

I 9 . . . Kt-B1; 10 B-QKt5, BxKt; 11 QxB, Q-Q4; 12 Kt-Q2, P-KKt3; 13 O-O, QxQ (if 13 . . . B-R3; 14 BxKtch, PxP; 15 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 16 Kt-B3 is in White's favor); 14 KtxQ, B-Kt2; 15 B-K3, P-QR3 (on 15 . . . O-O; 16 B-QB4, Kt-Q1; 17 Kt-Kt5 would be troublesome); 16 B-QB4, P-K4; 17 PxP, KtxP; 18 KtxKt, BxKt; 19 QR-Q1 and White has the better game (on 19 . . . B-B3; 20 B-B4! is very strong.—F. R.)

II 9 . . . Kt-Q2; 10 B-K2 (10 B-QB4, BxKt; 11 PxP, P-K4; 12 Q-Kt3 would be too wild, as Black could relieve the pressure with 12 . . . P-K3! 13 BxP, Q-R5ch followed by . . . KtxQP.—F. R.), P-K4; 11 O-O, PxP; 12 Kt-Kt5, BxB; 13 QxB, Kt(Q2)-K4 (if 13 . . . P-K4; 14 Kt-K6 White has the better game after 14 . . . Q-Kt1; 15 Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 16 Q-B3—or 14 . . . Q-R5? 15 KtxPch, K-Q1; 16 B-Kt5ch!—or 14 . . . Q-K2; 15 KtxPch, K-Q1; 16 B-Kt5, Kt-B3; 17 Kt-Q5, QxP; 18 KtxKt and wins); 14 Kt-K6, Q-Q2; 15 Q-R5ch, Kt-Kt3 (15 . . . P-Kt3 is refuted by 16 QxP!!); 16 KtxB, RxKt; 17 RxRch, KxR; 18

QxP, Q-K3 (if 18 . . . K-B2; 19 B-R6, R-KKt1; 20 Kt-Q2 followed by R-B1ch); 19 B-Q2, K-B2; 20 Kt-R3, R-R1; 21 R-B1ch, K-K1 (Why not 21 . . . Q-B3?—S.S.C.); 22 QxP with advantage:

Subsequently, Lowenfisch analysed the possibility 9 . . . BxKt; 10 QxB, KtxP; 11 Q-B2, Kt-R5! (if 11 . . . Kt-B1; 12 B-QB4 followed by O-O with a strong attack); 12 B-K3 in Schachmatny.

From this point, he gives the two following interesting continuations:

I 12 . . . Kt-B4; 13 B-Kt5ch, P-B3; 14 BxKt, Q-Q6. Now Black must regain the piece, but after 15 B-Q2, Q-K5ch; 16 Q-K2, QxB; 17 O-O White has ample compensation for the Pawns sacrificed.

II 12 . . . Q-Q2; 13 Kt-B3 (if 13 BxKt, O-O-O regains the piece), KtxKt; 14 PxKt, Kt-B4; 15 R-Q1, Q-R5; 16 B-K2 and Black will have difficulty in getting his K into safety.

Another Russian player, Sorokin, has, however, suggested a line of play which seems to release Black from his difficulties by means of a vigorous counter-attack, thus: 9 . . . P-K4! (this is analogous to the line of play adopted by Euwe against Alekhine, analysed in the October issue of *The Chess Review*); 10 PxKt, P-K5; 11 P-KR3, B-R4; 12 P-KKt4, PxKt; 13 PxB, P-K4! Sorokin leaves off at this point. Black seems to have a winning attack, to judge from the following variations:

I 14 QxP, KtxP; 15 Q-B2, B-Kt5ch followed by . . . R-KB1 and wins.

II 14 B-K3, KPxP (the simplest); 15 B-B2, B-Kt5ch; 16 Kt-Q2, Q-K2ch and wins.

III 14 P-KR4, B-Kt5ch with a very strong attack.

10 B-QKt5	Q-Q2
11 QKt-Q2	P-KKt3!
12 Q-R4	B-Kt2

Just in time to meet the murderous threat of Kt-K5.

13 Kt-K5	BxKt
14 PxP	Kt-K6!
15 Q-K4

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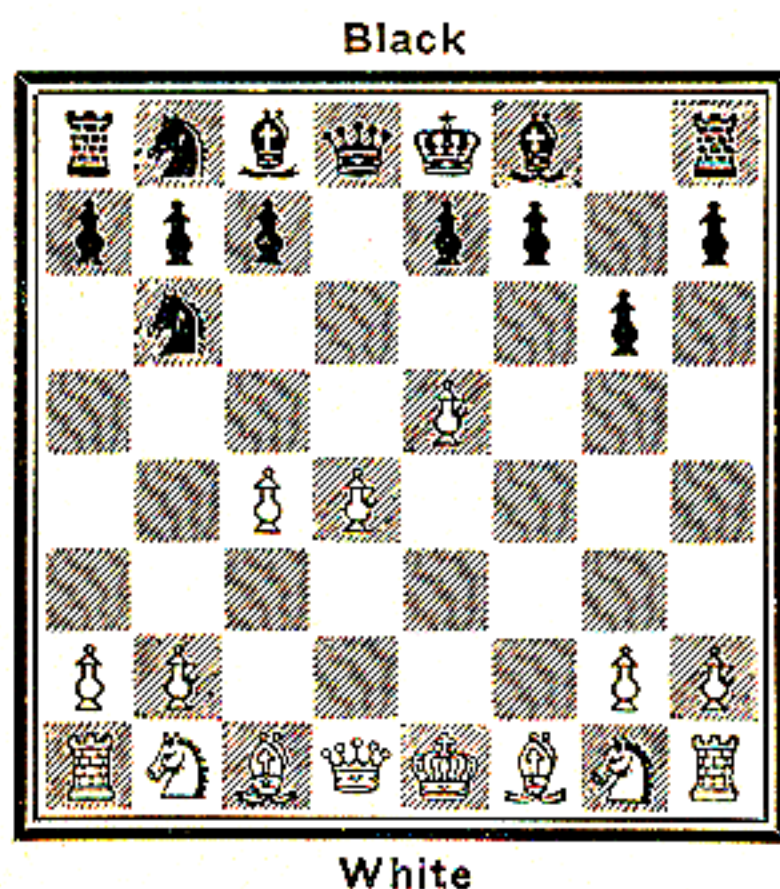
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On 15 K-B2 Iljin-Genewsky gives the weird continuation 15 . . . Kt-Q8ch; 16 K-Kt3 (if 16 RxKt, BxR; 17 QxB, Q-Q5ch and Black seizes the attack), O-O; 17 BxKt, PxP; 18 P-KR3, Kt-B7! 19 R-B1, Q-Q4! with a winning attack for Black.

15	Q-Q5!
16 BxKtch	PxB
17 QxQ	Kt-B7ch
18 K-B2	KtxQ

And though Black ultimately lost the game, his present position is satisfactory (19 Kt-Kt3, Kt-B7; 20 QR-Kt1, B-B4; 21 B-Q2, KR-B1; 22 K-Kt3, O-O-O etc.

Another move which has not been considered in routine analyses (after 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-QB4, Kt-Kt3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3; 5 P-B4, PxP; 6 BPxP) is . . . P-KKt3. The neglect to which this move has been subjected is rather surprising, as it seems the most logical at Black's disposal, with respect to the idea of attacking White's center, in conjunction with an attack from the other flank by . . . P-QB4.



I quote from the only two games in which (to my knowledge) this line of play has been adopted:

I. Opocensky—Réti (Marienbad 1925)

7 B-K3	B-Kt2
8 Kt-Q2	P-QB4
9 PxP	Kt(Kt3)-Q2
10 P-K6	. . . . .

This is the best use to which the KP can be put, since it has become untenable. Black will be a P ahead, but it is doubled and isolated and his K's position is a bit shaky.

10	PxP
11 Q-B2	Kt-QB3
12 KKt-B3	Q-R4
13 B-K2	KtxP
14 O-O	P-K4

This is too risky. Black should castle, answering 15 P-QR3 with . . . Kt-Q2.

15 Kt-R4!

Now Black is in difficulties. He cannot castle, and KtxP is threatened.

15	Kt-Q5
16 BxKt	PxB

17 QR-Q1?

This allows Black to extricate himself. In the Tournament Book, Gunsberg points out an extremely interesting line: 17 KtxP! P-Q6 (the move that Réti must have relied on); 18 BxP, KtxB; 19 KtxR (not 19 QxKt, Q-Kt3ch), Q-B4ch; 20 K-R1, Kt-B7ch; 21 RxKt, QxR; 22 R-KB1, Q-R5; 23 Kt-B7, B-B3; 24 P-KKt3! Q-R4; 25 Kt-Q6ch etc.

17	Q-Kt3
18 P-QKt4	P-Q6!

There followed: 19 BxP, KtxB dis ch; 20 P-B5, QxKtP; 21 Kt-Kt3 (21 QxKt was better, for if 21 . . . QxKt?? 22 Kt-B3, Q-R4; 23 Q-Q8ch, K-B2; 24 Kt-Kt5 mate), Kt-Kt7; 22 KtxP, KtxR; 23 KtxR, BxKt; 24 QxKt, B-Kt5 and White resigned 8 moves later.

II. Dr. Lasker—Bernstein (New York 1926)

7 B-K3	B-Kt2
8 Kt-QB3	P-QB4
9 PxP	Kt(Kt3)-Q2
10 P-K6	PxP
11 Kt-B3	Q-R4
12 R-B1	KtxP
13 B-Q4	P-K4

. O-O would retain the P, but would enable White to blockade the KP by controlling K5. At all events the text is more prudent.

14 KtxP	BxKt
15 BxB	Kt-Q6ch
16 BxKt	QxBch
17 Q-K2	Kt-B3
18 O-O	QxQ

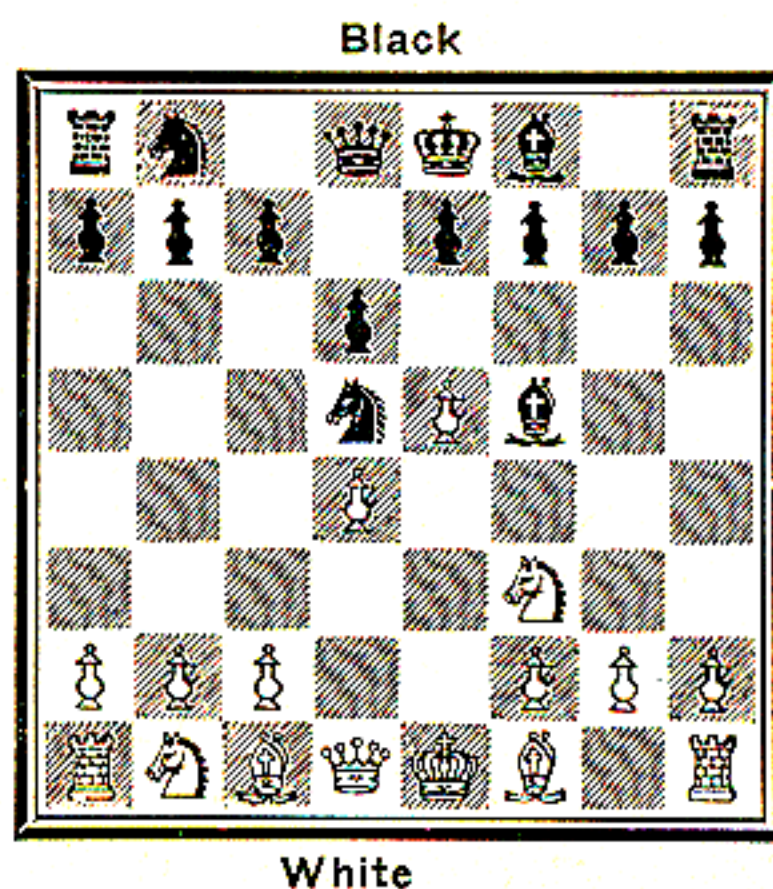
And Black will develop his B followed by . . . O-O-O, with a good game.

These two games establish the validity of the K fianchetto, and entitle this line of play to mention in the "books."

Column 12

This column easily slides over a number of mooted points which have been the subject of heated controversy.

After the opening moves 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-Q4, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, no mention is made of the possibility 4 . . . B-B4. This move is definitely inferior, but it looks plausible and it is not at all clear at first glance just why it should have disappeared from master play.



The first point to be noticed is this: when Black adopts this defense, he is almost invariably playing for a win. Now suppose White answers 4 . . . B-B4 with 5 Kt-R4: there is really nothing better than to retreat 5 . . . B-B1 and then if 6 Kt-KB3, B-B4 (assuming that Black is convinced that this is his best move); 7 Kt-R4 and the game might very well be given up as a draw! This line of play occurred only once (A. Steiner—Grünfeld, Budapest 1926), but after 5 . . . B-B1 Steiner, being an aggressive player, disdained the draw and the game continued:

6 P-KB4	P-K3	10 B-Q3	P-QB4
7 Kt-KB3	B-K2	11 O-O	P-B5
8 Kt-B3?	KtxKt	12 B-K2	Kt-B3
9 PxKt	P-Q4		

with advantage to Black—another instance of the likelihood of obtaining the inferior game after refusing a draw!

However, a simple and effective way of answering 4 . . . B-B4 is 5 B-Q3! A game Bogolubow—Tarrasch, Breslau 1925, continued:

5 B-Kt3?

Relatively better is 5 . . . Q-Q2—or . . . BxB, both of which lines are fairly certain to transpose into each other.

6 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
7 BxB	RPxB
8 P-K6!	. . . . .

Black seems to have overlooked this move—or underestimated its force.

8 P-B3

To prevent Kt-Kt5, which would be the reply to . . . PxP.

9 Q-Q3

And Black's game, even at this early stage, is already compromised. There followed: 9 . . . Q-B1; 10 QxPch, K-Q1; 11 Q-B7 (threatening Kt-R4!) and White won very quickly.

A better move, after 5 B-Q3, is . . . Q-Q2, and for some time this was considered the proper reply. However, this move is likewise discredited nowadays because of the continuation of the game Becker—Grünfeld, Vienna 1927:

6 O-O Kt-QB3

Grünfeld had relied on the move recommended up to this time: 6 . . . Kt-Kt5; but during the game he noticed that White could simply play 7 BxB, QxB; 8 P-B3! and if . . . Kt-B7; 8 Kt-R4, Q-K5; 9 Kt-Q2 with a decided advantage. But the text also brings difficulties in its train.

7 P-B4!	BxB
8 QxB	Kt-Kt3
9 PxP	. . . . .

This simple move is most embarrassing for Black: 9 . . . QxP is of course out of the question because of 10 P-B5; while on 9 . . . BPxP Grünfeld gives 10 Q-K2, P-Kt3; 11 P-Q5, Kt-R4; 12 Kt-R3, B-Kt2; 13 B-K3 and P-QKt4 will win the Kt.

(To be continued)

To the Chess Players of America

With the New Year the American Chess Federation is inaugurating its second annual membership drive. The month of January will see the publication of the Second Yearbook of the A. C. F., comprising the Book of the Philadelphia tournament.

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Alekhine—Euwe, 1937

"THE MAKING OF A CHAMPION"

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

With a return match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine and Dr. Max Euwe definitely assured, much will be written about the personalities of the contestants and the probable outcome.

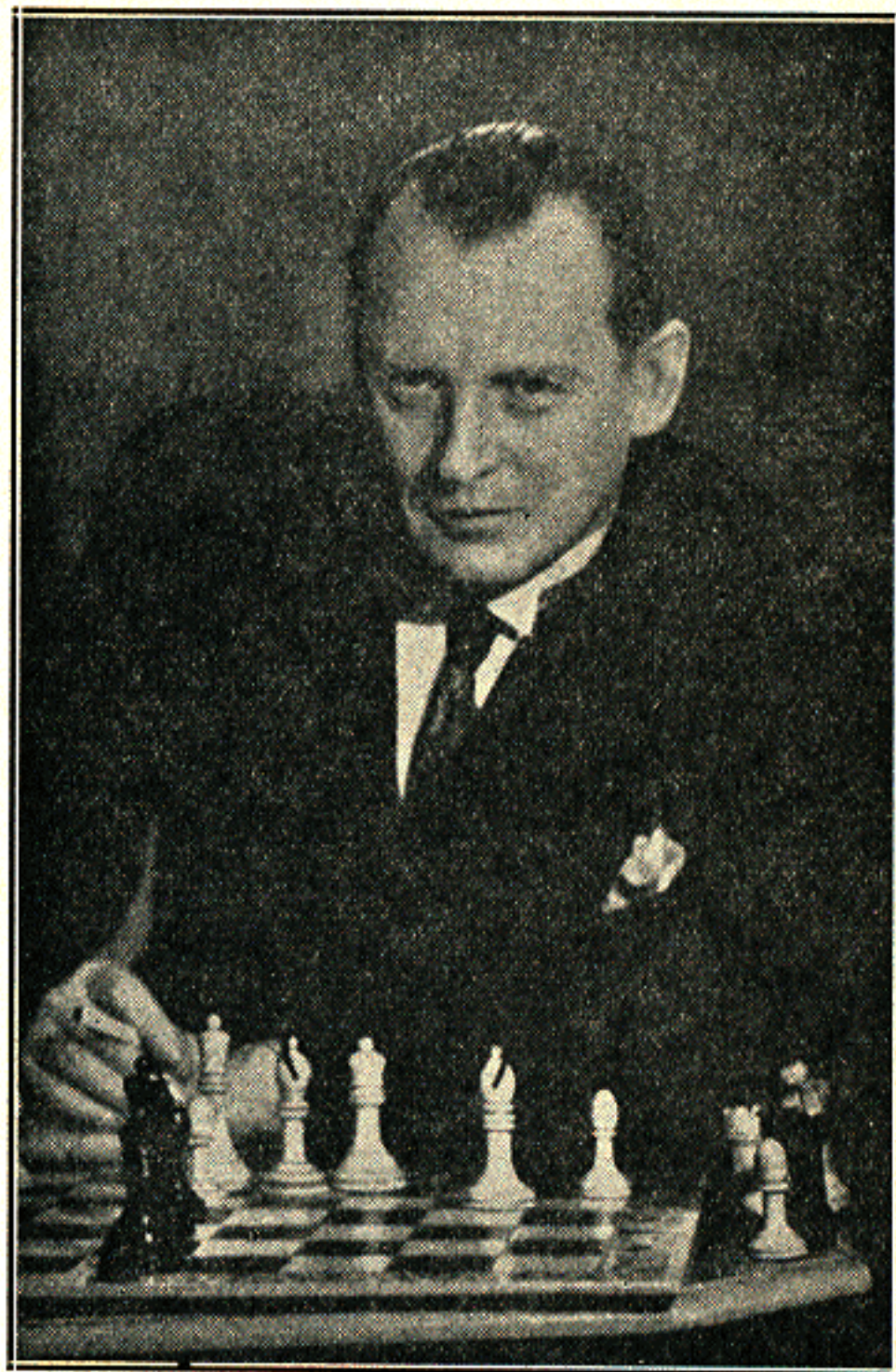
The victory of Dr. Euwe in the first match (not the actual first between these men) by the practical score of 10-8 and 12 draws (for the final game assuredly was his), was without doubt a distinct surprise—and possibly a shock—to the chess world. Even to a higher degree than in the defeat of Capablanca in 1927, the experts felt the crumbling of a legend of invincibility that had grown up about the champion. In the former instance the feeling was buttressed by a record that became impressive as early as 1909—but not until 1921 was Capa's supremacy definitely accepted.

And it may be remarked in passing that when Capa was sweeping everything before him in rapid and simultaneous play, it was difficult for his contemporaries to understand fully the statements of the older experts that Lasker in his early years had seemed equally unbeatable. At Havana in 1921 the odds were sharply in favor of the title-holder with much sage comment about Lasker's coldly calculating and scientific style. All of this, and more beside, must have been in his mind, when at the close of the match he used the phrase, "Sic transit gloria mundi."

At any rate the next six years sufficed to nourish the belief that the new champion stood apart from master and grandmaster—an idea that harmonized with the Cuban's personality and professional attitude. It was grounded in the vague word "genius" and achieved acceptance by the force of the concept of youthful precocity grown to maturity. It was aided by the very score of the victory of Havana, 4-0-8, and was established by the apparent inability of any master to win a single game from him.

Capa in a sense ruled by divine right, and the average expert was awed by the yawning chasm between his own technique, laboriously acquired, and the god-given gifts of the champion. The term "Capablanca fright" has already been referred to in these pages.

Alekhine destroyed that myth at Buenos Aires, and demonstrated—no matter what the future may hold for Capa—that he was vulnerable and made his full quota of errors of tactics and strategy. This he had already proven to



DR. ALEXANDER ALEKHINE

his own satisfaction, as is indicated by his remarkable preface to the Book of the New York Tourney, (1927). But his own resumé of the title match contained in his "Auf dem Wege zur Weltmeisterschaft," which stresses his own superiority, also reveals to the analyst the precarious margin by which the title was won. The actual score of 6-3-25, loses its significance not merely by reference to the games that Capa should have won. We may note that he should have scored the 5th game, and that the ending was precisely of the type he had almost invariably won. Or we can point to the drawn 17th game where Alekhine comments, after his opponent's 25th, that with another move he, as white, would have expected to win. Or to the 27th that was a clear win on the 37th move and a draw on the 38th, and which he should "deservedly" have won.

But more striking than these instances of the "breaks" of the game, are Alekhine's notes to the games that he won. These annotations, which are unequalled for their depth and clarity, show how the fortunes of war shifted from side to side as successive inaccuracies of both

masters failed to grasp the opportunities that arose. Far from convincing us that a definite superiority was shown by Alekhine, we are left with the impression that perfect chess is a mirage, and that under a time limit mistakes are inevitable. That both sides erred uniformly, that Capa missed more chances, and that his own mistakes were more costly. That all in all Alekhine *had an edge*.

All of which is far removed from the usual significance of the world champion in the world of sport. And from much of the generalities that merely rationalize the final result of a match. Certainly we should be rid of the notion that at any time or place there is one super-master.

Rather with the closeness of the score by which Alekhine lost his title in mind, we can obtain a better appraisal of his chances by studying carefully his fine record since 1927. Certainly in that period (1927-1936) which was definitely his own, he established his pre-eminence upon a basis that seemed secure indefinitely. In those 8 years he set up a record of victories that speaks for itself. More important, he assumed without challenge the difficult role of preceptor to the chess world. As many a master averred—he knew more about the game than any other player, living or dead—a boast Capa had once made.

Withal there was no suggestion of an academic taint, but the composite picture of native talent augmented by unending study and a grand passion for the game that finds no parallel in chess history since Steinitz. Rugged strength and unbridled imagination. All the gifts of Capablanca—youthful precocity, with an added something, something beyond the scientific approach of a Lasker—a search for truth on the chess-board—and unflagging zeal and enthusiasm in the quest.

So the experts paid tribute to the new divinity. Even as late as last month a noted critic drew his conclusions from the play at Nottingham (B. C. M., December 1936):

"Thus more than one spectator at Nottingham, (and by spectator I mean more than looker-on) came away with the impression that there is still only one great, creative chess-player extant. Alekhine remains for these 'the chess-players' chess-player,' and his standards are not excelled at Nottingham. His ill-luck consisted in the attack of nerves . . . He received no gifts throughout the tournament . . . Compared with his performance, others were relatively lucky . . ."

Evidently the impress of Alekhine's victories during the last few years will not easily fade. As early as November 25th, 1935, when he still lead Euwe by the score of 5-3 and 2 draws, Dr.

Lasker was led to ask: "What has happened to Alekhine?", noting particularly his loss of the 10th game and its extraordinary opening.

The answer which Dr. Lasker gave was that the champion had had too much success.

"In his long, uninterrupted career of victory, he has got out of the habit of losing, and so has become uncritical, because loss alone fosters the critical attitude. From inspired artistry he had turned more and more to virtuosity, and already in his second match against Bogolubow he had exceeded the bounds of the permissible as a virtuoso of struggle, which involves also the fading of the divine spark."

There is food for thought in this opinion and in its suggestion that in chess, as in other fields, victory contains in itself the seeds of defeat, and that initial defeat is the spur to ultimate victory. But even before this match the late C. S. Howell, whose critical gifts are worthy of more wide-spread recognition, had frequently emphasized certain aspects of Alekhine's play to indicate that he was still the great "experimenter," who had by no means found certainty on the chess board. At times he pointed to an apparent lack of self-confidence, the doubts of a great artist who realized fully the pitfalls of his calling.

A better perspective is obtainable by a mere recital of his performances since 1927, when at Kecskemet in a strong field he gained first prize with 8-8-no losses. This immediately preceded the match at Buenos Aires, and showed him at the top of his form. The importance of this victory cannot be underestimated. As he himself writes*:

"Naturally, I was pleased neither by my play against Dr. Euwe (in their first match), nor with my performance at the New York Tourney of 1927. My match with Capablanca was now an accomplished fact, and was the immediate business of the hour. Was all the effort which I had devoted for many years to perfecting my game to prove fruitless? Was my style finally clear? Would my experience stand the test? Was my judgment sound? I was anxious to see whether I had retained that which had been so laboriously acquired, and hence I accepted gladly the invitation to Kecskemet although only about six weeks remained before my departure to Buenos Aires. Soon I was convinced that I played with keen perception and insight, and with the same ease as at Baden-Baden."

And now merely to summarize: Bradley Beach, 1929, 8½-½ (the half-point to Kashdan); San Remo, 1930, 13 wins, 2 draws (one of the most astounding scores of all time); Hamberg International, 1930, 9-0-0; Prague, 1931, 10-1-7; Bled, 1931, 15-0-11 (only Capa was absent).

*In "Auf dem Wege Zur Weltmeisterschaft."

Our Readers' Column

To the Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW:

Permit me to make the following suggestion.

A very interesting modification would arise in the present game of chess if the pawn, which, on promoting, now becomes any piece at the option of the player, were to become by promotion automatically *the piece appropriate to the file on which it is promoted*. Thus, a pawn promoted to B8 would automatically become a bishop; to Q8, a queen, etc. The exception would be the King's file, where a pawn promoted would become any piece at the player's choice.

It has been the complaint of some modern chess masters that the present game of chess is not difficult enough for them; and of others that the existing theory of openings is so exhaustive that a new game should be devised. The foregoing suggestion does not alter any of the pieces, moves, or initial formation of the game; but it would have the effect of both altering the opening theory and also making the play more abstruse.

The principal effect would be twofold:

- (1) To render the pawns on the whole of less strength relative to the pieces, on account of their lower average promoted value.
- (2) To render each pawn different in potential value, and particularly to change that value with each capture.

The effect (1) would alter opening theory (thus the Max Lange would become more difficult for both sides); would render the sacrifice of a piece proportionally a more serious matter, particularly in the ending; and in general would add emphasis to the strength of the pieces rather than of the pawns.

The effect (2) would be to add complications. These would be particularly evident in the end-game. Thus a position with one minor piece and a number of pawns against one minor piece and an equal number of pawns would not be drawn simply for the same arithmetical considerations that dominate under present conditions. A passed QP would win against two passed pawns in the wing. The sacrifice of a piece for a pawn would not be met simply by the counter-sacrifice of a piece for a pawn, where the pawns were of different kind. The advance of a pawn through capture might detract from its value in excess of the equivalent of the captured piece; for example, a pawn on Q7 capturing a bishop on B8.

These complications would make the end-game even

London, 1932, 7-0-4; Berne, 1932, 7-0-4; Pasadena, 1932, Folkestone, 1933, Paris, 1933, Hastings and Zurich in 1934. In the first he slips to second place, but in the second achieves one of his great triumphs. Finally Warsaw, 1935.

These are the high-lights, representing the ultimate in "form," the perfection of all the many qualities needed to win in master-play. Such a record is beyond carping criticism. Such an artist is capable of the finest effort. But not invincible because other gifted players have devoted their lives to the game, and the final result will hinge on many other factors.

(Mr. Winkelman's next article will review the career of Dr. Euwe.)

of numerically equal forces as fertile as the present middle-game. The entire game would be affected by the emphasis added to the center pawns. Because center pawns, moreover, to realize their greater potential value in the ending, would need to reach the eighth rank still in the center, the tendency of counter-play against the center to concentrate at the flank would be emphasized. These strategic tendencies would continue present trends, which are toward a positive center for the aggressor, and defense against it from the wings.

The objection might be raised to the idea that it would complicate chiefly the end-game, which is already difficult enough. But the difficulties of the present end-game are principally those of determining whether a given margin of superiority is enough to win, or only to draw. This state of affairs results, as already noted, from the arithmetical factor, whereby counting alone of pawns and moves determines so much. The complications which would be introduced into this situation by differentiated and plastic potential values for the pawns would be such as to multiply the possibilities of winning, rather than the tendency of present complications, which is to divide them.

This suggestion is made to meet the demand, often expressed, for some modification that would get away from the cut and dried conduct of much-studied procedures. The modification does not alter the game so much as free it from a limitation of detail which deeply affects the whole game. Perhaps chess-players as a whole do not realize to what extent the end-game provides the frame within which all other phases of the game have to function. This freeing of the end-game from arithmetical limitations would have the effect of opening up new possibilities throughout the game.

New York, N. Y.

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Plachutta Interference in the Endgame

By TH. C. L. KOK

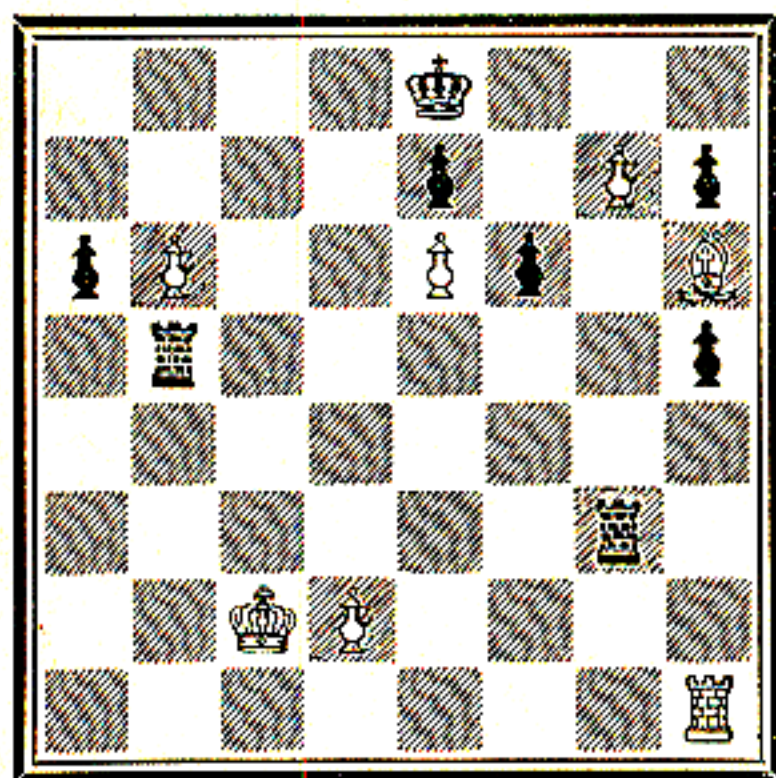
(Continued from December)

SECTION II

A *critical move* is one in which a piece, located on the wrong side of the critical square (the square on which the interference takes place), moves to the other side of that square. An example, No. 7, will clarify this.

NO. 7. Th. C. L. KOK
Tijdschrift - May, 1936

Black



White

White to Play and Win

White's KKt5 is the intersection square of the black rooks' lines of force, therefore this square is the critical square. For the application of the Plachutta interference theme the rook on the KKt file is on the right side of the intersection square, and the other black rook is on the wrong side.

This becomes clear if White plays immediately 1 B-Kt5. If Black captures with the R on the QKt file then White wins: 1 . . . R (QKt)xB; 2 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, RxQ; 3 P-Kt7, etc. However, if Black takes with the R on the KKt file there is no winning continuation: 1 . . . R (KKt)xB; 2 RxP, K-Q1!; 3 P-Kt7, K-B2.

The solution is therefore 1 RxP! The threat is 2 B-Kt5 followed by 3 P-Kt8 (Q) mate. 1 . . . K-Q1 does not work now because of 2 RxR, PxR; 3 P-Kt7, K-B2; 4 B-B4ch, etc. Black *must* accept the sacrifice, and with 1 . . . RxR his R crosses the critical square, thus making the *critical move*. Now the idea does work. White plays 2 B-Kt5! and we have two main variations:

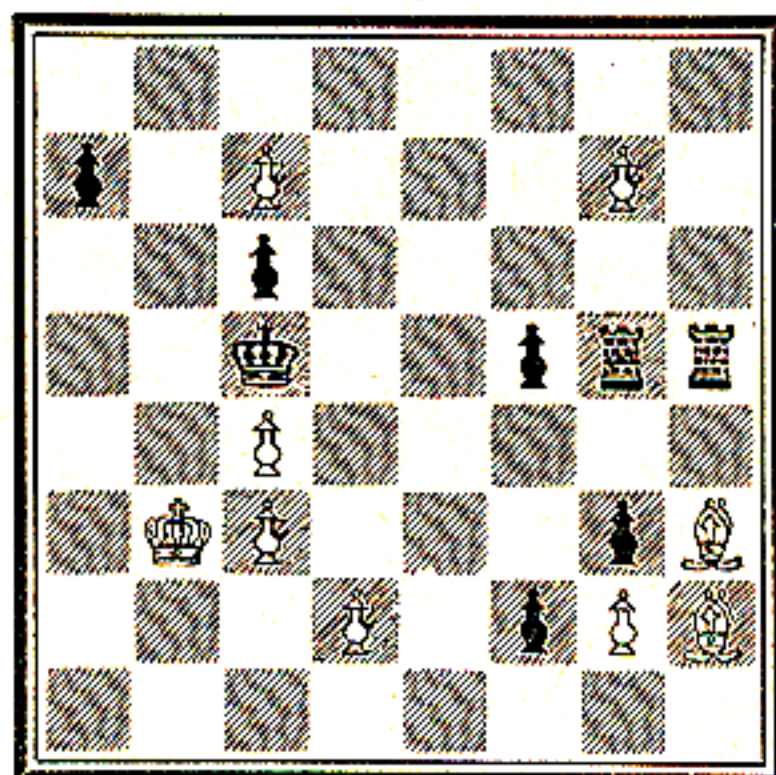
VARIATION A: 2 . . . R (Kt)xB; 3 P-Kt7, R-QB4ch; 4 K-Q3 (best), R (R)-Q4ch; 5 K-K2, R-K4ch; 6 K-Q1! and wins.

VARIATION B: 2 . . . R (R)xB; 3 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, RxQ; 4 P-Kt7, K-B1; 5 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, K-Kt2; 6 QxR (Kt3)ch and wins.

Even when one of the rooks prevents a mate threat such as in Nos. 1 to 3, (see *The Chess Review* for November and December, 1936), critical moves can occur. In No. 8 a critical move takes place along the file, and in No. 9 along the rank.

NO. 8. Th. C. L. KOK
Tijdschrift - May, 1936

Black



White

White to Play and Win

Solution to No. 8:

1 P-B8 (Kt)!!

The threat is 2 P-Q4mate. 1 P-B8 (Q) leads to nothing. Black answers 1 . . . P-B8 (Q) and threatens perpetual check on QKt8 and QR8. e. g.: 2 P-Q4ch, K-Q3!; or 2 Q-KB8ch, K-Kt3; 3 P-B5ch, K-Kt2! Therefore:

1 . . . R-R5
2 BxKtP

Threatening B-Q6mate and also BxP (B2).

2 . . . R (Kt)xB

The critical move. If instead 2 . . . RxQBP; 3 BxP (B2)ch, K-Q4 (or 3 . . . K-Kt4; 4 Kt-Q6ch followed by 5 KtxR); 4 Kt-K7ch, K-K3; 5 KxR and wins. If 5 . . . KxKt?; 6 B-R4, etc.

3 B-Kt4! R (Kt)xB

If . . . R (R)xB; 4 P-Kt8 (Q), RxQ; 5 P-Q4mate.

4 P-Q4ch RxQP
5 P-Kt8 (Q) RxP
6 Q-KB8ch K-Kt4

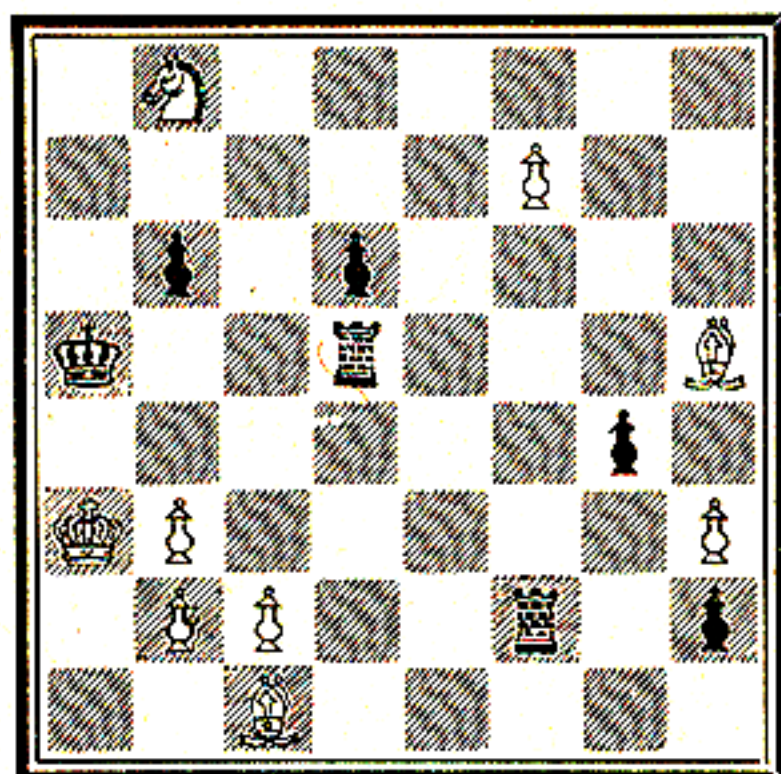
Of course not 6 . . . K-Q4?; 7 QxPmate.

7 Kt-Q6ch K-R3
8 Q-QB8ch K-Kt3
9 KtxRch RxKt
10 QxKBP and wins

NO. 9. Th. C. L. KOK

Tijdschrift - May, 1936

Black



White

White to Play and Win

Solution to No. 9:

1 P-Kt4ch K-Kt4
2 P-Kt3

The threat is P-B4mate. On 2 . . . RxQBP follows 3 P-B8(Q), R-R7ch!; 4 KxR, P-R8(Q); 5 Q-K8ch, KxP; 6 Q-R4ch and 7 Q-QB4mate. If 2 . . . R-QB4; 3 BxP! not PxR. The best defense is:

2 R-Q5
3 BxP

Threatening 4 B-Q7mate. 3 . . . RxKtP does not help, 4 B-Q7ch, wins one of the rooks and at the same time prevents the queening of the black RP due to control of the square QB6.

3 RxB

The critical move. White may not capture this rook because there would follow simply 4 . . . P-Q4.

4 B-B4! R(B)xB

If . . . R(Kt)xB; 5 P-B8(Q), etc.

5 P-B4ch RxQBP
6 P-B8(Q) P-R8(Q)

White is still behind in material but wins nevertheless due to the bad position of the Black King.

7 Q-K8ch

Not 7 Q-B5ch, R-B4; 8 Q-Q3ch, R(B)-B5; 9 PxRch, RxP; 10 Q-B5ch, R-B4; 11 Q-Q7ch, K-B5 and escapes.

7	R-B3	11 QxRch	QxQ
8 Q-K2ch	R(B)-B5	12 KtxQ	KxKt
9 PxRch	RxP	13 P-R4 and wins	
10 Q-K8ch	R-B3		

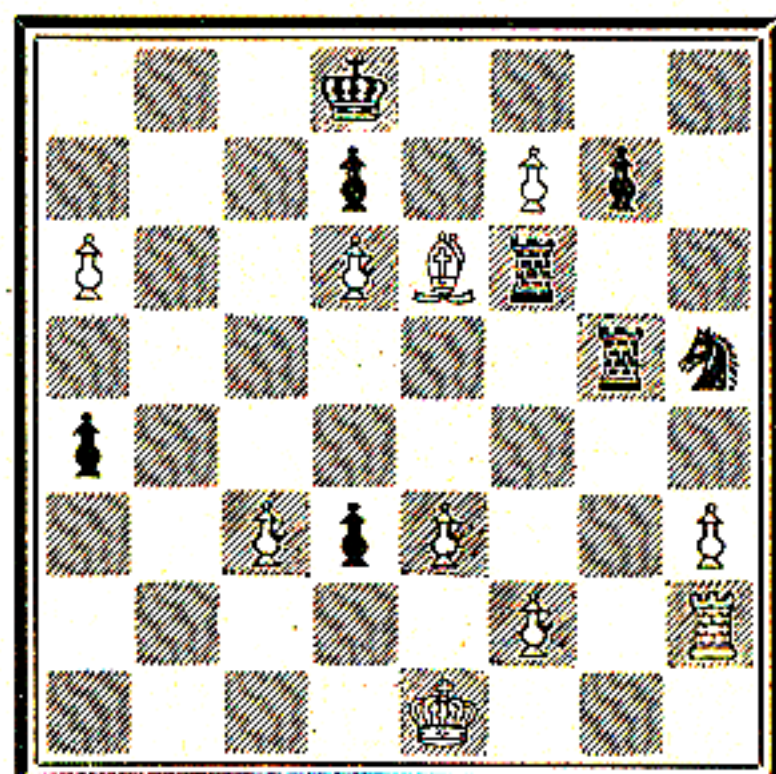
The Black King must now go to the KR file to stop the White Pawn and this gives White the opportunity to capture first the QP and then the KtP, winning with his own KtP. One notices that not many of the pieces originally present have survived.

In No. 10 both black rooks make a critical move. The rook on the KB file is on the wrong side of the intersection square. The solution:

NO. 10. Th. C. L. KOK

Tijdschrift - May, 1936

Black



White

White to Play and Win

1 R-Kt2!

If 1 . . . RxR, White's QRP will queen. Therefore:

1 R-R4

Now this rook also stands on the wrong side of the intersection square; the move is the opposite of a critical move and is therefore called an anti-critical move.

2 R-Kt6! R-B6

The threat was 3 RxR. If 2 . . . RxP(B2); 3 BxR and White's material superiority must prove decisive.

3 R-Kt5!

Black must accept the R because B-B5 is threatened.

3 P-Q7ch!
4 K-Q1!

The only move. The reason is given in a later note.

4 RxR

Now both rooks have crossed the critical square (White's KB5).

5 B-B5!

VARIATION A: 5 . . . R(Kt)xB; 6 P-B8(Q) ch, RxQ; 7 P-R7 (if the White King were now on Q2 (due to 4 KxP) there would follow 7 . . . RxBPch; 8 K-Q3, K-K1 and Black would remain with three pieces for the White queen, which should not lose), K-K1; 8 P-R8(Q) ch, K-B2; 9 QxR(B3)ch and wins.

VARIATION B: 5 . . . R(B)xB; 6 P-R7, etc.

It must be noted that Black should not sacrifice his QP too early. On 1 R-Kt2, R-R4; 2 R-Kt6, P-Q7ch?; follows simply 3 KxP, RxP (B7)ch; 4 K-K1, R-B6; 5 K-K2 and wins.

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

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The title of this pamphlet is enough to make this reviewer shudder, for he contemplates the strenuous, laborious, defensive efforts of the second player, in his attempt to seek equality. Yet Reinfeld has succeeded in presenting a clear word picture of the fundamental governing principles.

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For players who haven't as yet developed enough "sitzfleisch" to tackle the tedious orthodox defense, or for those who are wont to have their fling away from rote, this opening abounds in possibilities.

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For once the frequently used expression "hypermodern" is not only employed but explained. Then follows a short dissertation on the technique of playing black's defenses with a move in hand.

The objectives of the system are next brought to light—how white strives to end the game abruptly by brutal, aggressive tactics, or failing this, how a queen side pawn majority may be translated into victory. Four superb illustrative games serve to clarify all issues.

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Prefaced by the philosophic basis of the defense, the over-the-board combat is then practically discussed.

Pawn patterns and the classical and hypermodern theory of pawn control of the center are next logically explained with illustrative examples.

Game Studies

Tournament at Barcelona

June, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

B. Reilly	S. Flohr
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
3 P-K3	.....

White opposes the Queen's Indian Defense with the Colle System; this is a well known method allowing good opportunities to White.

3	B-Kt2
4 B-Q3	P-B4
5 O-O	Kt-B3
6 P-B3	P-Kt3

The common continuation 6 . . . P-K3 followed by . . . B-K2, . . . Q-B2, etc., is probably better. With the text move Flohr attempts a new idea, but as this relinquishes the hold in the center, it is of doubtful value.

7 P-K4!	PxP
8 PxP	.....

After 8 KtxP?, KtxKt the KP would be lost.

8	Kt-QKt5
---------	---------

Thus Black assures himself of two bishops, but this is of less significance for the time being than the White center.

9 Kt-B3
---------	-------

Stronger than P-Q5.

9	KtxB
10 QxKt	B-Kt2

Again very risky. . . . P-Q4 offered better chances for equalization.

11 R-K1
---------	-------

With 11 P-Q5!, possibly followed by B-K3-Q4 White could have obtained a beautiful game.

11	O-O
----------	-----

Here also . . . P-Q4 was indicated.

12 B-B4?
----------	-------

P-Q5! would still maintain the advantage.

12	P-Q4
----------	------

Now the advantage in the center is equalized, and the Bishops tell in Black's favor.

13 P-K5
---------	-------

Also after 13 PxP, KtxP; 14 KtxKt Black has the better game: 15 B-K5, B-KR3!

13	Kt-K5
14 Kt-KKt5	KtxQKt
15 QxKt	Q-B1!

Excellent. The plausible move 15 . . . R-B1 would have been less favorable; then would follow 16 Q-KR3 introducing a King side attack, which should not be underestimated: 16 . . . P-KR3; 17 Kt-B3, P-KKt4?; 18 BxP!, PxP; 19 KtxP, R-K1; 20 P-K6! and wins.

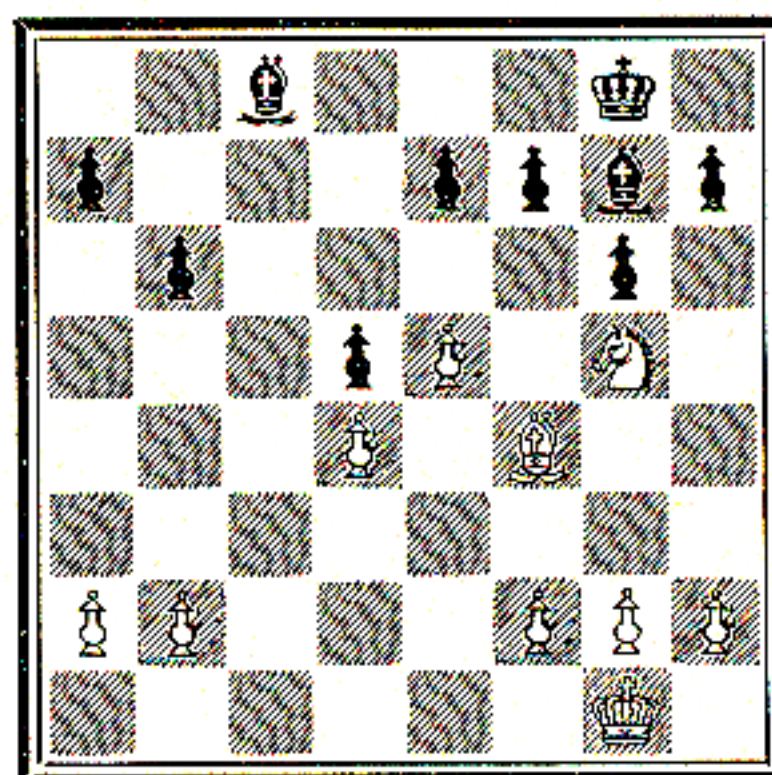
16 QR-B1
----------	-------

White should have tried Q-QR3. The simplification is advantageous only to Black.

16	QxQ
17 RxQ	KR-QB1
18 KR-QB1	RxR
19 RxR	R-QB1
20 RxRch	BxR

Black now is left not only with the advantage of the Bishops, but also a better Pawn formation. The square to be attacked is Q4, and Flohr utilizes his superiority to account.

S. Flohr



B. Reilly

21 P-KR3
----------	-------

Instead of this White should have brought his King to the center at once with K-B1.

21	B-QR3
----------	-------

Now the White King is temporarily hemmed in.

22 B-K3
---------	-------

Why this? Is not 22 Kt-B3 indicated?

22	B-B5!
----------	-------

In order to provoke a weakness on the Q side. If 23 P-Kt3, B-Q6! and . . . B-Kt8, etc.

23 P-R3	P-KR3
24 Kt-B3	K-B1
25 Kt-Q2	K-K1!
26 P-B4	.....

Now 27 KtxB, PxKt; 28 P-Q5 is the threat. KtxB at once would fall short because Black's King would arrive at Q4 too rapidly. (27 P-B4, P-K3!)

26	B-Q6
27 K-B2	K-Q2
28 Kt-B3	K-B3
29 B-B1	.....

With 29 K-K1 and 30 K-Q2, White might still have offered resistance.

29	K-Kt4
30 Kt-Q2	.....

Or 30 K-K3, B-K5; 31 K-Q2, K-B5 and Black wins easily.

30	B-B7
31 P-KKt4	.....

Or 31 P-QKt3, P-K3; 32 B-Kt2, B-B1; 33 B-B1, P-QR4; 34 K-K3, P-R5; 35 P-QKt4, BxP!; 36 PxP, KxP and Black's free pawns decide the issue.

31	P-K3
32 P-KR4	K-R5
33 P-Kt5	P-KR4
34 K-K3	B-B1
35 K-K2	B-K2
36 K-K3	B-Q1!

Resigns

The loss of a pawn can't be prevented: 37 K-K2, P-Kt4; 38 K-K3, B-Kt3; 39 Kt-B3, K-Kt6; 40 Kt-Q2ch, K-R7; 41 P-Kt4 (41 Kt-B3, K-Kt8; 42 K-Q2, B-K5), P-R3; 42 Kt-B3, K-Kt8; 43 B-Q2, K-Kt7; 44 Kt-K1, B-K5. An instructive game.

Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT.—J. B.S.

International Team Tournament

Warsaw—August, 1935

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

I. A. Horowitz (U. S. A.) Dr. P. Trifunovic (Yugoslavia)

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch
5 Kt-Q2	P-Q4

Black is trying to combine 2 systems: the Stonewall variation (which weakens the black squares and therefore requires the presence of Black's KB) and the alternative variation in which Black exchanges the KB with a view to . . . Kt-K5 or . . . P-Q3 and . . . P-K4. It is clear that the second line of play was called for here.

6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
7 O-O	O-O

With 8 Q-B2 followed by 9 P-QR3 White would now have had a fine game without any complications. Instead he chooses an extremely difficult line, which requires great care and alertness on his part.

8 P-QR3	BxKt
9 QxB	PxP

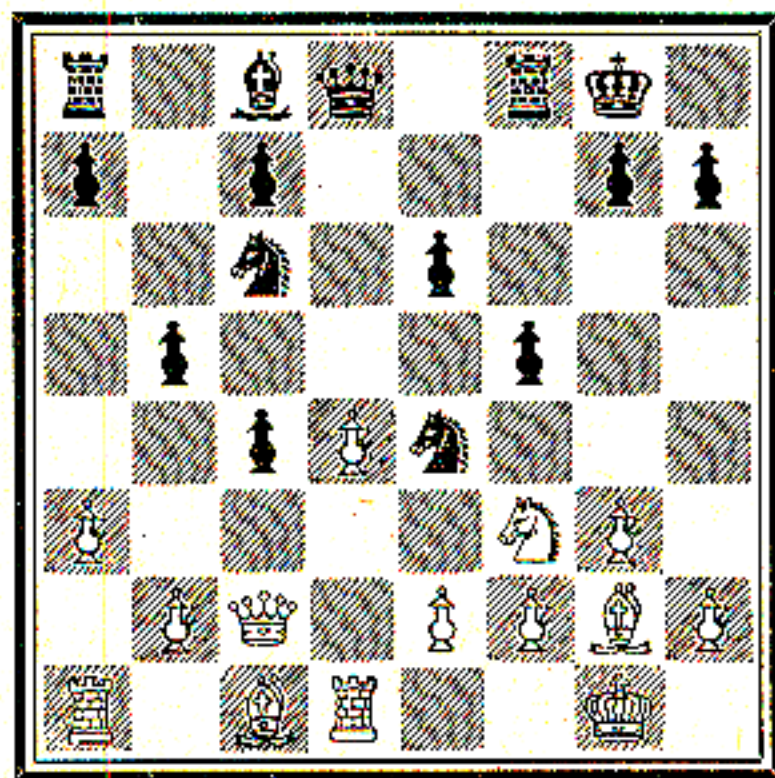
If now 10 Q-B3, P-QKt4; 11 P-QR4, Kt-K5; or 11 Kt-K5, KtxP! White must therefore give the QP additional protection.

10 R-Q1	Kt-K5
11 Q-B2	P-QKt4

It is difficult to find a good continuation for White at this point, for example 12 P-QR4, Kt-Kt5; 13 Q-Kt1, P-B3; 14 PxP, PxP; 15 Kt-Q2, KtxKt! 16 BxKt, Kt-Q4 etc. and White has no compensation for the missing P.

However, Horowitz has a fine surprise move which gives the game an unpleasant turn for Black.

Dr. Trifunovic



I. A. Horowitz

12 Kt-Kt5!! KtxKt

The alternative was 12 . . . KtxQP; 13 BxKt!

I. 13 . . . KtxQ; 14 RxQ, RxR; 15 BxKt! with 2 minor pieces for R and 2 Ps. Ordinarily this would indicate material equality, but White's Bs are powerful, while Black's Ps are weak and can be broken up on the Q side by P-QR4 and P-Kt3; in addition, Black is badly in need of his B on the black squares.

II. 13 . . . PxB; 14 QxKP, Kt-B6ch; 15 PxKt (15 K-Kt2, KtxKt; 16 BxKt is simpler but wins only the exchange) QxRch; 16 K-Kt2, P-Kt3 (16 . . . Q-Q6; 17 QxR, P-KR3; 18 Kt-R3, P-K4; 19 Q-K4, Q-Q8; 20 P-KKt4 and should win); 17 QxR, P-KR3; 18 Kt-R3 (18 KtxP, R-K1!), P-K4; 19 P-KKt4, P-Kt4 (19 . . . BxP? 20 QxRch!); 20 Q-K4 and wins.

13 KBxKt	R-Kt1
14 P-QR4	P-B5

Black strives for counter-play, but 14 . . . P-QR3 seems more accurate, since after the text White could play 15 RPxP (15 KtPxP, Kt-R6ch with attacking chances), and if 15 . . . PxP; 16 BPxP, Kt-R6ch; 17 K-Kt2 and it is not clear just how Black is to continue the attack. Such a course, however, is more attractive in analysis than in over-the-board play. Hence White prevents the Kt check.

15 B-Kt2	BPxP
16 KRPxP	P-QR3
17 PxP	PxP
18 R-R7	R-B3

Returning the P at once, but if 18 . . . Kt-B2; 19 B-B4, Kt-Q3; 20 P-Q5! (20 P-Kt3, R-B2; 21 PxP, KtxP or 21 BxKt, PxP!) and White's strong pressure assures him the regain of the P, for example 20 . . . PxP; 21 BxPch, K-R1; 22 B-K4, P-R3; 23 Q-Q2! (threatening BxKt or BxP or RxP! This is stronger than 23 RxP! RxB! 24 RxB, RxR; 25 PxP, Q-B3 etc.) or 20 . . . K-R1; 21 P-Kt3! R-B2; 22 BxKt, QxB; 23 QPxP, QxP; 24 B-Q5 and wins. Other continuations for Black would likewise be unsatisfactory, in view of White's superior development and his powerful Bs.

Note that after the text, 19 BxP? would be answered by . . . Kt-R6ch.

19 BxKt	QxB
20 BxP	Q-B3!

Now that White has won back the P with a superior game (7th rank, long diagonal, strong P center), Black must adopt an aggressive policy.

21 P-K3	P-K4
22 B-Q5ch	K-R1

Unfortunately forced; if 22 . . . B-K3; 23 PxP, QxP; 24 Q-B3!! wins a piece!

23 PxP	QxP
24 Q-B3!	QxQ

The ending is distinctly in White's favor; somewhat better was . . . Q-Kt4. Black relies too much on his next 2 moves.

25 PxQ	B-B4!
--------	-------

A clever move which threatens . . . B-Q6 and prevents the all-important R-Kt1. White's next move is therefore both necessary and dangerous!

26 P-K4	B-Kt5
27 R-Kt1!	B-B6

Threatening . . . R-Kt3-KR3; but White has worked out a well-timed winning plan which is based on the gain of a precious tempo with

28 R-Kt7!	RxR
29 BxR	R-Q1

Not 29 . . . R-B3; 30 P-K5! The text is a despairing attempt to save the KtP, for if 30 RxP?? R-Q8ch forces mate.

30 B-Q5	P-Kt4
---------	-------

30 . . . R-QKt1; 31 BxP, BxP; 32 RxP, R-QB1 would give White greater technical difficulties. After the foregoing hard work, the rest is rather easy.

There followed: 31 RxP, R-K1; 32 P-K5! BxB; 33 RxB, P-Kt5 (White threatened P-B4); 34 R-B5, P-R4 (the P position inherited from the middle game is so weak that Black must lose another P); 35 P-K6, K-Kt2; 36 RxRP, K-B3; 37 R-B5, RxP; 38 RxP, R-K8ch; 39 K-Kt2, K-B4; 40 R-B8, R-QB8; 41 P-QB4, K-K3; 42 P-B5, R-B5; 43 P-B6, K-Q3; 44 R-B8! KxP; 45 R-B8ch, K-Q4; 46 RxR, KxR; 47 P-B3, K-Q4 (after . . . Pxpch, White has the opposition and wins easily); 48 Pxp, K-K4; 49 K-R3, K-B3; 50 K-R4, resigns.

Aside from one or two inexact opening moves, a masterly game on White's part against sturdy opposition. One of the best games in the whole tournament, and incidentally the only loss inflicted on Dr. Trifunovic at Warsaw.

(The following game was played in the Russian Championship Tourney of 1934. Sawitzki died young at the age of 24. A modest young man, little known abroad, he belonged to the best players of the new Russian generation.)

RUY LOPEZ

P. Bogatyrtshuk	L. Sawitzki
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	B-B4

The Moller Defense, sometimes successfully used by Alekhine and usually leading to a lively game. In Russia Sawitzki was known for his knowledge of the variations arising from the Moller Defense.

6 P-Q3

White wishes to avoid his opponent's line of play and selects a very tame continuation which is not well suited to give Black any difficulties. More enterprising would have been 6 P-B3, B-R2!; or 6 Q-K2.

6

7 P-Q4

Not directly unfavorable because Black has to exchange pawns; but after all a loss of tempo.

7

8 KtxP

Upon 8 . . . BxKt; 9 BxKtch, PxB; 10 QxB with a good game for White. Not 9 QxB, P-QKt4; 10 Q-B3, PxB; 11 QxKtch, B-Q2; 12 Q-B3, O-O which is good for Black.

9 KtxKt

White was practically forced to exchange at B6 but would have done better to play 9 BxKt, the well placed Kt at Q4 being more in this position than the B.

9

10 Kt-B3

11 Q-B3

12 B-B4

PxKt

Kt-Kt5!

O-O

.

Of course not 12 BxP?, Kt-K4!; etc.

12

13 QR-K1

Again White cannot take the QBP because of 13 . . . KtxBP!; 14 BxR? B-Kt5!

13

14 Q-Kt3

QR-K1

.

After this move Black gains the initiative. White should have played 14 P-K5 with the threat of 15 BxP. In this manner he could still obtain approximately an even game.

14

P-B4!

Very strong because 15 Pxp is out of the question due to 15 . . . QxR.

15 P-KR3

.

Apparently White had counted on this move; Black's reply therefore must have come as a painful surprise.

15

P-Kt4!

A very strong move causing White great difficulties.

16 PxKt

.

White has no better. On 16 B-Q2 follows P-B5; 17 Q-B3, Kt-K4; etc. If 16 BxKtP, QxB; 17 PxKt, P-B5!; 18 Q-Q3, P-B6; 19 Pxp, R-B5 with the threat of 20 BxKtP. Both variations give Black a decisive advantage.

16

17 QxP

18 Q-Kt3

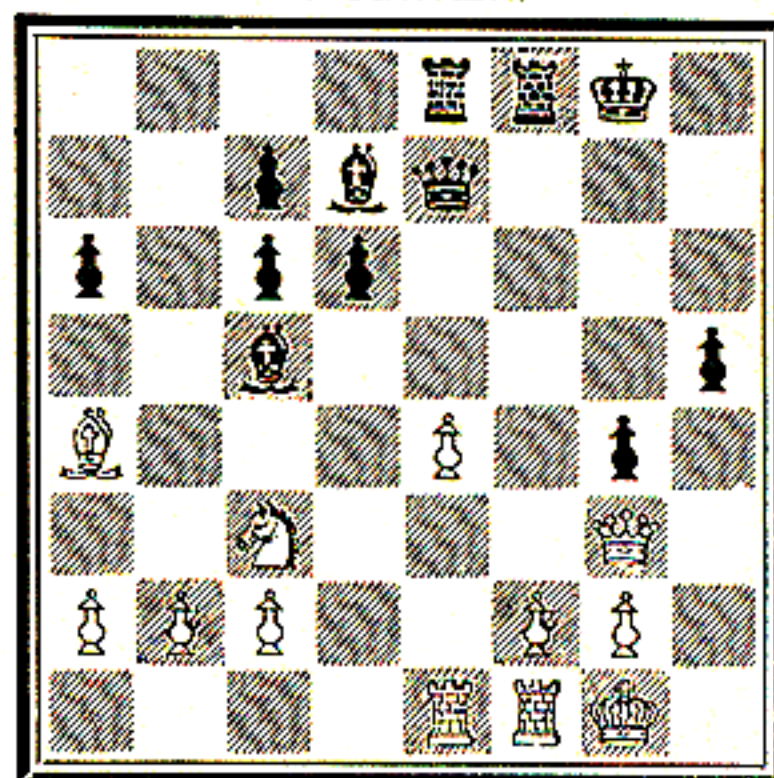
PxB

PxKtP

P-KR4!

A peculiar attack with pawns. The Black King denuded of his normal bodyguards, nevertheless remains in safety, due to the strength of his two bishops; while the White Monarch is in danger of his life notwithstanding the natural barricade of pawns before him.

L. Sawitzki



P. Bogatyrtshuk

19 P-K5

20 Q-Q3

21 Q-K2

22 Kt-Q1

23 KtxP

P-R5

B-B4

P-Kt6

Pxpch

Q-Kt4

Black now threatens 24 . . . P-R6. If 24 BxP still 24 . . . P-R6.

24 K-R1

25 Q-B4ch

RxP

.

This loses quickly. White had a bad game but after 25 Q-Q1 he could still put up a fight.

25

26 RxR

27 QxKRP

B-K3

QxR

.

The loss of a piece could not be avoided.

27

28 Q-R6

BxKt

.

On 28 RxB follows 28 . . . Q-K8ch and 29 . . . QxR.

28

Resigns

R-B3

Translated from Tijdschrift.—J. B. S.

The Knack of Chess

By DONALD MACMURRAY

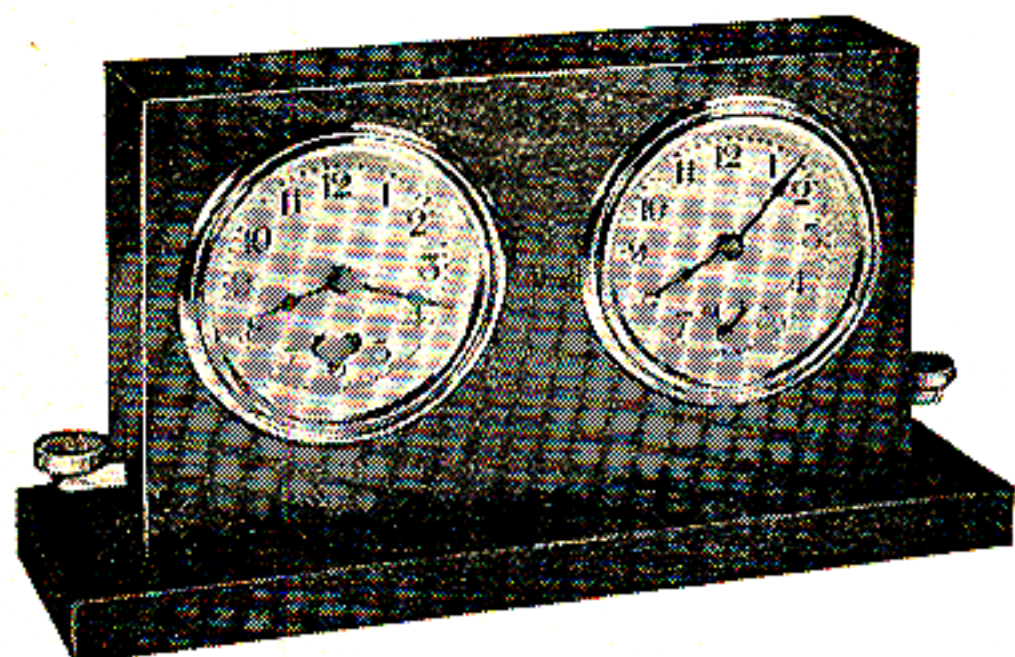
The chess amateur who wishes to improve his game, and who, with this purpose in mind, turns to the standard chess literature, must often feel that the difficulties which confront him are almost insurmountable. He is faced by thousands of pages of openings, endgames, analyses, theories—all, doubtless, valuable information, but completely unorganized, and hence almost completely useless to anyone whose time cannot be wholly given to its study.

I shall try to present in these articles not merely scraps of information, but a point of view concerning chess which should, I believe, be of help to almost any amateur in his quest for further knowledge of the game.

At the very outset, let us examine the nature of chess. Is chess, as some of its most redoubtable writers aver, little more than a struggle between abstract forces directed by the cold, reasoning power of the players? Most assuredly it is not. Chess is a contest, essentially psychological rather than logical, *between the two players.*

As you sit down to play a game of chess, you must be prepared to do battle, not primarily against the forces embodied in the hostile men, but against the weaknesses of your opponent himself. Be sure that you will never win a game of chess except in one way—through some more or less obvious blunder on the part of your adversary. With this in mind, you can set yourself to the study of the only really effective techniques available to the chess amateur: *the methods of inducing your opponent*

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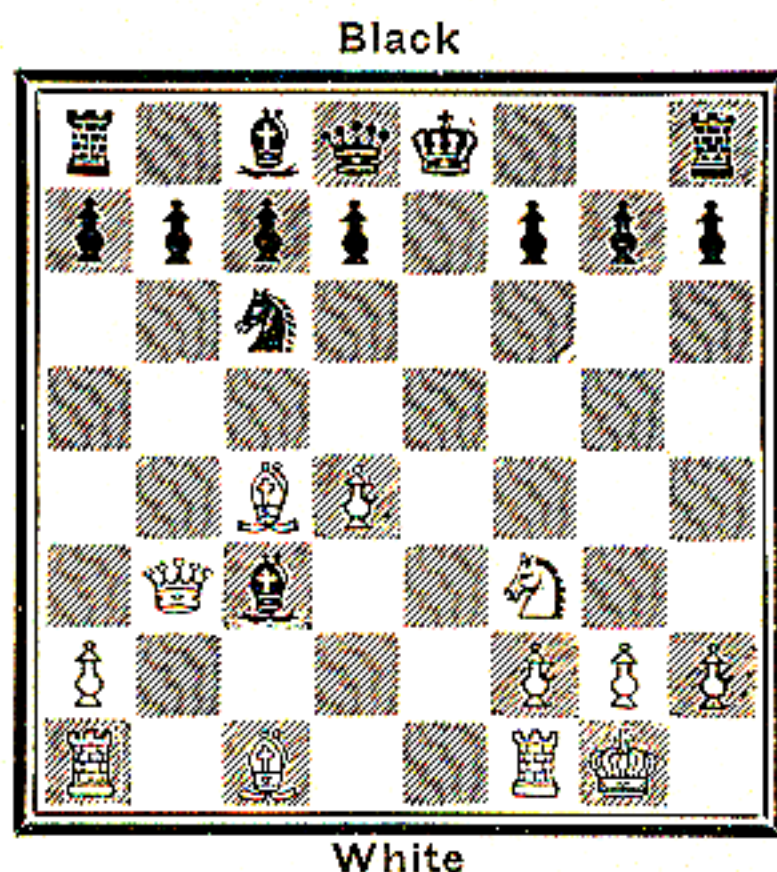
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to err, which constitute the knack of successful chess-playing.

Opportunities for preying upon the greed, fear, or gullibility of your opponent abound at every stage of the game. I shall not, therefore, confine myself in these articles to treating of any particular stage.

Here is an ancient, but pithy, example of downfall through inordinate greed.

White	Black		
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 PxP	B-Kt5ch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	7 Kt-B3	KtxKP
3 B-B4	B-B4	8 O-O	KtxKt
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	9 PxKt	BxP
5 P-Q4	PxP	10 Q-Kt3	....



A critical position: To play safe or to "be ahead?"

Up until this point, Black has had a good game. If, on either move 9 or 10, he plays . . . P-Q4!, followed by castling, he obtains approximate equality. But he is grasping. "After all," he thinks, "a rook is a rook" . . . and so

10	BxR??	For example:
11 BxPch	K-B1	13
"Can one check hurt me?"		14 Q-B3
12 B-KKt5	Kt-K2	15 B-K6
13 Kt-K5	....	16 BxB
		17 B-Q7ch
		18 Kt-B7ch

And Black is lost. wins the Q.

Here is another example of the explosive potentialities of a very commonplace position, in which Black, in a seemingly innocent transposition of moves, "loses" a pawn.

White	Black		
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 KtxP??	KtxKt!
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	And White has lost	
4 B-Kt5	Kt-Q2	a piece.	
5 PxP	....	7 BxQ	B-Kt5ch
"Ha! an oversight already!"		8 Q-Q2	BxQch
		9 KxB	KxB

News Events

Empire State News

The outstanding event of the past month in New York circles was Capablanca's exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club on December 14. He played three consulting groups simultaneously with clocks and the strength of his opposition can be measured by the score he made: one loss and two draws.

The summaries:

First Board—H. M. Phillips, A. C. Simonson and J. R. Newman; Reti Opening, won by the allies in 45 moves.

Second Board—A. S. Denker, L. B. Meyer and Dr. J. Platz; Sicilian Defense; drawn in 60 moves.

Third Board—D. MacMurray, A. Simchow and O. Tenner; Queen's Gambit Declined; drawn in 62 moves.

A number of changes occurred in the Championship Tourney of the Manhattan C. C. Dr. Kline was forced to withdraw due to the demands of his practice, and A. C. Simonson was permitted by vote of the players to take his place. Dr. Kline's score was cancelled and Simonson, starting from scratch, soon made his presence felt. As we go to press he is running neck and neck with Kashdan at the head of the field.

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall C. C. commenced with 16 competitors seeking to dethrone A. E. Santasiere, last year's winner. Outstanding among the entrants is Frank J. Marshall, who is competing for the

Alas, some of the point of this example is lost by virtue of the fact that two of our well-known experts actually played this very variation in a masters' tournament (at Bradley Beach several years ago), and that *White afterward won the game!!*

The next trap may be profitably used against strangers. Black simulates complete naivete; he violates all principles; and yet, when White picks out the obvious, the grasping way of punishing him, something happens:

White	Black	5 KtxBP	.....
1 P-K4	P-K4	"A whole rook!"	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 QxKKtP	
3 B-B4	Kt-Q5?!	6 R-B1	P-Q4
4 KtxP?	.....	7 BxP	B-Kt5
"What an abominable duffer this fellow is!"		8 P-B3	BxP
		9 RxB	KtxRch
		10 QxKt	QxQ
4 Q-Kt4!		"What hit me?"	

Next month we will discuss some of the perils of the obvious.

first time in many years. Other contestants are: S. Bernstein, K. Darby, T. Dunst, B. Forsberg, M. Green, J. Guiterriiz, M. Hanauer, S. Hoffman, E. Martinson, K. O. Mott-Smith, D. Poland, F. Reinfeld, A. E. Santasiere, R. Smirka and H. Sussman.

Played at the Manhattan Chess Club
December 14, 1936
RETI OPENING

H. M. Phillips		J. R. Capablanca	
A. C. Simonson			
J. R. Newman			
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 QR-B1	Kt-Q4
2 P-B4	P-QB3	25 R-B5	KR-Kt1
3 P-QKt3	B-B4	26 KR-B1	R-Kt3
4 P-Kt3	P-KR3	27 B-Q4	R-Kt8
5 B-QKt2	P-K3	28 RxR	BxR
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	29 Q-B4	R-Kt1
7 O-O	QKt-Q2	30 P-R3	Q-Q2
8 P-Q3	B-B4	31 RxRP	P-KB4
9 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	32 R-R7	R-Kt2
10 P-K4	PxKP	33 R-R6	B-K5
11 PxP	B-R2	34 QxP	QxQ
12 P-K5	Kt-K5	35 RxQ	BxB
13 KtxKt	BxKt	36 KxB	K-B2
14 Q-K2	B-R2	37 R-B8	P-B5
15 P-QR3	P-QR4	38 P-QR4	K-Kt3
16 P-QKt4	B-QKt3	39 P-R5	Kt-Kt5
17 P-B5	B-B2	40 R-B7	R-Kt4
18 Kt-Q2	O-O	41 P-Q7	R-Q4
19 Kt-B4	KR-Q1	42 B-B5	Kt-Q6
20 Kt-Q6	BxKt	43 B-Q6	Kt-K8ch
21 BPxB	Q-K1	44 K-B1	R-Q8
22 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt3	45 K-K2	Resigns
23 PxP	PxP		

Played at Leningrad - 1936
QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

J. Rabinowitsch		J. R. Capablanca	
Iljin-Genewsky			
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 PxKt	K-K3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	23 K-B3	R-Q1
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	24 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt6
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	25 R-R7	Kt-Q7ch
5 O-O	PxP	26 K-Kt2	KtxP
6 KtxP	BxB	27 Kt-B3	R-Q4
7 KxB	P-Q4	28 R-R8	RxP
8 P-QB4	Q-Q2	29 R-K8ch	K-B3
9 PxP	KtxP	30 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt4
10 P-K4	Kt-B2	31 KtxKt	KxKt
11 Kt-QB3	P-K4	32 K-Kt3	K-B3
12 Kt-B5	QxQ	33 R-KR8	K-Kt2
13 RxQ	QKt-R3	34 R-K8	P-R3
14 B-K3	R-Q1	35 P-R4	K-B3
15 RxRch	KxR	36 R-QB8	RxP
16 P-QR4	K-Q2	37 R-B6ch	K-Kt2
17 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt3	38 P-Kt5	P-R4
18 Kt-R4	B-B4	39 R-B8	R-Kt5ch
19 KtxP	BxB	40 K-R3	R-K5
20 PxP	Kt-B4	41 R-B3	P-Kt4
21 Kt-Kt5	KtxKt	Resigns	

Argentine Inter-Provincial Team Tourney

Due to illness on the part of our translator, we have had to postpone the story of this tourney until the February issue.

A Fine Record

According to Knoch, Fine, upon being shown some recent copies of THE CHESS REVIEW, expressed himself as being homesick.

Prior to leaving Holland for the Hastings Tournament, Reuben gave a series of simultaneous exhibitions at various chess centers, playing 355 games in all, of which he won 328, drew 19 and lost 8. Outstanding among his exhibitions was his performance at The Hague, where he played ten of the Discendo Discimus Chess Club's leading players with clocks, winning seven and drawing three.

At Hastings Fine swung into the lead in the very first round and maintained it up to the semi-final round when he lost to Alekhine. In the final round Alekhine drew with Koltanowski and Fine drew with Vidmar so that the final standings were:

Player	Points	Player	Points
A. Alekhine	..8 -1	T. Tylor	....3½-5½
R. Fine	....7½-1½	W. Winter	...3½-5½
E. Eliskases	..5½-3½	G. Koltanowski	3 -6
M. Vidmar	...4½-4½	V. Menchik	..2½-6½
M. Feigin	...4½-4½	Sir G. Thomas	2½-6½

The complete story of the tournament will be in our February issue.

Chess in New England

The Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n has taken a great forward stride in its efforts to knit chessplayers within its jurisdiction into a cohesive unit by publishing the first number of "MaSta Chess" a little pamphlet of notes and news for Massachusetts players. We understand this is just the first step in a program designed to stimulate chess interest to a pitch that will enable the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n to bid for the honor of holding the 1938 tournament of the American Chess Federation.

Ohio Notes

Chess in Cincinnati, which has been dormant for some time, has received a new impetus through the formation of The Ohio Valley Chess Federation with the following officers: Dr. H. H. Slutz, President; Fred Reiners, Secretary; Walter Cotton, Treasurer.

The Southern Ohio Championship Tourney got under way last month with 15 competitors for the crown now worn by Dr. P. G. Keeney.

New Jersey Championship

The annual tournament for the championship of the North Jersey Chess Ass'n is being held at the rooms of the Newark Rice Chess Club. The winner will meet W. A. Ruth, who won the championship of the South Jersey Chess Ass'n, in a match that will decide the state title.

Miniature Games

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

December, 1936

KING'S BISHOP OPENING

A. Ramak White		G. O'Dell Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q6ch
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	11 K-B1	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3?	KtxP	12 KtxP	Q-R5
4 Q-B2	P-B4	13 Kt-Kt3	B-QB4
5 KtxKt	P-Q4	14 Kt-B3	Q-KB5
6 Q-B3ch	K-Kt1	15 Kt-K2	QxKt!
7 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QB3	16 PxQ	B-R6ch
8 P-QB3??	P-K5!	17 K-Kt1	BxPmate
9 Q-Q1	Kt-K4		

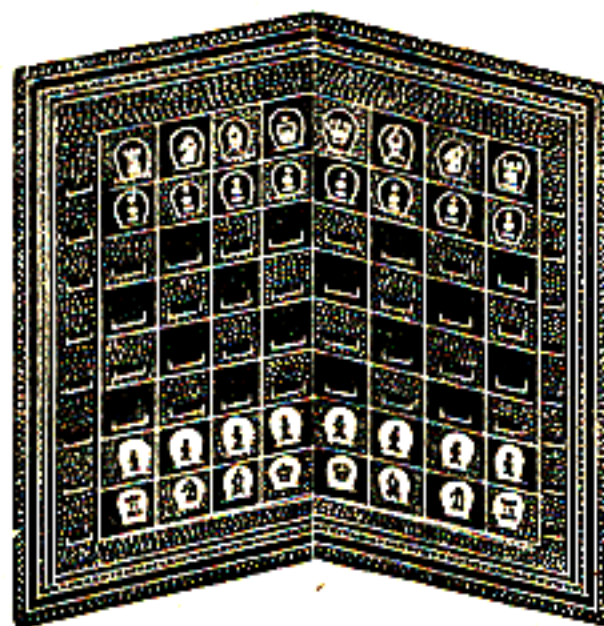
A CORRESPONDENCE GAME NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

C. F. Ellison (Chicago) White		Dr. R. B. Griffith (Los Angeles) Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	8 R-Q1	P-Q4?
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 P-K3?	P-Q5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	10 B-K2	P-K4
4 Q-B2	P-B4	11 O-O	Q-R4
5 PxP	Kt-B3	12 BxKt	PxKt
6 Kt-B3	BxP	13 Kt-Kt5!	P-KKt3
7 B-Kt5	O-O	14 Q-K4!	Resigns

IN A SACRIFICIAL MOOD KING'S GAMBIT

H. E. Ohman White		H. Buck Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 BxPch	KxB
2 P-KB4	PxP	10 Kt-K5ch	K-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 Q-Kt4ch	KxKt
4 B-B4	B-K2	12 P-Q4ch	KxP
5 Kt-B3	B-R5ch	13 B-K3ch	KxB
6 P-KKt3	PxP	14 QR-Q1!	BxQ
7 O-O	PxPch	15 R-Q3mate	
8 K-R1	B-Kt6?		

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Intercollegiate Chess

The Christmas Holidays witnessed the usual struggles of the H-Y-P-D and Intercollegiate Chess Leagues.

At the rooms of the Marshall C. C. teams of four from Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth struggled for possession of the Belden-Stephens Trophy. Harvard once again was victorious, though the margin was slight and the issue in doubt until the last day. The final scores read Harvard 8½-3½, Princeton 8-4, Dartmouth 5-7, Yale 2½-9½.

The Intercollegiate Chess League matches were contested at the rooms of the Manhattan C. C. Eight colleges were represented this year and New York University dethroned City College, last year's titleholder. The final standings were: New York University 21½-5½, City College 21-7, Brooklyn College 15-8, Seth Low University 13-11, Carnegie Tech 10-18, Columbia University 9-14, Yeshiva College 5½-15½, Cornell 5-21.

Wisconsin Jottings

Arthur W. Dake has been making his home in Milwaukee since last fall. In the Milwaukee Championship Tournament recently concluded, he annexed first prize, defeating all the other contestants with the exception of Arpad E. Elo.

The final standings:

Players	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
A. W. Dake	5	0	1	5½
M. Surgies	5	1	0	5
A. E. Elo	3	2	1	3½
O. M. Wehrley	3	3	0	3
A. C. Pegis	1	3	2	2
M. Fashinbauer	1	4	1	1½
R. Reel	0	5	1	½

Milwaukee Championship

December, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Elo White		A. W. Dake Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-KKt4	P-B5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 P-B6	B-B4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 B-Kt4	QR-Q1
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	21 PxP	KxP
6 B-K2	P-QR3	22 BxB	KtxB
7 P-QR4	P-QKt3	23 QxP	RxR
8 P-B4	Q-B2	24 RxR	Q-K2
9 O-O	B-Kt2	25 P-KR4	P-QR4
10 B-B3	QKt-Q2	26 Kt-Q5	BxKt
11 Q-K2	R-B1	27 QxKt	KtxRP
12 B-K3	B-K2	28 Q-B6	Q-B4ch
13 QR-Q1	O-O	29 QxQ	KtxQ
14 P-B5	P-K4	30 B-B5	Kt-K3
15 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B4	31 P-B3	R-Q1
16 KtxKt	QPxKt	Draw	

Selected Games

JUST A WELL PLAYED GAME

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Zelinski (Roumania) White		K. Skema (Lithuania) Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 P-Kt3	R-Kt1
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	22 Q-Q3	P-QKt4
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	23 PxP	QxP
4 B-Kt2	P-Q3	24 R-B3	P-Kt4?
5 O-O	QKt-Q2	25 P-R4!	P-Kt5
6 P-B4	P-K4	26 B-B4	Q-Q2
7 Kt-B3	B-K2	27 PxP	KtxKtP
8 R-K1	O-O?	28 Q-B3!	P-B4
9 KtxP!	BxB	29 R-Q3	R-Kt5?
10 KtxKt	QxKt	30 B-Q2!	RxKt
11 KxB	Q-B3ch	31 PxR	Kt-K4
12 P-K4!	QxBP	32 QxP!	QxQ
13 B-K3	P-B4	33 PxQ	R-Kt1
14 QR-B1!	.....	34 RxKt!	PxR
White stands much better.		35 P-Q6	K-B2
14	Q-K3	36 B-R5	P-K5
15 P-B3	KR-K1	37 R-Q5	R-Kt7ch
16 P-QR4	QR-Q1	38 K-B1	R-QB7
17 P-Q5	Q-B1?	39 P-Q7	B-K2
18 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2	40 RxP	R-B8ch
19 Kt-R3	B-B1	41 K-K2	R-KKt8
20 Kt-B4	P-KR3	42 R-K5	B-B3
		43 R-K6	Resigns

A GOOD KING SIDE ATTACK

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

A. E. Santasiere White		D. S. Polland Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	15 B-B4ch	K-Kt2
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	16 O-O-O	Q-B3
3 Q-B2	P-B4	17 Q-Kt2	B-K3
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	18 P-Q4!	BPxP
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	19 PxP	Q-K2
6 P-QR3	O-O	20 P-QKt4	BxB
7 P-QKt3	P-Q4	21 PxP	BxKtP
8 PxP	KtxP	22 R-Q7!	B-K3
9 B-Kt2	KtxKt	23 RxQch	BxR
10 BxKt	P-B3?	24 QxP	KR-B1
11 B-Q3	P-KKt3	25 Kt-Kt5!	B-Kt1
12 P-KR4!	B-Q3	26 P-K6ch	K-B1
13 P-R5	P-B4	27 Kt-R7ch	Resigns
14 PxP	PxP		

Chicago Individual Championship

The City of Chicago (Illinois) Championship Tournament has begun with 18 players divided into three sections of six each. It will be contested on the Kirk D. Holland system, 3 players from each section qualifying for the Masters finals. The leading players in Section I are Factor, Newman and Webster; in Section II, Isaacs, Price and Hazard; in Section III, O'Dell, Gordon and Dahlstrom.

1st Match Game
Moscow, 1936
RUY LOPEZ

V. Panoff
White

L. Steiner
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	30 Q-K2	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 P-KB4	P-Kt5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	32 PxKP	PxKP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	33 R-Q5!?	BxR
5 O-O	B-K2	34 PxB	Q-Kt4
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	35 QxQ?	KtxQ
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	36 B-R4	R-Kt2
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	37 B-Kt5	R-Q3
9 B-B2	P-B4	38 P-B4	Kt-Q5
10 P-Q3	O-O	39 R-K1	PxP
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	40 PxP	R-KKt3
12 Kt-B1	R-K1	41 RxP	P-KR3
13 Kt-Kt3	Q-B2	42 R-K8ch!	K-B2
14 P-KR3	P-Q4	43 B-K3	R-Kt8ch
15 PxP	KtxP	44 K-R2	R-QKt7
16 B-Kt3	B-K3	45 BxKt R(Kt3)xPch	
17 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	46 K-R1	PxB
18 BxB	P-B3	47 P-Q6 R(KKt)-K7!	
19 B-Q2	QR-Q1	48 RxR	RxR
20 Q-B3	Kt-R4	49 P-B5	R-K8ch
21 B-B2	Kt-K2	50 K-Kt2	R-QB8
22 B-K3	Kt-Kt2	51 P-B6	K-K3
23 P-R3	Kt-Q3	52 P-Q7	K-K2
24 Kt-K4	KtxKt	53 K-B3	K-Q1
25 PxKt	Kt-B1	54 K-K4	R-B6
26 QR-Q1	Kt-Q3	55 K-Q5	P-Q6!
27 B-B1	Q-B3	56 K-Q6	P-Q7
28 R-Q2	R-Q2		
29 KR-Q1	KR-Q1		

A CRAMPED GAME IS A BAD GAME
Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament
October, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Landau
White

R. Fine
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	The K must fly to the Q side.	
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22	KtxPch
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 K-Q2	Kt-Kt5
4 B-Kt5	P-B3	24 R-KKt1	P-K6ch!
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 K-B2	Kt-B5
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	26 P-B3	. . . . .
7 Q-B2	O-O	Leads to an interesting Kt maneuver.	
8 R-Q1	R-K1	26	Kt-B7
9 P-QR3	P-QR3!	27 R-K1	Kt(B7)-R6
10 P-B5?	P-K4!	28 R-KR1	Kt-Kt7
11 P-QKt4??	. . . . .	29 R-B1	Kt(R)-B5
The exchange at K5 was imperative to prevent Black's domination of the board.		30 K-Kt2	B-Q2
11	P-K5!	31 R-B2	K-Kt2
12 Kt-Q2	Kt-R4	32 R-Kt1	R-KB1
13 BxB	QxB	33 B-Q1	B-R6
14 Kt-K2	P-KKt3	34 Kt-K2	B-B4
15 Kt-KKt3	Kt-Kt2	35 KtxKt	KtxKt
16 B-K2	P-B4	36 KtxP	BxR?
17 P-KR4	Kt-B3	Good enough, but . . . Kt-Q6ch followed by . . . QxKt looks stronger.	
18 Q-B3	Kt-K3	37 BxB	QR-K1!
19 P-R5	P-B5	38 Kt-B5ch	RxKt
20 KPxP	KtxKBP	39 BxR	Q-K7ch
21 PxP	PxP	40 Q-B2	Q-K6
22 Kt(Q)-B1!	. . . . .	41 BxP and resigns	

OUTCOMBINING A COMBINATIVE PLAYER

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

Qualifying Round
DUTCH DEFENSE

A. S. Denker

I. Kashdan

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	20 BxKP	B-R6
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	21 Q-Q6	Kt-Kt1
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	22 B-Kt2	BxB
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	23 KxB	Q-B2!
5 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	24 Q-Q1	QR-Q1
6 Kt-B3	O-O	25 Kt-Q2	BxP!
7 O-O	Q-K1	26 Q-Kt4	RxKt!
8 P-Q5	PxP	27 BxR	Q-Q4ch
9 PxP	Kt-K2	28 K-R3	QxB
10 Kt-Q4	KKtxP	29 QR-Q1	QxP
11 KtxP	KtxKt	30 R-Q7	B-B4
12 BxKtch	K-R1	31 R-QKt1	Q-B3
13 B-Kt2	P-B3	32 R(Q7)xP	Kt-K2
14 P-K4	Kt-K2	33 P-R4	Kt-Kt3
15 P-QR3	B-B4	34 R-Kt8	RxR
16 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	35 RxRch	K-R2
17 B-Kt5	P-KR3	36 Q-K4	Q-B8ch
18 B-Q2	P-Q4	37 K-Kt4	P-R4ch
19 B-QB3	PxP		Resigns

A PAWN SNATCHER. TSK! TSK!

Munich Olympiad
August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

B. Nielsen
(Denmark)
White

H. Grob
(Switzerland)
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 B-Kt4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 B-R5ch	P-KKt3
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 BxPch	K-Q1
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	(. . . PxB; 17 QxPch, K-Q1; 18 B-Kt5ch, B-K2; 19 BxBch, KxB; 20 Q-Kt7ch, etc.)	
5 QKt-B3	P-Q3	17 B-Kt5ch	B-K2
6 B-K2	P-QR3	18 QR-B1	Q-Kt3
7 O-O	Q-B2?	19 B-K3	Q-Kt5
8 Kt-Q5!	KKtxKt	20 P-QR3	QxKtP
9 PxKt	KtxKt	21 R-Kt1	Q-R7
10 QxKt	QxP?	22 B-Kt6ch	K-Q2
11 R-K1	Q-QB4	23 Q-R3ch	Resigns
12 Q-Q3	P-K3		
If 12 . . . P-KKt3;			
13 B-K3 and 14 B-Q4.			
13 PxP	PxP		

A chess player's wife directed her husband's attention to a debate which was advertised to take place between a colored minister and a white divine, and requested him to attend it.

"No, my dear," he replied, "with bishops of opposite colors on the board, it is sure to end in a draw."

Wife (playing chess with her husband): "Oh, I say! Do you know today is my birthday?"

Husband (deeply absorbed): "Is it?"

Wife: "Of course it is, and what are you going to give me for a birthday present?"

Husband (absent-mindedly, of course): "I'll give you a pawn and two moves."

Tableaux!

A HALF POINT IS BETTER THAN NONE

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

P. Hage
(Denmark)
WhiteK. Makarczyk
(Poland)
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	Q-B1, P-Kt5; 28 Bx
2 P-QB4	P-K3	P).
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	27 B-Kt6 R-B1
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28 Q-Q3 Q-QKt7
5 P-K3	P-B3	29 P-QR4 R-B3
6 P-QR3	B-K2	30 P-R4 Q-R6
7 Kt-B3	O-O	31 Q-Q4 RxB
8 Q-B2	P-QR3	32 R-R1 Kt-B4
9 R-Q1	P-Kt4	33 Q-B3 P-Kt5
10 PxKtP	BPxP	34 Q-K5 KtxKP
11 B-Q3	B-Kt2	(If . . . KtxRP; 35
12 O-O	R-B1	K-B1!)
13 Q-Kt1	R-K1	35 RxQ RxPch
14 R-B1	P-R3	36 K-R1 PxR
15 B-R4	Kt-Kt3	37 QxKt P-R7
16 Kt-K5	Kt-B5	38 Q-B1
17 KR-K1	KtxKt	(White refuses a
18 PxKt	Kt-Q2	draw by KxR, P-R8
19 BxB	QxB	(Q); 39 KtxKP)
20 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	38 R-QB7
21 Kt-K2	RxR	39 Q-R1 P-Q5
22 KtxR	. . . .	40 Kt-Q3 B-Kt2ch
Not RxR, Kt-B5!;		41 K-Kt1 B-K5
23 K-B2?, Q-R5ch!		42 Kt-B1 P-Q6
22 Kt-B5		43 KtxRP P-Q7
23 Kt-Kt3 P-B3		44 Q-Q1 RxKt
24 PxP QxBP		45 K-B2 B-B7
25 Kt-B5 B-B1		
26 P-QKt3 Kt-Q3		Resigns
(If . . . KtxRP; 27		

NEAT PLAY ON THE Q SIDE

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

S. Mlotkowski
WhiteR. Willman
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	23 Kt-Q2	Q-Q2
2 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	24 P-KR5	B-Q5
3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	25 R-B1	K-Kt2
4 Kt-K2	Kt-QB3	26 P-R6ch	K-Kt1
5 QKt-B3	P-Q3	27 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt6
6 O-O	B-Q2	28 B-Kt5	BxP
7 P-KR3	Kt-B3	29 P-K5	Kt-Q5
8 P-Q3	O-O	30 B-B6	KtxKtch
9 P-B4	Kt-K1	31 QxKt	K-R2
10 P-B5	Kt-Q5	32 B-Kt7	BxP
11 PxP?	RPxP	33 BxB	PxB
12 Kt-B4	P-QKt4!	34 Q-KB6	R-Kt1
13 P-KR4	Kt-KB3	35 B-K4	QR-KB1
14 Kt(B4)-Q5	Kt-R4	36 R-QKt1	Q-Q1
15 K-R2	P-Kt5	37 QxP(K5)	Q-Q5
16 Kt-Kt1	B-R5	38 Q-B4	R-KR1
17 R-B2	P-K3!	39 K-Kt2	K-Kt1
18 Kt-B4?	KtxKt	40 Q-Kt5	Q-Q1
19 BxKt	KtxP!	41 Q-K3	Q-B3
20 B-B1	P-Kt6!	42 R-KB1	Q-K4
21 PxP	KtxR	43 R-QKt1	P-B4
22 PxB	R-Kt1		Resigns

A HARD FOUGHT, COMPLICATED GAME

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

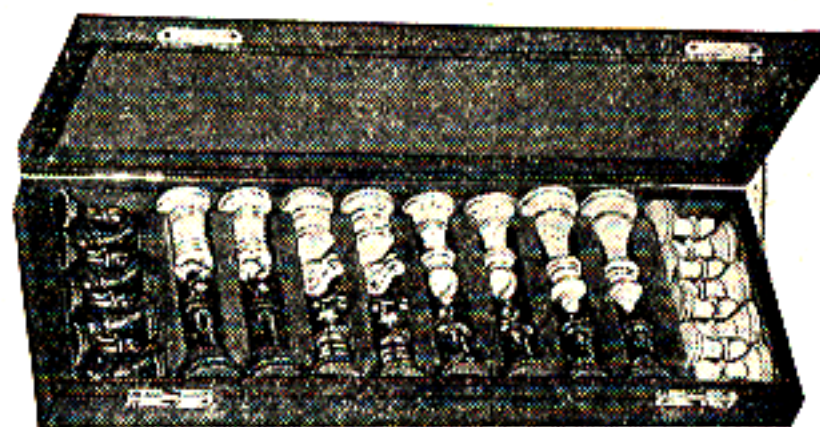
ENGLISH OPENING

D. S. Pollard
WhiteR. Willman
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	24 P-Kt3	P-B4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	25 R(Kt4)-Kt1	
3 Kt-B3	B-B4		Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-Q3	26 Q-Kt2	P-QKt3
5 P-Q4	B-QKt5	27 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt2
6 B-K2	BxKtch	28 B-R3	Kt-R4
7 PxB	P-K5	29 R-Kt2	B-B3
8 Kt-Q2	P-B4	30 P-Q5	B-Kt2
9 Kt-B1	Q-R5	31 B-QKt4!	PxB
10 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	32 PxP	KtxP
11 O-O	P-KR4	33 BxKt	K-Kt1
12 Q-K1	Q-Kt4	34 P-R4	R-B1
13 P-B4	Q-R3	35 B-Kt3	R(R3)-R1
14 P-KR4	B-Q2	36 P-R5	Q-Kt4?
15 Kt-R1	O-O-O	37 PxP	QxP(Kt3)
16 Kt-B2	Kt-Kt5	38 Kt-K6	P-Kt3
17 Kt-R3	QR-B1	39 P-Kt5!	QxKtP
18 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Q1	40 R(R)-Kt1	R-R2
19 Q-Q2	Q-B3	41 Q-Q4	Kt-Kt5
20 B-R3	Q-K2	42 B-R4	Q-R3
21 KR-Kt1	R-R3	43 B-B6	RxB
22 B-QB1	B-R5	44 PxR	QxP
23 R-Kt4	Q-Q2	45 Kt-Q8	Resigns

Established **HORN** 1846

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2" high, 1" base	-----\$15 each
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3⅛" high, 1¼" base	-----\$25 each

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THE CHESS REVIEW

55 W. 42nd Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

A galaxy of bright thematic studies illumines our New Year Palæstra. Familiar composers who have long entertained American problem lovers are blossoming forth with zestful efforts along new channels and the magic wand of theme research waves potently over our problem realm. Therefore, we continue our role of catalytic agent in the hope that yet more will spring forth.

No. 574 is Bill Beers' latest triumph over the Costachel Theme, while No. 575 is an astonishing pseudo-Costachel doubled; *pseudo* because the threat piece is not pinned in any of Black's defenses. We believe that Bill will not mind our calling it a "double Beers"!

In No. 578 our Louisiana veteran, B. M. Marshall, conquers the Costachel in a problem of skeletal simplicity.

In No. 577 Edward L. Deiss shows us an original setting on the Foschini Theme, the idea of which was explained in the October *Palaestra*.

Then G. Plowman enters with a tasker, exhibiting seven knight variations, No. 579, and Mr. Costikyan demonstrates that the unnamed theme which he described in the December issue can be neatly displayed in three-move form as in No. 581.

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs contributes an ingenious version of the Cheney Theme, No. 582, the first on record showing a thematic mate by disclosure.

Vincent L. Eaton indexes his No. 583 as "the anti-form of the half-pin-of-White scheme: that is, a sequence in which an initial half-pin is destroyed by the moving of one of the pieces pinning the other; but later the first piece returns to the line of pin and frees the second."

Nos. 584 and 585 are examples of the London Theme, which we have previously delineated, and No. 585 is remarkable in achieving a fine Queen tour in this theme.

No. 590 is a rousing player's problem sent to us by a novice composer. All we advise is, "Beware of the very close tries."

No. 591, a true holiday tidbit, is one of Dr. Keeney's *sans voir* conceits, but quite irresistibly droll.

Now for an encounter with the Holland Theme! In 1935 this theme was the subject of an international composing match between

Spain and Holland. Many elegant examples of it have appeared in the brief two years since its discovery, but nevertheless it is considered "a little-studied theme," according to Vane Bor, Serbian composer, who writes an article under this title. Before giving the prize winners from the match, we are introducing solvers to the theme by means of comparatively simple positions from Mr. Bor's article.

In the Holland Theme the key move unpins one Black piece, and pins another with the threat due to the pin. The unpinned Black piece defends by interposing on the pin line, thus unpinning the pinned piece and allowing the White pinning piece a new mate.

Thus in No. 592 1 Qb3 unpins e2 and pins d3, threatening 2 Sd2 mate, and the defense 1 . . . , Sc3, unpinning d3, allows 2 Qf7 mate.

No. 593 reveals a blending of this theme with the Schor Theme, i. e., with unpinning of a Black piece and pinning of a White piece, followed by unpinning of the White piece by the Black piece, allowing mate by the unpinned White piece.

No. 593 also accomplishes the Rupp Theme, which is simultaneous pin of a White and a Black piece, followed by simultaneous unpinning of these pieces. For another example of the Rupp Theme, see No. 576 by Heinz Brix.

No. 594 is an amazingly non-complex example of the Holland Theme doubled.

No. 595 presents the recently discovered Barthelemy Theme, named after a French composer, and enjoying a popularity fostered by an international composing match between France and Spain.

In this theme a single Black piece controls a White battery by interception at two or more points on the battery line. The key forms a threat in which each of Black's main defenses involves the abandoning of one or more of the battery control points, and consequent mate by disclosure, with a distinct mate following each defense. Thus in No. 595 the key, 1 Sxa3 threatens 2 Sc2 mate. The defenses: 1 . . . , Qd3; 2 BxQ mate; 1 . . . , Qa4; 2 Bc6 mate; 1 . . . , Qa6; 2 Bd3 mate; and 1 . . . , Qa5; 2 Bd5 mate.

In No. 596 we have a marvellous White knight half-wheel and a worthy first prize winner.

No. 597, a remarkable task, shows the doubling of the theme by utilizing two batteries.

NOTES AND NEWS

Sincere congratulations to A. J. Fink who wins the Honor Prize with his problem No. 526. Solvers are unanimously impressed by the difficulty and strategic splendour of this creation.

G. Plowman receives the Ladder Prize with a score of 155 points, and we wish him all good fortune on his next ascent.

I. Kashdan is the winner of the prizes for both the Original and the Quoted Sections. Kashdan far outdistanced all other solvers and received the maximum score of 67 points on the Original Section and 34 on the Quoted Section, thus proving that the mind of a master is a master mind. Composers, take heart! For if your compositions have lived through Kashdan's scrutiny, they are sound indeed!

Here is an easy novelty with which to greet the New Year:

B3k3, B1b4q, 8, 4S3, 4P3, 8, 8, K7.

White Retracts a Move and Plays, then Black Plays and Helps White Mate in One.

The solution to this little puzzle will appear next month.

INFORMAL LADDER

G. Plowman 155, 86; Dr. G. Dobbs 154, 85; I. Kashdan 137, 101; A. Tokash 119, 64; M. Gonzalez 115, 87; J. F. Tracy 77, 60; I. Genud 75, —; Dr. P. G. Keeney 64, 78; H. Hausner 59, 49; V. Rosado 52, —; B. Wisegarver 41, —; W. Patz 35, 56; I. Burstein 32, —; A. R. Sheftel 32, 71; G. Berry 28, 20; W. Vanwinkle 27, —; K. Lay 24, 25; M. Hertzberger 23, —; W. Towle 22, —; G. N. Cheney 20, 16; I. Burn 17, —; K. S. Howard 17, —; E. Shortman 8, —; P. Papp 7, 9; W. Rawlings 7, —; J. Turner 7, —; M. Gershenson —, 66; L. Greene —, 44; Bourne Smith —, 18; J. Casey —, 16; I. Rivise —, 16; H. B. Daly* —, 71; P. Rothenberg* —, 81.

*Winner of Previous Ladder.

SOLUTIONS

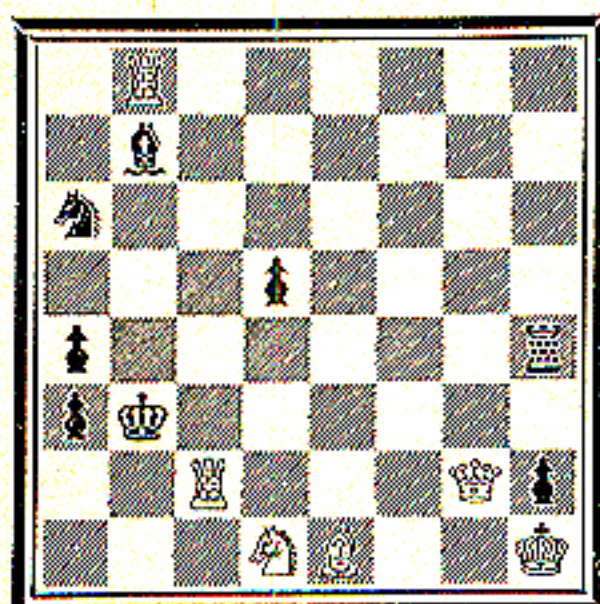
- No. 520 by Bill Beers. 1 Sc6.
Neat echo pin but not a Schiffman at all.—G. Dobbs. This is not a single Schiffman, let alone a double one. The key creates a double threat to mate, and one or the other threat is always available, as Black has no defenses against the two threats.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 521 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1 Rf6.
- No. 522 by V. L. Eaton. 1 Qa7.
Good unpinning and self-blocking.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 523 by V. L. Eaton. 1 Se4.
Fine key with charming echo knight play.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 524 by Fred Sprenger. 1 Sd2.
Cute star-pattern miniature.—Dr. G. Dobbs. The changed mate is admirable.—Ed.
- No. 525 by V. L. Eaton.
1 Pe7, Threat; 2 Sd7ch.
1 . . . QxQch; 2 Be6ch.
1 . . . BxQch; 2 Be6ch.
1 . . . QxS; 2 Re4ch.
1 . . . QxP; 2 Bg4ch.
1 . . . Sb6; 2 Pe8(Q)ch
Fine, precise cross-check arrangement.—P. Rothenberg. Elegant, very subtle strategy.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 526 by A. J. Fink.
1 Bg6, Threat; 2 Qe4ch.
1 . . . KxP; 2 PxPch.
1 . . . Kc3; 2 Qa1ch.
1 . . . cPxP; 2 Qe5ch.
1 . . . ePxP; 2 Sb3ch.
1 . . . Rc4; 2 Sf3ch.
A deep, subtle key and bright continuation.—G. Dobbs. Key nicely determined.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 527 by A. D. Gibbs.
1 Rxc4, Threat; 2 Qd7ch.
1 . . . Rxe5; 2 Sd3.
Ingenious and pretty.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 528 by A. D. Gibbs.
Intention: 1 Rf2, Threat; 2 QxSch.

- 1 . . . RxQ; 2 Pe4ch.
1 . . . Pc5; 2 Sd5.
Cooked by 1 Be8, Threat; 2 Pb8(Q)ch.
1 . . . QxB; 2 PxQ(Q).
Missed by ALL solvers.—Ed.
- No. 529 by K. S. Howard. Five solutions!
Intention: 1 Ke8, Kd5; 2 Pd4.
1 . . . Pd5; 2 Pd3.
1 Ra1, Kd5; 2 Ra6.
1 Rd1c1, Pd5; 2 Rc5.
1 Re1, Kd5; 2 Pd4.
1 Sf2, Kd5; 2 Rd1c1.
- No. 530 by Dr. P. G. Keeney.
1 Sf6, KxR; 2 Qc5ch.
1 . . . Kf1; 2 Se4.
1 . . . Rf1; 2 Qc5.
Se4 continuation is a dandy block, other variations blend nicely.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 531 by C. S. Kipping.
1 Sf7, Kc8; 2 Re8ch.
1 . . . Qe7ch; 2 RxQch.
1 . . . Qd2ch; 2 Re3ch.
1 . . . Bd8ch; 2 Re7ch.
1 . . . Be3ch; 2 RxBch.
Half-pin combines well with cross-checks.—Dr. G. Dobbs. Marred by threatened check by Black.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 532 by D. C. McClelland.
1 Qc7, Kb4; 2 Qa7.
1 . . . Pb4; 2 Qc6ch.
1 . . . Pc3 or Pb2; 2 Qa7ch.
Cute but easy.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 533 by W. K. Wimsatt.
1 Qh8, Kd4; 2 Qe8.
1 . . . Kf4; 2 Qxh6ch.
1 . . . PxP or Pd5; 2 Qb8ch.
1 . . . Pf4; 2 Qe8ch.
Nice model mates but an illegal position.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 534 by R. J. Bermudez.
1 Rc3, Rb5; 2 Sc5ch, Kb4; 3 Sa6ch.
1; 2 . . . Ka5; 3 RxPch.
1 . . . Bb5; 2 Sc5ch, Kb4; 3 Sd3ch.
The B and R interferences are interesting.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
- No. 535 by M. Gershenson.
Intention: 1 Pd5, Sa6; 2 SxS, Bb8; 3 SxB.
1; 2 . . . Pd6; 3 Sb4.
1 . . . Sc6; 2 SxSch, PxS; 3 Be6ch.
1 . . . Pd6; 2 RxS.
Cooked by: 1 RxB, Pd5; 2 Sc6ch, SxS; 3 PxS.
1 . . . Sa6; or c6; 2 PxS.
- No. 536 by Otto Wurzburg.
1 Rf2, Kd5; 2 Bb3ch, Ke4; 3 Kb4.
1; 2 . . . Kd6; 3 Rf7.
1 . . . Kd3; 2 Kb4, Ke4; 3 Bb3.
Lovely chameleon echo and the best of the four-movers.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 537 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs.
1 Rf3, SxR; 2 Qd4ch.
1 . . . Sc4; 2 Rb5ch.
1 . . . Sg6; any; 2 Qe7ch.
1 . . . PxR; 2 QxSch.
1 . . . Bd7; 2 Rb5ch.
Dr. Dobbs has created more inspiring suis.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 538 by C. Gavrilov. 1 Re6.
- No. 539 by C. Gavrilov. 1 Se1.
- No. 540 by C. Gavrilov. 1 Bf5.
A black pawn at b3 is necessary to eliminate cooks by: 1 RxQch and 1 BxPch.—Ed.
- No. 541 by H. Eliaffen. 1 Qg5.
- No. 542 by W. I. Kennard.
1 Qh6, KxP; 2 Bb5ch.
1 . . . Kd4; 2 Qe3ch.
1 . . . PxQ; 2 SxBch.
1 . . . BxP or Bb7; 2 Sc3ch.
1 . . . Bf6 an"; 2 QxPch.
- No. 543 by H. V. Tuxen.
1 Rh3, Threat; 2 Qd7ch.
1 . . . Kc5; 2 Qe7ch.
1 . . . Bd6 or Rd6; 2 Bc3ch.
1 . . . Sg3; 2 Sc6ch.
- No. 544 by J. Bronowski.
Intention: 1 Rd2, Rg1; 2 Kc2, Sg3; 3 Kc1.
1 . . . Rg4; 2 SxR, Sf2; 3 RxS.
1; 2 . . . Sg3; 3 Kc2.
1 . . . Rg3ch; 2 Kc2, Rc3ch; 3 KxR.
Cooked by: 1 Re2ch, Kd1; 2 Sf3, Rg1; 3 Ra2.
1; 2 . . . Re8; 3 RxR.
- No. 545 by E. M. H. Guttman.
1 Be6, Bb8; 2 Kb3, Se5; 3 Bh3.
- No. 546 by A. Cheron.
1 Kf6, Bh7; 2 Kg5, Ke4; 3 Qc4ch.
1; 2 . . . Sf7ch or Bg6; 3 Kf4.
1; 2 . . . Sg6 or B else; 3 Pe3ch.
1 . . . Bg6; 2 Ke6, Bf7ch; 3 Kd6.
1; 2 . . . Bf5ch; 3 KxB.

Original Section

574

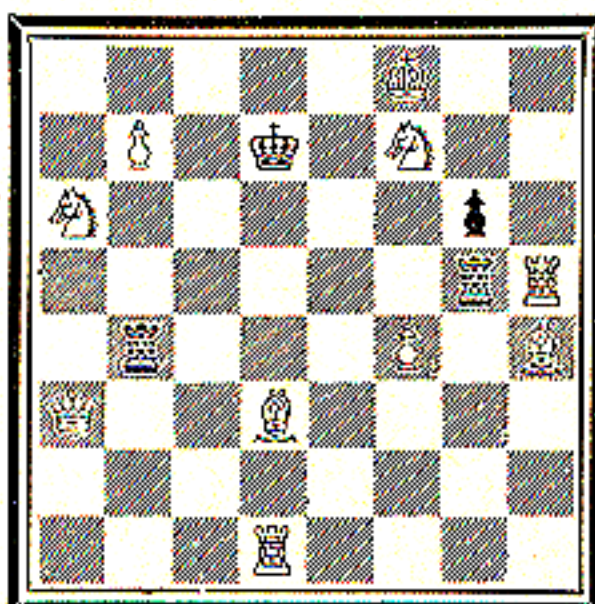
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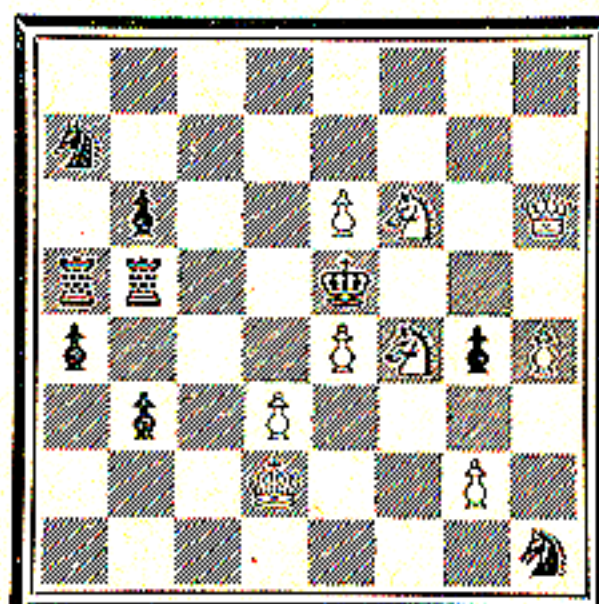
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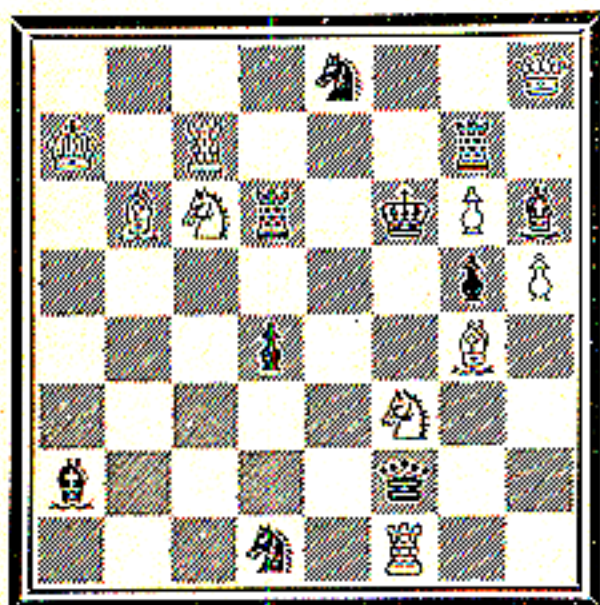
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Aguascalientes, Mexico



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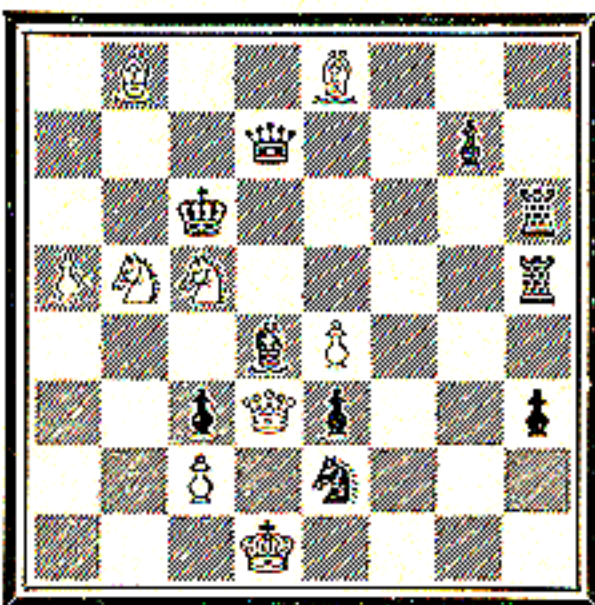
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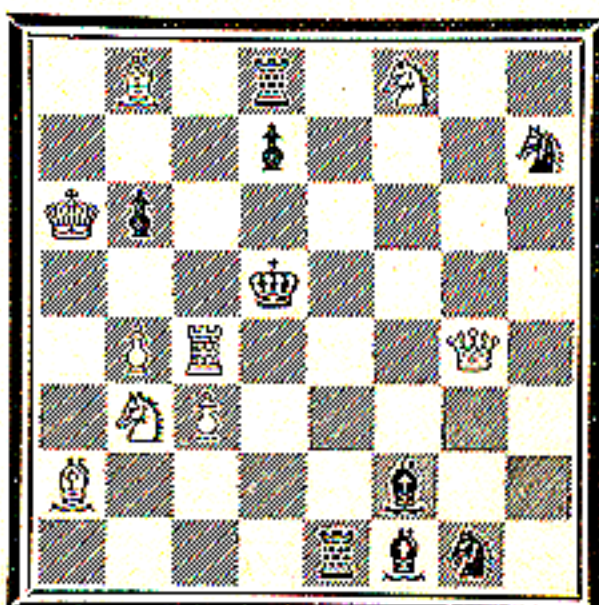
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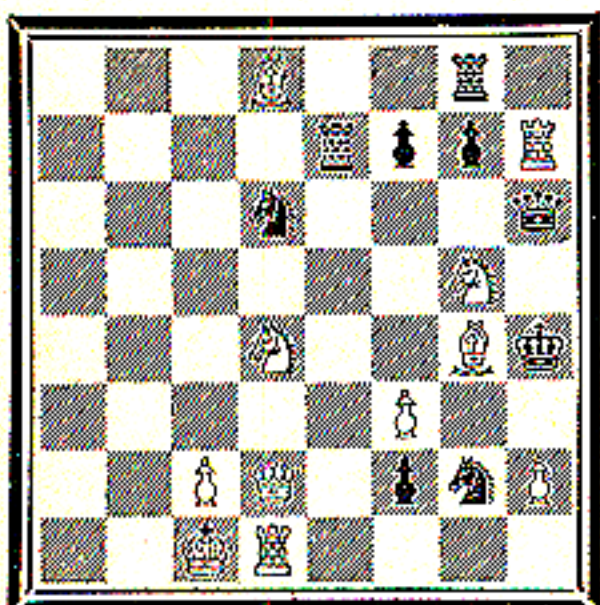
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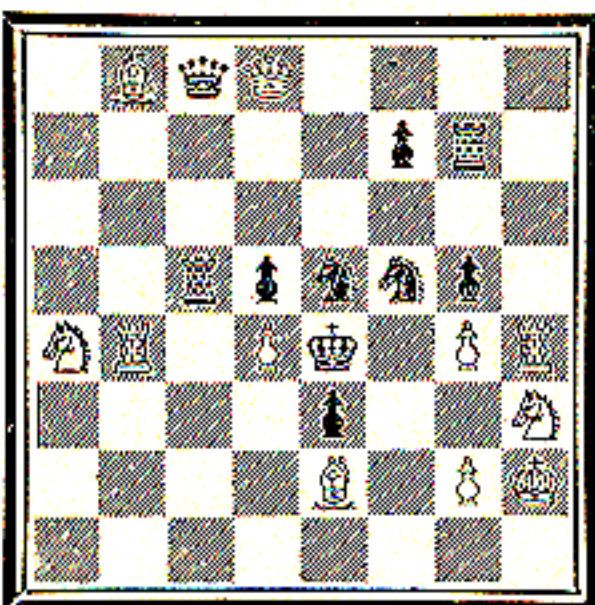
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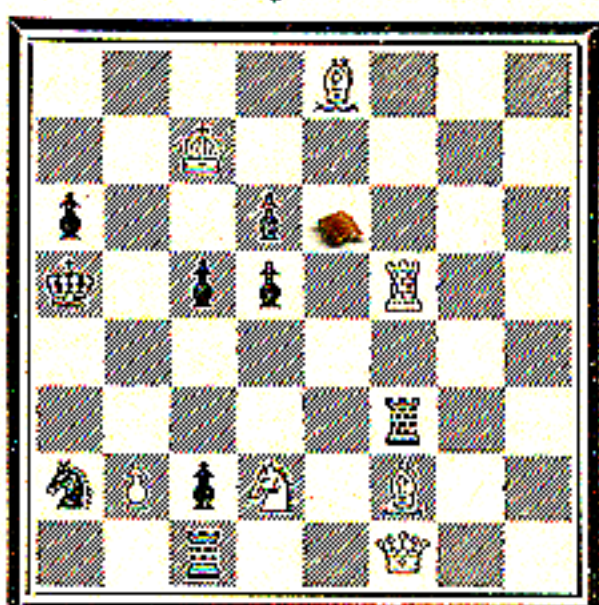
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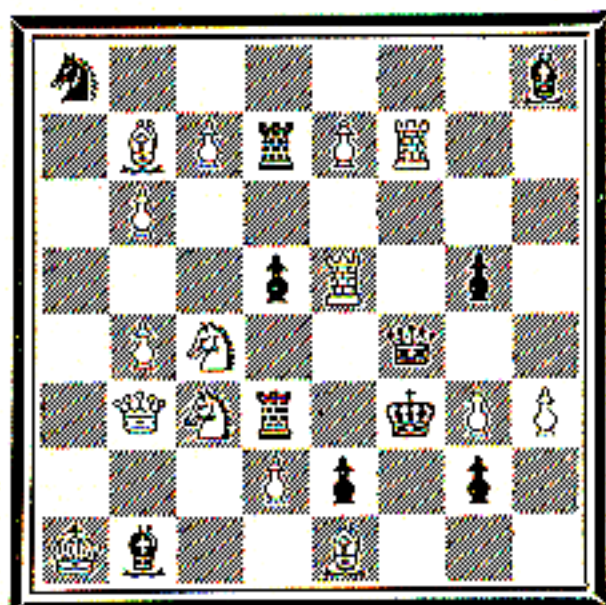


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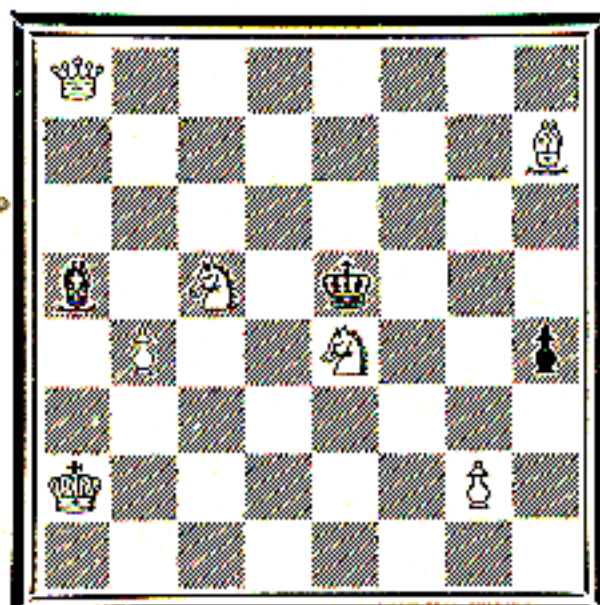
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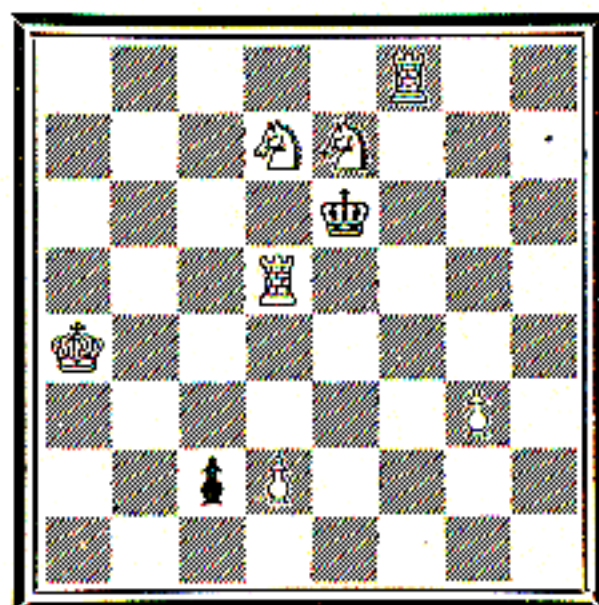
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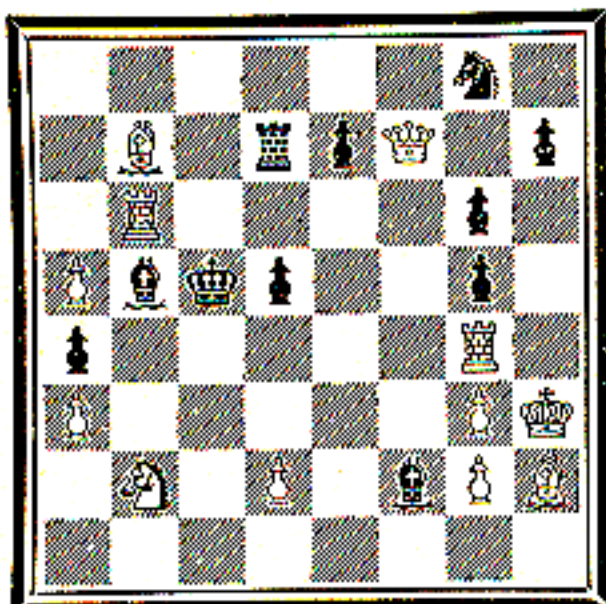
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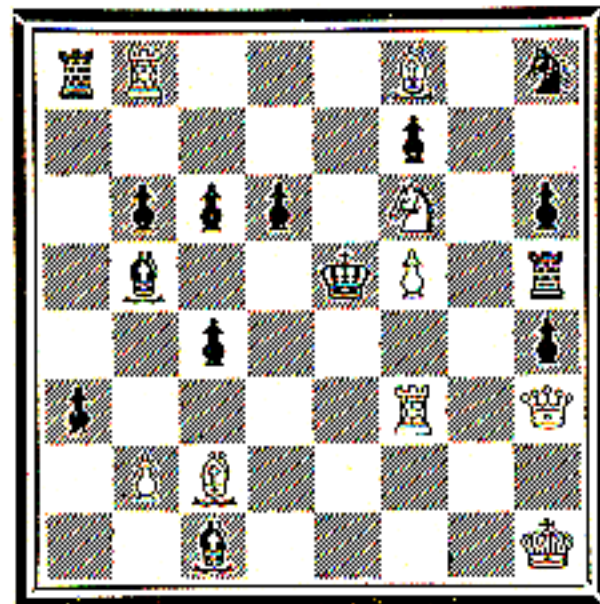
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London Theme

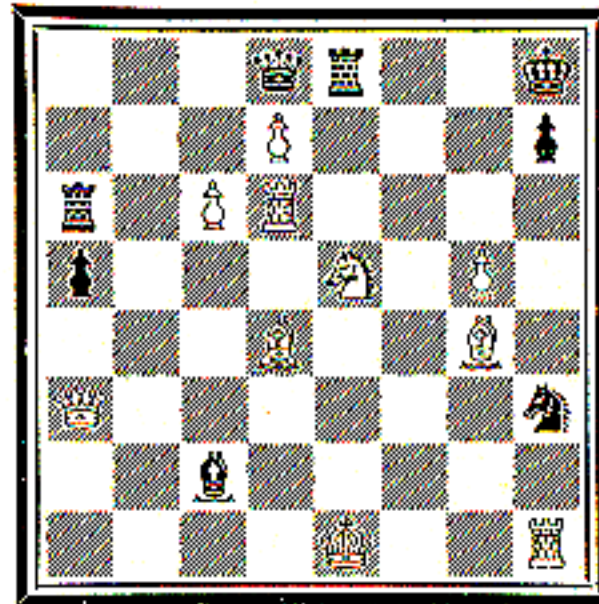
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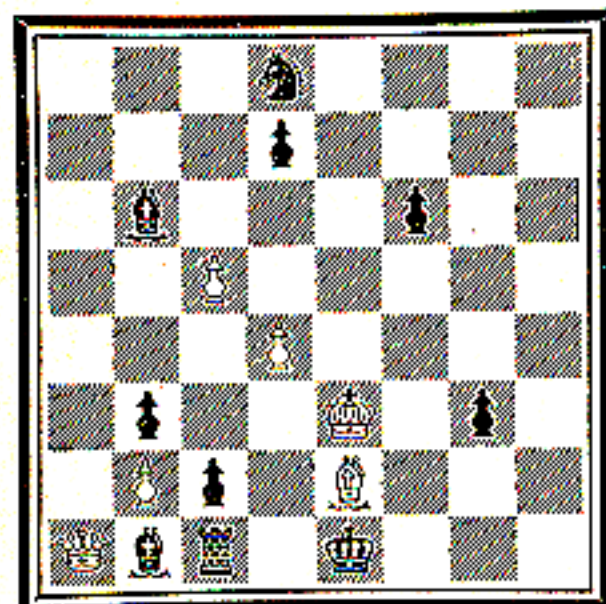
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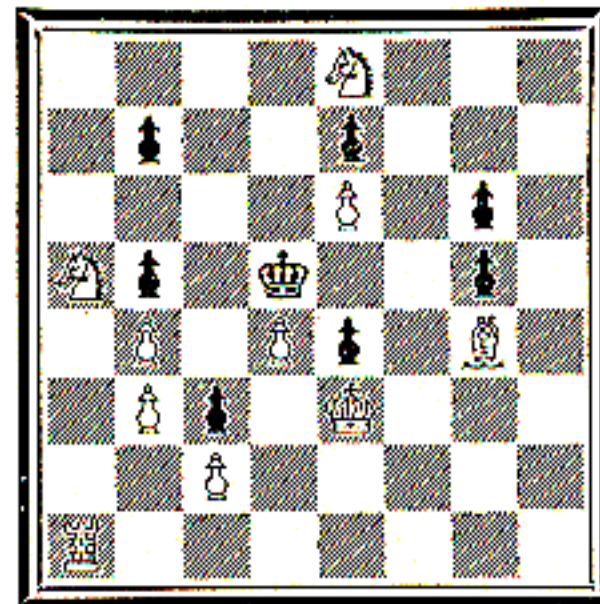
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London Theme

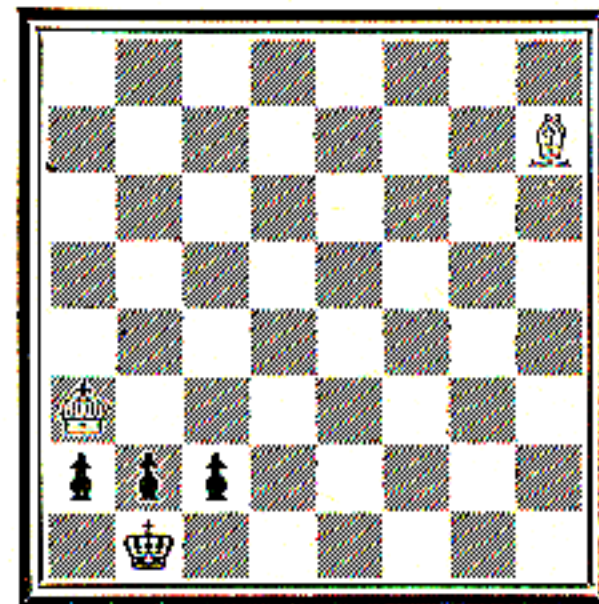
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Aguascalientes, Mexico

Mate in 4

591

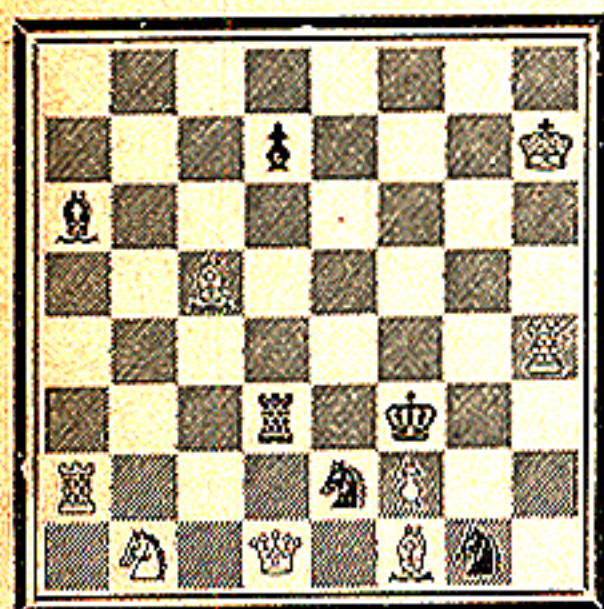
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.Black Plays and Helps
White Mate in 2

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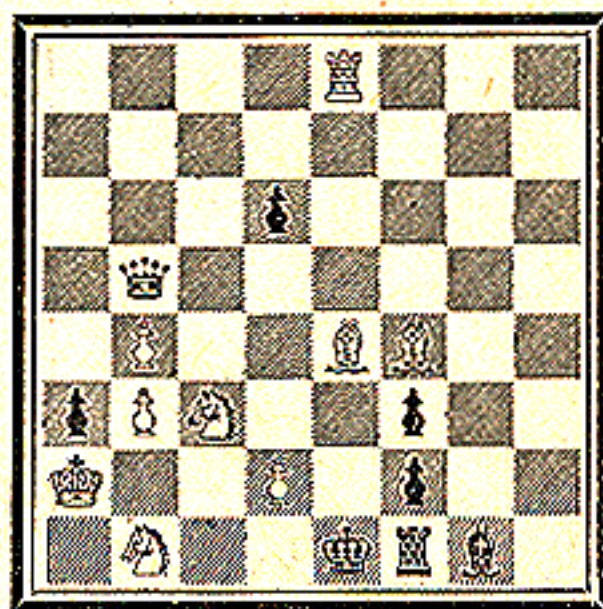
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Holland Theme



Mate in 2

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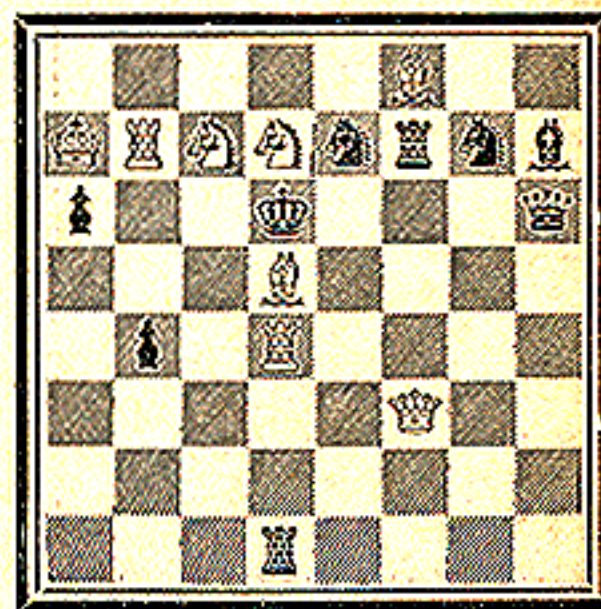
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Barthelemy Theme



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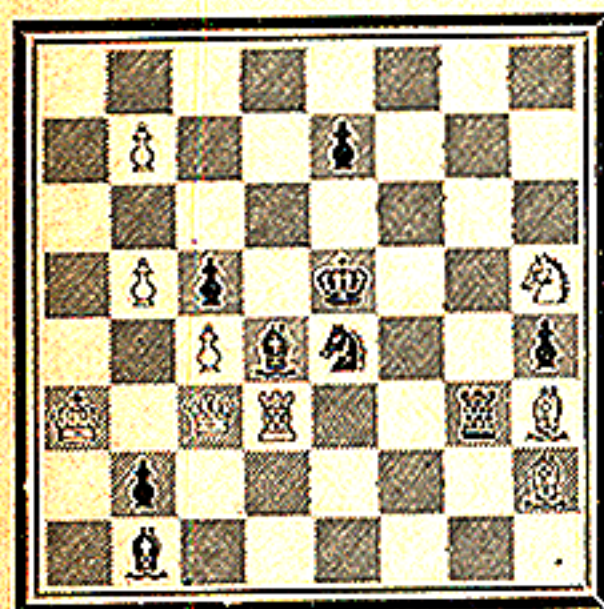
H. JUNKER
1 Pr. "Westfälischen
Schachbundes"
Problem Tourney



Mate in 2

593

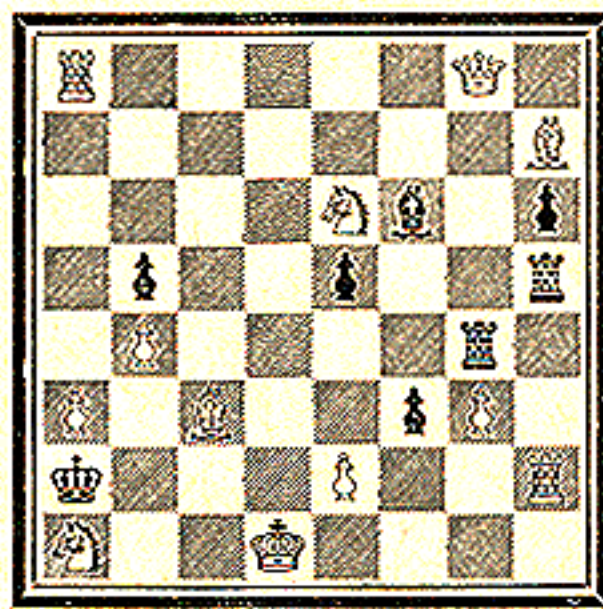
VANE BOR
Xadrez Brasileiro Apr. 1936
Holland Theme



Mate in 2

596

G. M. FUCHS
1 Pr. French-Spanish
Problem Tourney
Barthelemy Theme



Mate in 2

599

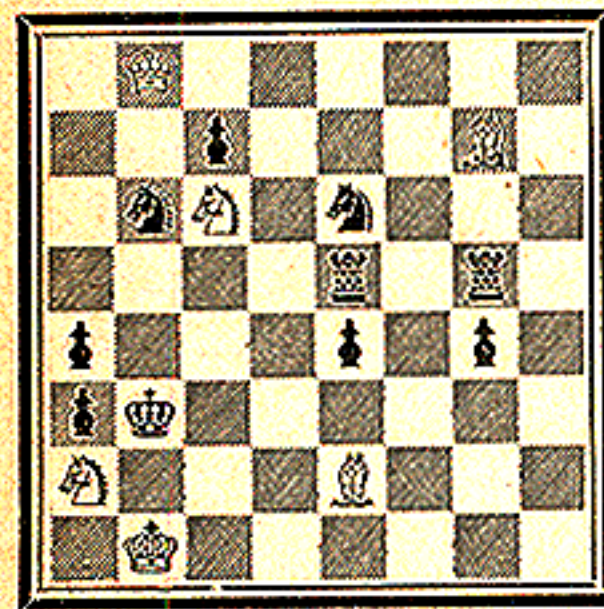
W. I. KENNARD
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Mate in 3

594

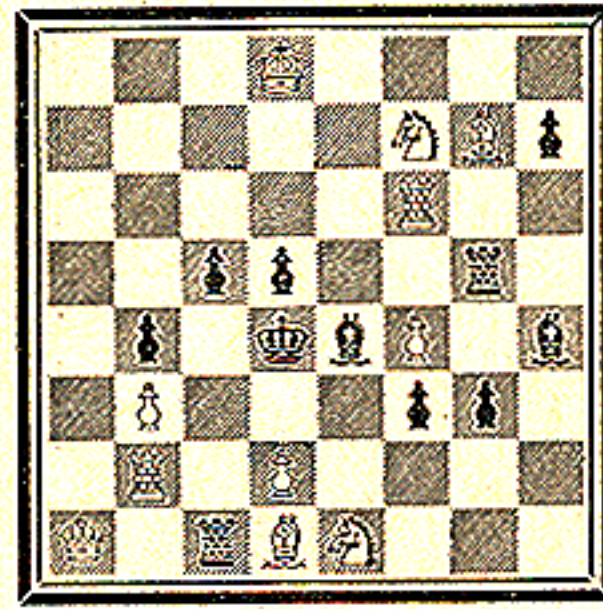
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Holland Theme



Mate in 2

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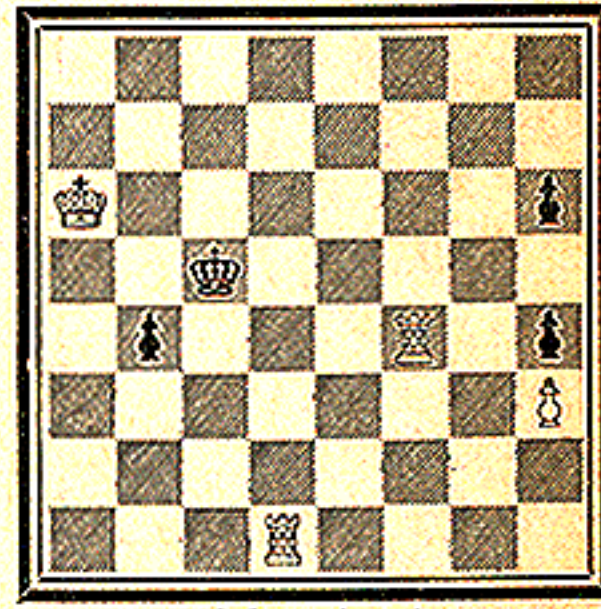
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Mate in 4

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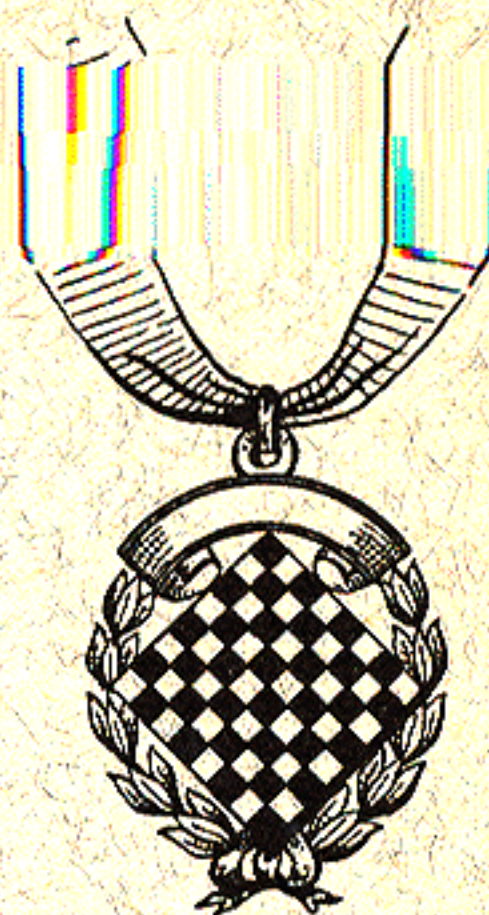
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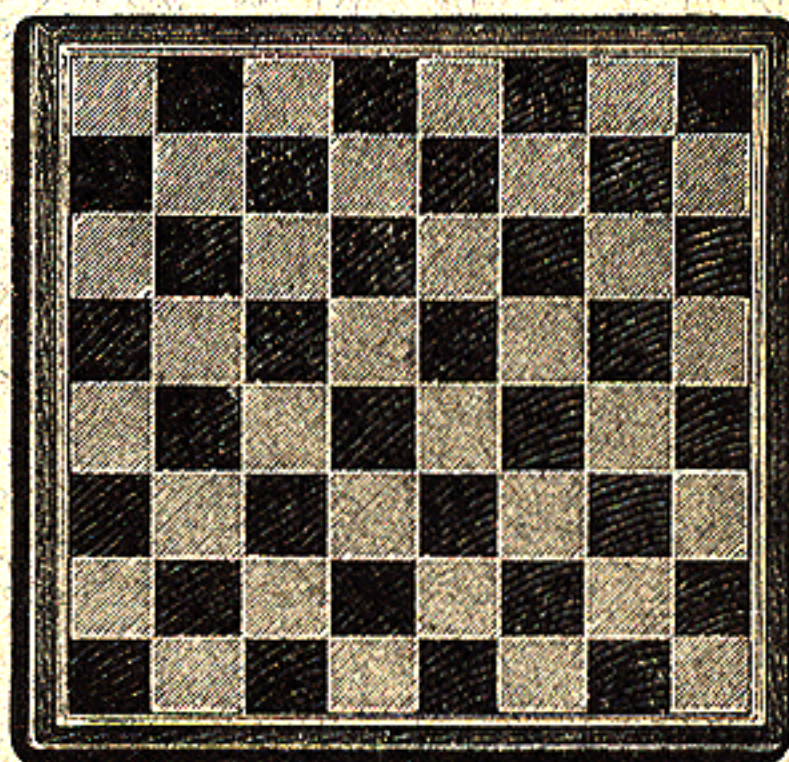
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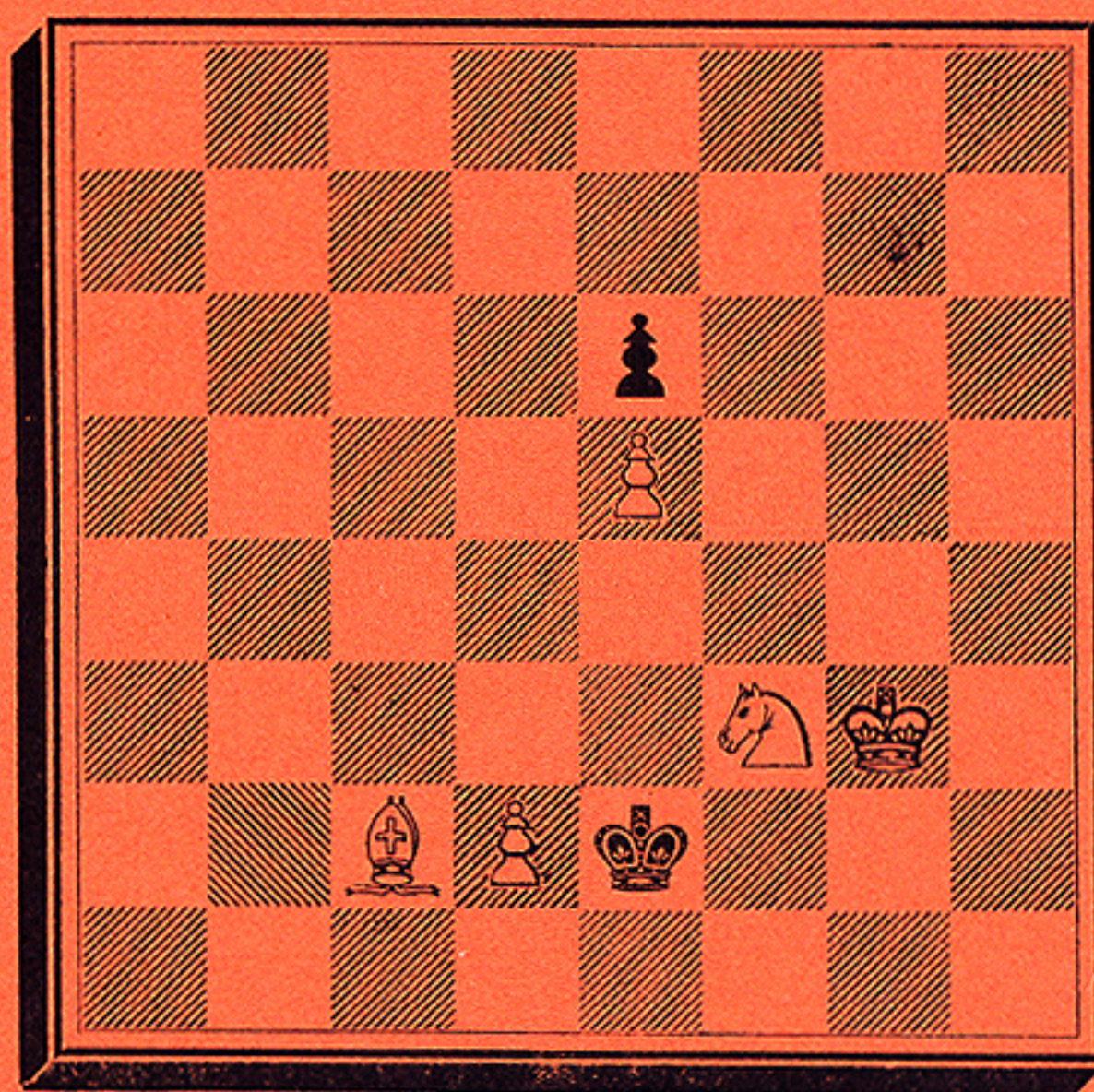
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Vol. V. No. 2

February, 1937

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LEST WE FORGET

For the past six years the United States has been the proud possessor of the World Team Championship. The efforts of our leading players have brought honor and glory to our country.

This is the month of February, 1937. Six short months from now we will be



•
The
Hamilton
Russell
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Cup
•

called upon to defend our laurels against the pick of the world's chess talent assembled at Stockholm, Sweden. Are we ready for the test?

The answer, as far as the players are concerned, is an emphatic "Yes". Our leading stars are at the top of their form. Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Dake or Simonson—what a team we can put forth! What country have we to fear? None!

But there is another side to the story. It takes money to send a team of five men to Europe, keep them there for a month, and bring them home again. Have any steps been taken to raise the necessary funds? The answer is an equally emphatic "No".

In the past it has been the custom to wait until the event was almost upon us and then "pass the hat". As a result the team was sent across with such slender resources that the members suffered actual privation. We believe a serious condition exists when players confide to us that they "will never go again." It is a challenge to our chess leadership.

What should be done about it? The answer appears a simple one. Let us not wait till the last minute. Raise the necessary funds now. Sound the trumpet—roll the drum!

S. S. Cohen

17th Annual Hastings Christmas Congress

The annual tournament held by the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club at Hastings, England has grown into a hallowed institution. And not without reason. Time, and stirring conflicts, such as the one recently concluded, have raised it to a high estate in the chess world.

This year's Congress had an excellent entry list comprising Dr. A. Alekhine, former world champion; our own Reuben Fine; E. Eliskases, recently crowned champion of Austria, M. Feigin, a promising young Latvian player; Dr. M. Vidmar the Jugoslavian grandmaster; G. Koltanowski, who recently won the Belgian championship; and the usual quota of Englishmen: W. Winter (their champion), T. H. Tylor, Sir G. A. Thomas, and Miss Vera Menchik, who is also renowned as the world's leading feminine chessplayer.

Since Fine won the event last year, we on this side of the Atlantic were naturally interested in his effort to repeat his triumph. When he started off with seven consecutive wins against Eliskases, Winter, Miss Menchik, Thomas, Tylor, Feigin and Koltanowski we felt that he couldn't miss. True Alekhine had been doing almost as well, his score being only half a point less, but what a difference in technique! Reuben ran rough shod over his opponents winning in short order. Alekhine had a number of adjourned games and worked much harder. We felt fully justified in expecting another American triumph.

The fatal game occurred in the eighth and semi-final round. Alekhine was favored with the white pieces, and, influenced by the state of the score, essayed a doubtful sacrifice. Fine mis-handled the defense and lost. This reversed the tables and Alekhine led by a half point entering the final round. Alekhine was paired with Koltanowski and Fine with Dr. Vidmar. Both games were drawn after strenuous efforts and it is only just to Koltanowski and Dr. Vidmar to note that the hard work fell to the lot of their noted opponents, each being a pawn down at the finish.

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

December, 1936

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine

R. Fine

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

3 B-Kt5

P-QR3

4 B-R4

Kt-B3

5 O-O

B-K2

6 R-K1

P-QKt4

7 B-Kt3

P-Q3

8 P-B3

Kt-QR4

9 B-B2

P-B4

10 P-Q4

Q-B2

11 QKt-Q2

O-O

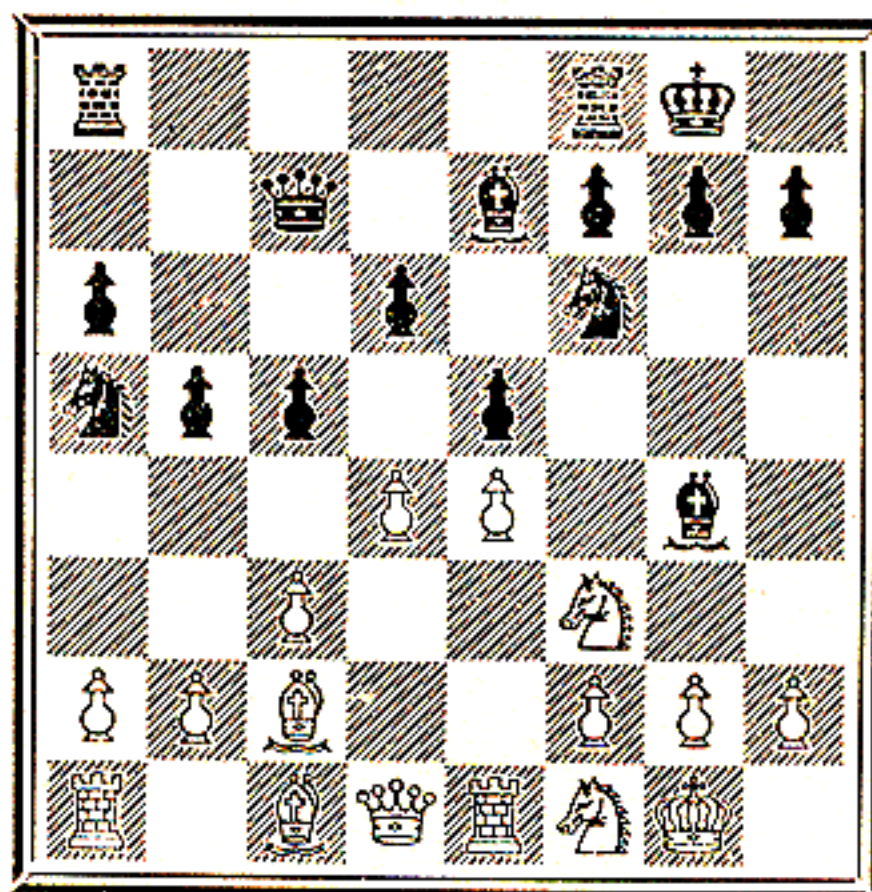
All orthodox so far.

12 Kt-B1

B-Kt5

A questionable move. White might continue with 13 P-Q5 followed by 14 P-KR3 and lead into the normal Rubinstein variation with at least a tempo to the good.

R. FINE



A. ALEKHINE

13 Kt-K3

It must be born in mind that at this point of the tournament Alekhine was trailing Fine by $\frac{1}{2}$ a point. With this in view, he had to play for a win at all costs. This explains the textmove, which costs a Pawn, but gains a doubtful attack.

13

BxKt

14 QxB

BPxP

15 Kt-B5

An interesting alternative would be 15 PxP, PxP; 16 Kt-B5, QxB; 17 Q-Kt3, Kt-K1; 18 KtxBeh, K-R1. But even here it is difficult to see how the attack might continue.

15

PxP

16 QxP!

KR-QB1

17 Q-KKt3

B-B1

18 B-Q3

Kt-B3

19 B-Kt5

Kt-K1

20 QR-B1

Q-Kt2

20 . . . Q-Q2 seems better to defend the center.

Hastings Christmas Congress—1936					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1	Dr. A. Alekhine (France)	---	---	---	---	1	1½	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	7	0	2	8
2	R. Fine (U.S.A.)	---	---	---	---	0	---	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	7½
3	E. Eliskases (Austria)	---	---	---	---	½	0	---	½	½	1	½	1	½	3	1	5	5½
4	M. Feigin (Latvia)	---	---	---	---	0	½	½	---	0	½	½	1	1	2	2	5	4½
5	Dr. M. Vidmar (Yugoslavia)	---	---	---	---	0	½	½	0	---	½	½	1	1	2	2	5	4½
6	W. Winter (England)	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	½	---	½	1	½	2	4	3	3½
7	T. H. Tylor (England)	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	1	½	½	---	0	1	2	4	3	3½
8	G. Koltanowski (Belgium)	---	---	---	---	½	0	½	0	0	0	1	---	½	1	4	4	3
9	Sir G. A. Thomas (England)	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	---	1	5	3	2½
10	Miss Menchik (England)	---	---	---	---	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	0	4	5	2½

21 P-QR3 P-Kt3
21 . . . Kt-Q5 to alleviate the pressure might be considered here. After 22 KtxKt, PxKt, the attack is about over, and White would find it difficult to regain his Pawn.

22 Kt-R6ch BxKt
22 . . . K-Kt2, with the follow-up of . . . P-B3 forcing the retreat of the White men, seems better to avoid the weaknesses on the Black squares, consequent to the line adopted.

23 BxB Kt-Q5
24 R(B)-Q1 P-Kt5

It is difficult to say exactly where Black went wrong in the defense, but looking backwards, this move permitting the white Bishop to eventually control the diagonal QR2-KKt8 must be considered bad.

25 P-B4 PxBP
Again here 25 . . . P-B3 is in line with the spirit of the defense.

26 QxBP PxP
26 . . . P-Kt6, to lock the Q side appears to be somewhat better. This would enable Black to concentrate his efforts on the K side defense.

The foregoing moves might be explained away in the light of time pressure. 30 moves in the first two hours was the time limit.

27 PxP R-B6
28 Q-B2 Kt-K3
29 P-QR4 R(R)-B1
30 R-KB1

Threatening 31 BxP.
30 . . . R(B6)-B2
31 R-Kt1 Q-B3
32 P-R5! Kt-B4

The threat was 33 R-Kt6 followed by the capture of the Rook Pawn. With the weaknesses of the Q side now being exploited, Black is helpless to defend on both wings.

33 B-QB4 Q-Q2
34 Q-R2! KtxP

As good as any. The position is hopeless.
35 RxP QxR
36 BxQch RxB
37 Q-K6 Resigns

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS
December, 1936
DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)
E. Eliskases Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black
1 P-Q4 P-KB4
2 P-KKt3 Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt2 P-K3
4 Kt-KR3

The flank development of the Kt is a good alternative to the customary 4 Kt-KB3 as it does not hamper the scope of the KB, controls KB4, from where it may exert pressure on Q5, and permits, if necessary, the advance of the KBP.

4 . . . P-B4
5 P-Q5
5 PxP followed by 6 O-O and 7 P-QB4 with the idea of exerting pressure on the open Q file is also good.
5 . . . P-K4
6 Kt-B3 P-Q3
7 P-K4 B-K2

If 7 PxP, White may continue with Kt-KKt5, or the simple 8 KtxP, KtxKt?; 9 BxKt, BxKt; 10 Q-R5ch, etc. Or in this variation, if 8 . . . BxKt; 9 KtxKtch, followed by 10 BxB.

8 P-B4 Kt-Kt5
9 BPxP
This exchange might better have been deferred for the time being. The advance post of the Kt should prove a source of annoyance to the second player in so far as it might be attacked for a second time (B-B3), and would then be forced back to R3 or B3, when the capture of the KP would be indicated.
9 . . . KtxKP
10 O-O O-O
11 Kt-B4 PxP
12 BxP

This reserves the possibility of anchoring the KKt at K6 and following up with Kt-Q5 should the Kt be captured.

12 . . . B-Kt5
13 Q-K1 Q-Kt3
14 P-KR3 B-Q2
15 Kt-K6 RxRch
16 QxR Kt-R3
17 Q-K2 P-Kt3
18 B-Q2 Kt-QB2
19 R-KB1 Kt-Kt4

If 19 . . . KtxKt; 20 PxKt, BxP; 21 B-Q5!
20 Q-K3

With all of White's pieces poised for attack, as it were, it would seem that a more conclusive line should follow. Yet such is not the case. The Black Kt at K4 is the mainstay of the defense, and there is no way of getting rid of it. If for example, 20 B-R6 (with the

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threat of 21 Q-KB2), then 20 . . . Kt-B2 and 21 RxKt leads to nothing.

Perhaps best is 20 Q-B2 (threatening 21 B-R6). This forces 20 . . . BxKt, when White after the recapture, might be able to effectively use the square Q5.

20 Kt-Q5!
21 Q-R6 BxKt

If 21 . . . KtxKt; 22 PxKt, BxP; White might continue with 23 B-Q5, BxB; 24 KtxB, Q-Q1; 25 P-KR4 (threatening 26 B-KKt5), but it is questionable whether the temporary grip on the position is worth the Pawn.

22 PxB R-KB1
Of course not 22 . . . KtxP; 23 B-Q5.
23 RxRch BxR
24 B-Q5!

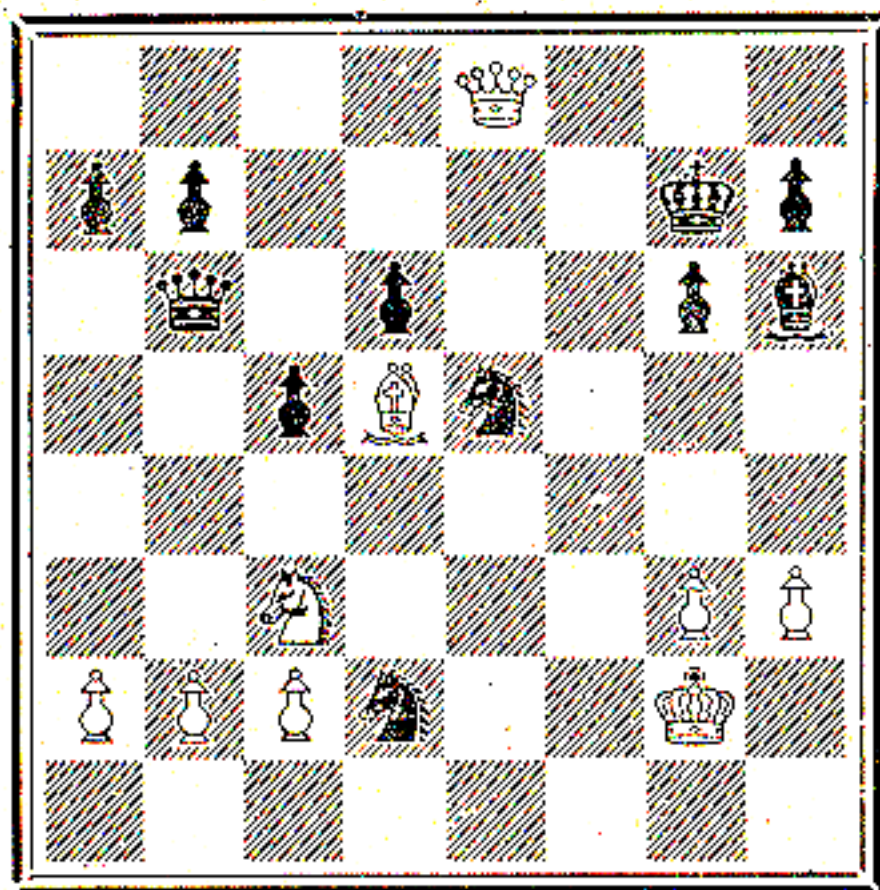
24 P-K7 at once leads to nothing after 24 . . . BxP; 25 B-Q5ch, K-R1. Also after 24 Q-B4 Black might safely venture 24 QxKtP followed by 25 . . . B-K2.

24 BxQ
25 P-K7ch K-Kt2
26 P-K8(Q) QKt-B6ch?

While 26 . . . BxB; 27 Q-K7ch, K-R3; 28 Q-B8ch, K-R4; 29 Kt-K4 does not appear savory, still it is difficult to discover a clear-cut forced win for White. The move chosen should have led to disaster.

27 K-Kt2 KtxB

A. ALEKHINE



E. ELISKASES

This is where Eliskases missed his opportunity. 28 Q-Kt8ch, K-B3; 29 B-K6 wins.

28 Q-K7ch K-R1
29 Q-K8ch K-Kt2
30 Q-K7ch K-R1
Drawn

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

December, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

E. Eliskases	R. Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	P-Q4
5 PxP	. . . . .

This indicates that White is trying to hold the draw in hand from the very beginning.

5 QxP

But Black is not content to follow suit.

6 P-K3 P-B4
7 Kt-K2 PxP
8 KtxP Kt-B3
9 Kt-B3 Kt-K5

Merely a matter of choice, but the simple . . . O-O, followed by . . . Q-KR4, or QR4, and possibly . . . P-K4 would leave Black ahead in development.

10 B-Q2 BxKt
11 BxB KtxB
12 QxKt Q-QR4

And now the game might be called a draw. If there is any slight advantage, White has it.

13 QxQ KtxQ
14 B-Kt5ch B-Q2
15 BxBch KxB
16 Kt-K5ch K-K2
17 O-O

Very faulty judgment. There is no question but that the King is better placed at K2. 17 P-QKt4 at once was indicated.

17 QR-QB1
18 QR-B1 KR-Q1
19 P-KKt3 P-B3
20 P-QKt4

20 Kt-B3 might also have been played, but in that case black most likely would continue with 20 . . . P-K4 and the better position of his king and men might tell in his favor.

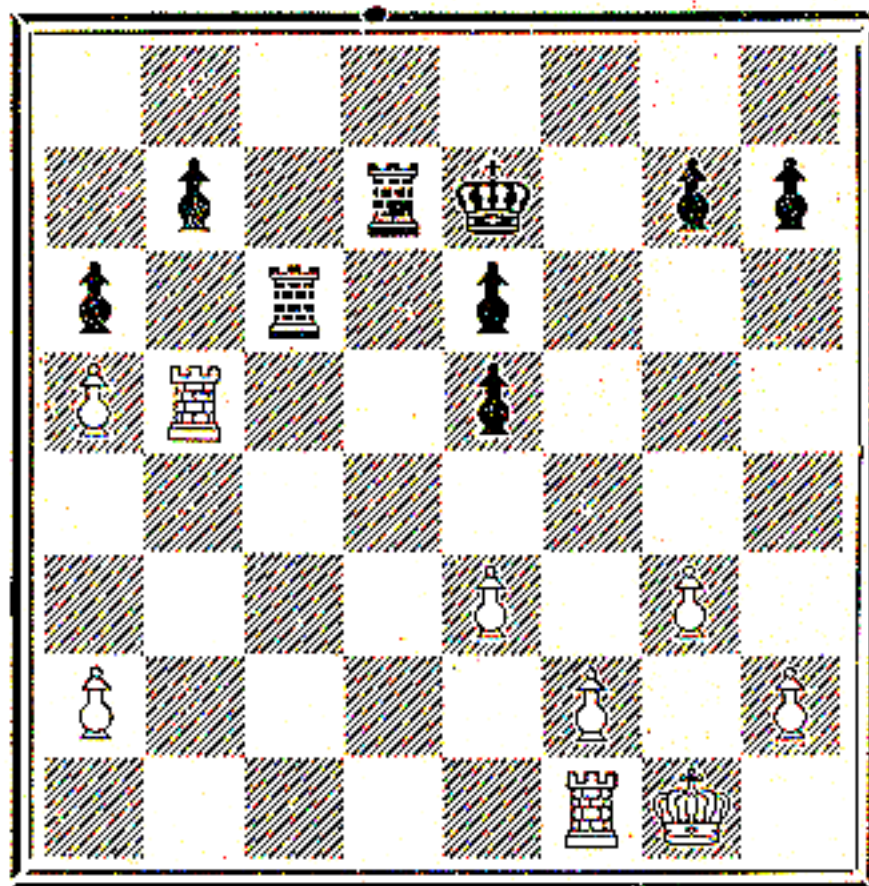
20 PxKt
21 PxKt R-B3!

Gaining command of the file. White dare not capture the Rook as Black would virtually be a Pawn to the good.

22 R-Kt1 R-Q2
23 R-Kt5 P-QR3!

Forcing the win of a Pawn or the gain of the seventh rank. Should the Rook retreat, Black plays . . . R-B4.

R. FINE



E. ELISKASES

24 RxKP R-B7
25 R-Kt1 R(Q)-Q7!!
26 RxKtPch K-B3
27 R-K4 RxBP
28 R-Kt6

28 R-B4ch, exchanging one of the Rooks, offered better drawing chances, although the ensuing endgame would be theoretically lost.

OUR READERS' COLUMN

To the Editor of The Chess Review:

"Esquire" printed a diatribe on chess, which I presume they thought was funny, but it did not appeal to me that way, so I wrote a reply and send both to you.

THE ATTACK

CHESS . . .

In this horrible game
There is no element of chance
Or of the past reputation
Or of the brawny arm or self-esteem.
There is no possible escape here from your own
idiotcy.

There you sit, as if staring into a mirror—
And you watch yourself make a fool of your-
self.

It is a pitiless game.
No grace of manner, no exquisite words of
your own, no luck

Can save you. Face to face with yourself
In that appalling void

Alone, you create your plan, and take the
consequences.

Here you learn precisely who and what you
are—

And you will not like it.

It is a terrible experience—

Similar, in its quiet way, to what the Creator
of the Universe

Must inexorably experience as, every day now,
He looks down.

—from "ESQUIRE".

THE REPLY

CHESS is a beautiful game

It teaches patience, the art of self reliance
and of exactness.

It enables one to take defeat with equanimity.
It shows that results follow causes without the
intervention of outside accidental occur-
rences.

It develops concentration, analysis and the
ability to be undisturbed by immaterial
happenings.

It illustrates that a King is a mighty helpless
creature, to be defended by his humble
pawns, and that Woman, the Queen, is the
superior of all.

It brings to the fore courtesy, the knowledge
that all players are equal (at the begin-
ning).

And a sense of humbleness, for even the great-
est of the world's players have only
scratched the surface of the possibilities
of this greatest of all games.

East Orange, N. J. LEWIS C. GROVER.

28 R-Kt7ch
29 K-B1 R(B)-B7ch
30 K-K1 RxQRP
31 R(Kt)xPch K-Kt4
32 R(K6)-K5ch

If R(K4)-K5ch, Black can wiggle out by
playing . . . K-Kt5 followed by . . . K-R4 on
the next check, and then interposing the Pawn.

32 K-R3
33 R-R4ch K-Kt3
34 K-B1 R(Kt)-Kt7
35 R-Kt4ch K-B3
Resigns

To the Editor of The Chess Review:

Mr. Harvey's letter on a change in the rules
of the game, published in the January issue of
The Chess Review, reminds me that when I
was at the great Nottingham Tournament, I
heard Capablanca make an offhand remark of
much interest. He proposed to abolish the
stalemate rule, saying that it is illogical.

His point was that often a player has a mat-
erial superiority, such as two knights against
a solitary king, or rook's pawn and king
against king, and yet is unable to win because
of the stalemate. Capablanca's suggestion was
to give to the player with material superiority
two-thirds or three-quarters of a point. This,
he believes, would cast the onus on a player
to avoid losing material or adopting passive
tactics in the assurance of a stalemate, and
would result in fewer draws. It would also, he
feels, force many of the present day twenty
move draws to be played to a finish.

Remembering Capablanca's own criticism
that the game is played out, I asked him how
he could reconcile these two different state-
ments. His answer was that the abolition of
the stalemate rule would in itself revive much
play and would be the only change needed.

I wonder what reaction chessplayers will
have to this idea? The prevalence of short
draws at such an important meeting as Not-
tingham makes Capablanca's suggestion of
definite value.

Chicago, Ill.

PAUL H. LITWINSKY.

NOTTINGHAM INTERNATIONAL MASTER TOURNAMENT

Special Prize Awards

1. By I. S. Turover, for the most bril-
liant game in the tourney, to Bot-
winnik (vs. Tartakower); for the
best score by a non-prize winner to
Flohr.
2. By H. M. Phillips, for the most bril-
liant game in round 13 to Botwinnik
(vs. Vidmar); in round 14 to Alek-
hine (vs. Tartakower); in round 15
to Reshevsky (vs. Vidmar).
3. By P. H. Litwinsky, for the best end
game by a British player to Sir
George Thomas (vs. Vidmar); for
the most brilliant King side attack
to Alekhine (vs. Alexander); for the
most aggressive draw divided be-
tween Capablanca and Bogoljubow
for their game in the 15th round;
for the most wins with White using
the King side openings to Alekhine;
for the most outright wins in one
score shared between Capablanca,
Euwe and Reshevsky, each with 7
wins; for the best score in the last
seven rounds by a non-prize winner
to Alekhine.

CHESS IN ARGENTINA

The outstanding events in the Argentine chess world recently have been the preparations (still in progress) to finance the 1939 International Team Tournament, the match between Argentina and Uruguay, and the Inter-Provincial Team Tournament.

The Inter-Provincial Team Tournament was sponsored by the Argentine Chess Federation and held to commemorate the 400 anniversary of the founding of Buenos Aires. We have a sneaking suspicion that another reason was the stimulation of chess interest in the provinces for the purpose of raising funds for the International Team Tournament. In any event the rules and regulations of the Inter-Provincial Tournament followed exactly those governing in International Team Tournaments. Seven teams competed. Each team had four players and an alternate. The final result was a victory for the metropolitan players represented by the Capital Federal Club of Buenos Aires.

The summaries:

Club	Games	W	D	L	Total
Capital Federal	24	15	6	3	18
La Plata	24	14	4	6	16
Santa Fe	24	13	4	7	15
Cordoba	24	10	4	10	12
Bahia Blanca	24	9	5	10	11½
San Juan	24	7	3	14	8½
Mendoza	24	1	4	19	3

The Argentina-Uruguay match was a double round four man team affair, and resulted in a victory for Argentina by the score of 6½ to 1½. The result in detail:

Board	Argentina	Pts.	Uruguay	Pts.
1	R. Grau	1	C. H. Fleuerquin	1
2	J. Bolbochan	2	J. C. Balparda	0
3	I. Pleci	2	J. Canepa	0
4	L. R. Piazzini	1½	J. Gabarain	½
Total		6½	Total	1½

—O—

MATCH ARGENTINA vs. URUGUAY

Board No. 4

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

J. Gabarain
(Uruguay)

White

L. R. Piazzini
(Argentina)

Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 QR-Q1	B-KKt5!
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 KR-K1?	BxKt!
3 P-B4	P-B3	16 BxB	BxPch
4 Kt-B3	PxP	17 KxB	Q-R5ch
5 P-QR4	B-B4	18 K-Kt1	QxPch
6 P-K3	P-K3	19 K-R1	.....
7 BxP	B-QKt5	If K-R2, Kt-Q7; etc.	
8 O-O	O-O	19 P-KB4!	
9 Kt-R2	B-Q3	20 BxKt	R-B3!
10 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2	21 BxP	RxB
11 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	22 P-K4	R-R4ch
12 B-K2	QKt-Q4	23 Q-KR3	Kt-B5!
13 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5	Resigns	

—●—

MATCH ARGENTINA vs. URUGUAY

Board No. 1

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

R. Grau
(Argentina)

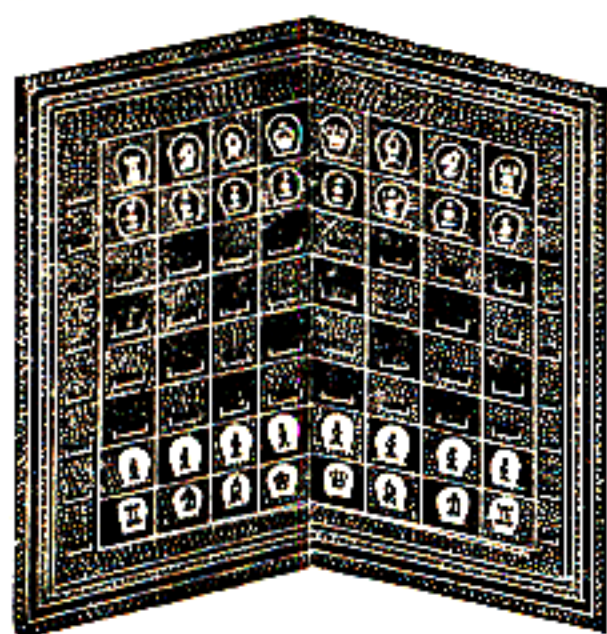
White

C. H. Fleurquin
(Uruguay)

Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	the discovered check	
2 P-B4	P-K3	threat.	
3 P-Q4	P-QB3	18 B-K3	
4 Kt-B3	PxP	19 P-K3	QR-B1!
5 P-QR4	B-Kt5	20 PxP	RxB
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	21 KR-K1	R(Q)xKt
7 B-Kt2	O-O	22 RxR	RxB
8 O-O	P-B4!	23 Q-K3	P-K5!
9 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	24 P-B3	B-Q4
10 BxKt	QxB	25 Q-Q2	B-B3
11 Kt-K4	Q-K2	26 PxP?	QxKtP
12 PxP	P-B4	27 Q-Q8ch	Q-B1
13 Kt-Q6	BxP	28 R-Q1?	PxP
14 KtxQBP	P-K4!	29 Q-B7	P-K6!
15 P-QKt4	R-Q1	30 B-B3	.....
16 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q5!	If R-Q8?, R-B8ch;	
17 KtxKt	BxKt	31 B-B1, RxB mate.	
18 QR-B1	.....	30 P-K7!	
Black's defense ...		31 R-K1	Q-QB4ch
B-K3 has prevented		Resigns	
White from utilizing			

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LEADERS OF CHESS IN AMERICA

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

GEORGE STURGIS

It is the proud boast of "MaSta Chess", a publication that made its appearance on December 1, 1936, that interest in the royal game in the Bay State is as high as anywhere in the Union. Its

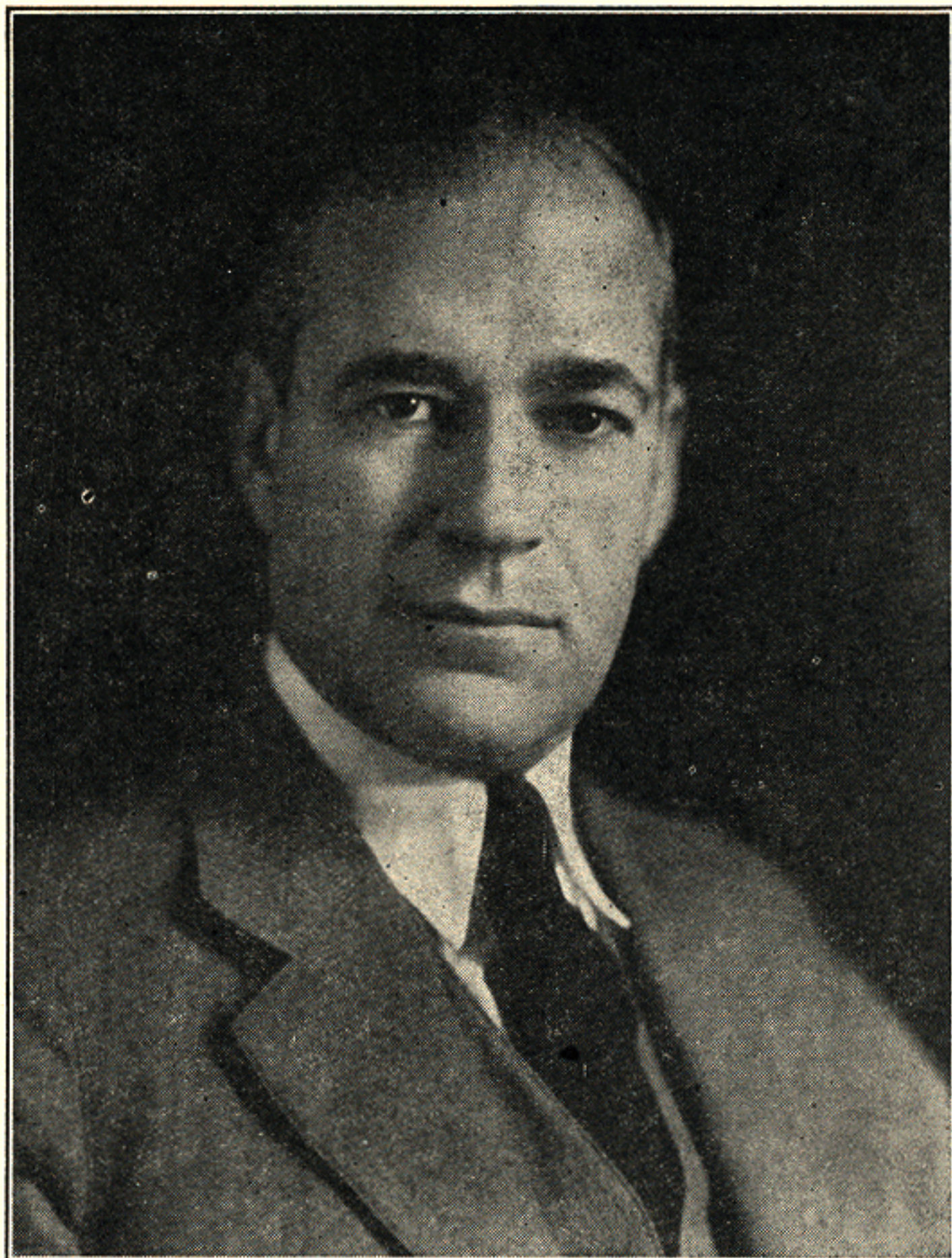
pages tell of Metropolitan League activities, of contests in the schools, of individual and club competition. Certainly a healthy revival in the home of Pillsbury and Barry, of Dr. Elmer E. Southard, Franklin K. Young and Preston Ware, of Burille, Stone, Walcott and other notables.

Concrete evidence of a greater recognition for chess "down East" was the participation of two of its representatives in the National Championship Tournament last May. Harold Morton and Weaver W. Adams, who have both held the title of New England Champion, fought their way into the finals through the stern qualification rounds of their respective sections.

A more distant repercussion was the presence of Sydney S. Coggan and W. M.

P Mitchell at Nottingham last summer. The former escaped admission into a famous club by defeating Miss Vera Menchik in the Minor Tournament, and evidently profited by his experience

abroad, as his recent acquisition of the City of Boston championship would attest. W. M. P. will be remembered as a leading player at Harvard nearly 25 years ago. The finale of his critical game with Chandler of Yale — a queen and pawn ending — was hotly debated by the Boston and New York experts, and was only settled when Dr. Emanuel Lasker handed down a long considered decision.



GEORGE STURGIS

Usually community interest in chess is the result of the efforts of one man or a group of men. In this case we have both. Here an able group of business and professional men have been working quietly to promote interest in chess. Successive steps have been taken to recruit new players: the co-operation of the school principals has been secured,

and competitive interest in the city and throughout the state has been fostered by local club matches, and individual championships for all classes. A large and growing membership in the Massachusetts State Chess Association has been built up.

Busy professional and business men have given freely of their time to teaching the rudiments of the game to groups of students. Not least of the credit for an active and efficient organization must go to Franklin J. Sanborn, the tireless Secretary and Fred J. Keller, the spirited Treasurer of the State Association, both of whom are keen players as well as officials.

However the prime spirit in this group, and the leader in all its manifold activities is a quiet, modest trustee of rather extensive financial interests and responsibilities—Sturgis is the name—who was unknown to the chess world a decade ago, and who in that period has advanced to the Presidency of the State body. More important—he is certainly the most zealous patron and promoter of the game in New England, and what is most notable, is now ranked as one of its leading players. The coincidence is striking, and offers an interesting story in the development of chess ability and interest.

The first is the more newsworthy for the game is notoriously difficult to master unless taken up at an early age. Hence his progress as a player is of more than casual concern to thousands of men everywhere who would like to take up chess, but feel appalled by its complexity.

George Sturgis was born in Boston on May 31st, 1891, and is, therefore, in his 45th year. When he was 14 he was taught the moves of the game by his father, who had only a casual knowledge of chess. He played little thereafter either during his school days at Noble and Greenough School or at Harvard. At college he was interested in sports, particularly tennis. He played on his class tennis team. In studies he devoted himself to a rather wide range of subjects, specializing in geology and the study of finance. Only occasionally did he play any chess with his fellow students.

After graduating from Harvard in 1913 he turned to banking. In the years before the war and immediately thereafter he was associated with the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., and for a few years he was with Edward B. Smith & Co., later retiring entirely from the banking business in order to devote himself exclusively to his trust interests.

At the time of the war he entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. where he was commissioned a lieutenant of infantry. He was assigned to the 301st Infantry, 76th Division, which trained at Camp Devens. He went overseas with his regiment in July, 1918 and saw service in France until his return to the United States.

At the age of 35 with these essential tasks performed, he devoted himself exclusively to his work as professional trustee, to his own affairs, and to the interests of his clients. Careful study of investments had enabled him to conduct his business with a minimum energy and to devote more time to his growing family and to cultural interests.

He turned again to chess, and found in his boyhood pastime, a fascinating medium of artistic expression. There was, doubtlessly, an innate aptitude for the game. Without systematic instruction and with little practice he has moved forward rapidly, his chess strength increasing from year to year. In the last few years he has had opportunity to play with many of the stronger Boston players: Charles S. Jacobs, Dr. Sigmund D. Putzman, Arthur Sandberg, Donald Mugridge, Martin Stark, Jr., Harlow B. Daly, in addition to several stars we have already mentioned.

But principally his practice has been at the Boston City Club, and he plays almost daily, never refusing an encounter,—a noteworthy fact which helps maintain the game at the Club, but does not particularly add to his chances in an important match game. He is a serious student of the latest lines, and has devoted much time to Nimzowitsch, Capablanca and Reti. His strength is not static but is rising day by day for he studies carefully the latest games and variations. We reproduce a game played in the City of Boston championship which shows an expert technique.

CITY OF BOSTON CHAMPIONSHIP

December, 1936

BIRD'S OPENING

W. M. P. Mitchell		Geo. Sturgis	
White		Black	
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	24 Kt-K2	Q-Q3
2 Kkt-B3	P-QB4	25 K-B2	R-R2
3 P-K3	Kkt-B3	26 P-B3	Q-R3
4 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	27 Kt-Q4	R-R7
5 Kt-K5	B-Q2	28 Q-B1	K-B2
6 KtxB	QxKt	29 P-R4	Kt-K1
7 O-O	P-Kkt3	30 P-R5	Kt-Q3
8 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	31 Pxpch	PxP
9 B-Kt2	O-O	32 Kt-B3	Kt-K5ch
10 Q-B3	Kt-K1	33 K-Kt2	Q-R2
11 BxB	KtxB	34 R-K1	Q-R5
12 P-Kkt4	P-B4	35 R-R1	K-Kt2
13 P-Kt5	P-QR3	36 Q-K1	KtxQP
14 BxKt	QxB	37 Q-R4	Kt-K5ch
15 P-QR4	P-Kt4	38 K-Kt1	Q-Q8ch
16 PxP	PxP	39 Kt-K1	Q-Kt5ch
17 Kt-B3	P-K3	40 QxQ	PxQ
18 Q-K2	P-B5	41 R-R4	R-R8
19 P-Kt4	R-R3	42 K-B1	P-Kt6
20 RxR	QxR	43 R-Kt4	R-B8
21 Q-K1	R-R1	44 K-K2	RxP
22 Q-B1	Kt-K1	and wins	
23 Q-Kt2	Kt-B2		

As President of the State Association, Mr. Sturgis has fostered many phases of chess activities. Twice in recent years telephone matches with Philadelphia have been arranged by him; he has inspired the outstanding stars of his city and helped to make possible their participation in tourneys outside the state. His was the inspiration and substantial aid that sent Morton and Chevalier to Milwaukee in 1935; and his is the sponsorship of simultaneous displays by Alekhine, Capablanca, Marshall, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Dake and other masters at the Boston City Club. At the high schools a careful program has brought about such interest that at one school (Lynn English High) 126 boys now form the chess group under their inspiring leader, Mr. Lewis Thistle. A committee of the State Association working with a committee from the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association has divided the state into eight sections and is now holding elimination chess tournaments for the school boys in each of these sections. The eight winners are to meet for a final round on Washington's Birthday and the winner of the finals is to be proclaimed the schoolboy champion of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sturgis' hobbies are numerous and he has several apart from chess. He is an ardent devotee of travel, visiting Europe every other year. On these oc-



Sturgis at Play in the Game Room
of the Boston City Club

casions he is a perennial visitor at the Cafe de la Regence in Paris where he has met many of the lesser masters, including Baratz. He is a keen lover of the great out-doors, spending his summers at Cape Cod or in the Maine Woods. He likes hunting and fishing. He is an expert with the fly rod and devotes himself zealously to trout fishing at every opportunity.

Mr. Sturgis is a descendent of distinguished names that have figured prominently in the history of Boston and New England. His early ancestors settled on Cape Cod in 1636. His grandfather was associated with the old firm of Russell Sturgis & Co. of Manila engaged in exporting and importing in the era of clipper ships. His father was associated for many years with the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. of Biddeford, Maine. George Santayana, the well known philosopher and author is an uncle, being related through a second marriage of Mr. Sturgis' grandmother.

He was married in 1921 to Rosamond T. Bennett, daughter of a prominent Boston lawyer and has his home in Weston, Mass. His marriage has been blessed with three fine boys, Robert Shaw, aged 14, and Neville, 13, (who are

now attending St. Mark's School,) and Nathaniel Russell, 11. The two older boys are both keen at the game, and have been playing for several years. Already they have bested some of their father's chess friends, and have little relish for those who play a hum-drum game, or, as one of the boys puts it, for those "who think so slowly".

Perhaps the inspiration of his youngsters has helped Mr. Sturgis in his efforts to emerge from the duffer class into a real expert. At any rate, it is important that in the last decade a man of middle years has been able to make such strides,—without forsaking everything else and paying normal attention to his business and family.

George Sturgis is a worthy successor indeed, to the mantle of leadership of chess in New England that has rested upon the distinguished shoulders of such men as Dr. Le Baron Russell, George Hammond, Dr. Horace Richardson, Dr. William Everett, Prentiss Cummings, J. Mona Lesser, and, since the turn of the century, Godfrey L. Cabot. The latter, now honorary president of the state body, is still a warm supporter of its various activities, and his advice and guidance are still sought at each step of the ambitious program that has been mapped out.

The George Sturgis Trophy emblematic of the Boston City Championship,—a beautiful silver bowl, gold lined—is one of the minor contributions of the state president to his city's chess. Even more significant is his energetic sponsorship of chess at the Boston City Club, where as Chairman of the Games Committee, he converted a relatively inactive department into a vigorous and important department of the club's activities.

All the power of his forceful personality is now enlisted in the service of chess. With such guidance, and with help of the men who are associated with him, a brilliant future can be forecast for chess in New England. The work of Sturgis has been constructive: his leadership is of a type that secures results without rousing irritation or bitterness. His is always a spirit of co-operation with his co-workers and with those in the ranks. There comes to mind a fragment of a poem read by James Rus-

sell Lowell at a historic banquet to Paul Morphy given on May 31, 1859 at the Revere House in Boston, with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes presiding and attended by notables too numerous to mention. It is singularly apropos the subject of this sketch:

"And chiefly our guest, who has shown
that the wreath,
Need not turn, as so often, the head under-
neath:
That a poison of jealousy, meanness and
quarrel,
Is not always distilled from the leaves of
the laurel.
I give you the man who can think out and
dare,
The bloodless Marengos on twelve inches
square.
Yet so modest, the conquered all feel that
they meet,
With a Morphy, and not morty-fying de-
feat."

And I think Mr. Sturgis would echo Morphy's words when he said in reply to this greeting:

"I may also say once more that chess can never form the object of life. It is but a relaxation to more serious pursuits. As such and as discipline for the mind, I believe it to be well worthy of high commendation."

BOOK REVIEWS

NOTAS AJEDRECISTAS

by Amador Guerra and J. Baca Arus

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(Continued on Page 48)

Addenda to Griffith and White

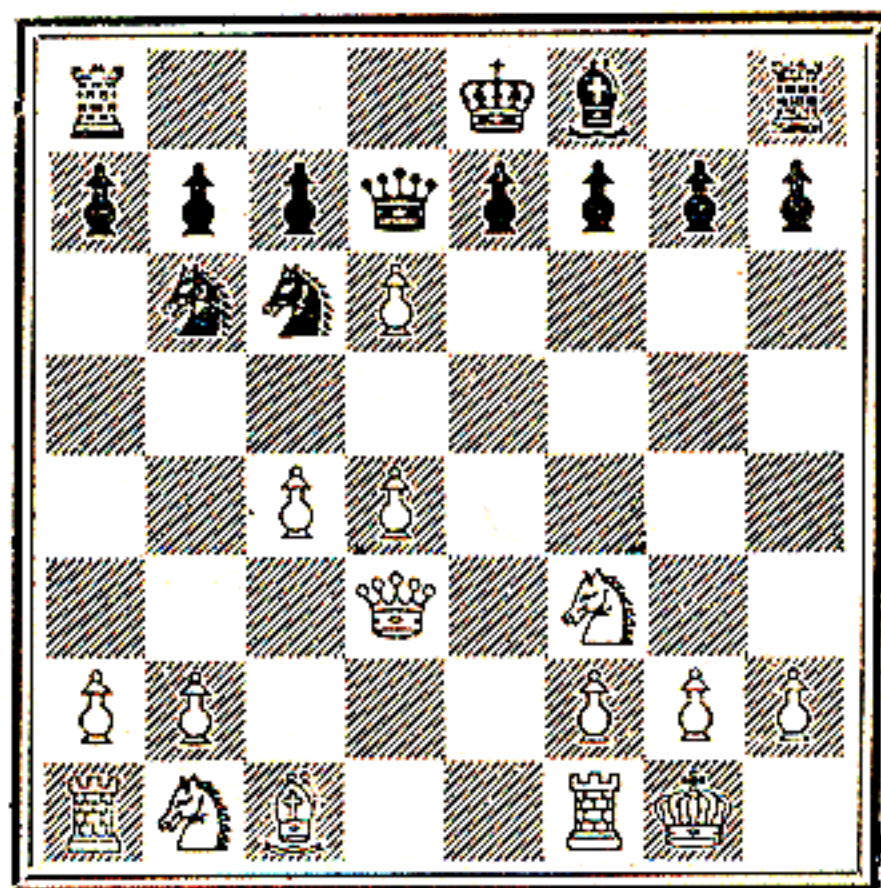
By FRED REINFELD

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Column 12

In the January issue of *The Chess Review* we broke off during the study of a game Becker—Grunfeld, which began with the following moves: 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-Q4, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, B-B4; 5 B-Q3, Q-Q2; 6 O-O, Kt-QB3; 7 P-B4! BxB; 8 QxB, Kt-Kt3; 9 PxP.

E. GRUNFELD



A. BECKER

Note that if 9 . . . BPxP; 10 Q-K2, P-Kt3; 11 P-Q5, Kt-R4; 12 Kt-R3, R-B1 is bad for Black because of 13 P-QKt3, B-Kt2; 14 R-Kt1 and the threat of B-Q2 is decisive.

The game continued:

9	KPxP
10 R-K1ch	Kt-K2

Postponing for an indefinite length of time the development of his B; but 10 . . . B-K2; 11 P-Q5, Kt-Kt1; 12 Q-K2, Kt-B1; 13 P-QKt3, O-O; 14 B-Kt2 would give Black an atrocious position.

11 P-QR4!

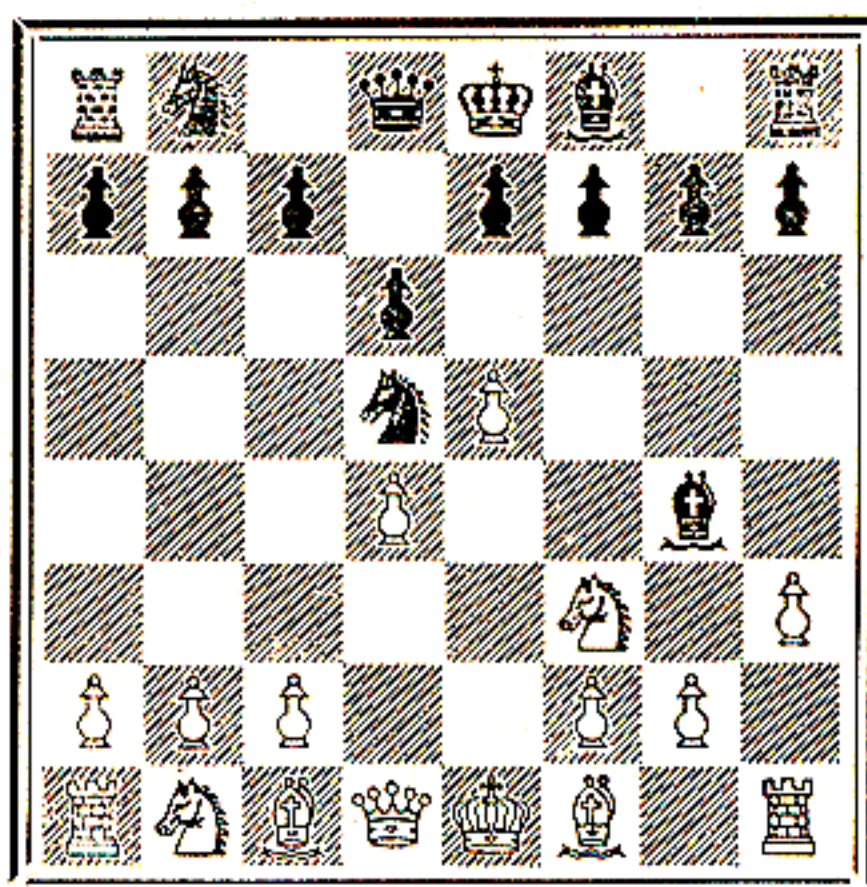
Very good. Since Black can hardly avoid O-O-O, the advance of the QRP will yield promising attacking possibilities. Grunfeld shows that the capture of the P would lose by 12 Q-Kt3, Kt-Kt3; 13 P-B5, PxP; 14 PxP, Q-Q4 (he cannot allow the capture of the QKtP); 15 Q-Kt5ch, P-B3 (if 15 . . . Kt-Q2; 16 Kt-K5, R-Q1; 17 KtxKt, RxKt; 18 RxP etc. or 16 . . . P-QR3; 17 Kt-QB3! or 16 . . . O-O-O; 17 RxP); 16 QxKt!, PxQ; 17 RxRch, K-Q2; 18 Kt-K5ch, K-B2; 19 B-B4 and wins.

11	Q-B3
12 P-QKt3	P-KR3
13 Kt-B3	O-O-O
14 P-R5	

And White's attack should win (Grunfeld notes that 14 P-Q5 was even stronger).

Reverting to the column, we find that after the moves 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-Q4, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5 the reply 5 P-KR3 is dismissed on the basis of the continuation of a game Rubinstein-Spielmann, Moscow 1925, given in Note e:

Black



White

5 . . . BxKt; 6 QxB, PxP; 7 PxP, P-K3; 8 P-KKt3, Kt-B3; 9 B-QKt5, Q-Q2; 10 Q-K4, B-B4; 11 P-QB3, O-O and of course Black has the better game.

But it is easy to see that White has played a number of inferior moves here, particularly the nonsensical 8 P-KKt3??, which is quite unworthy of a player of Rubinstein's genius.

That 5 P-KR3 is at least playable may

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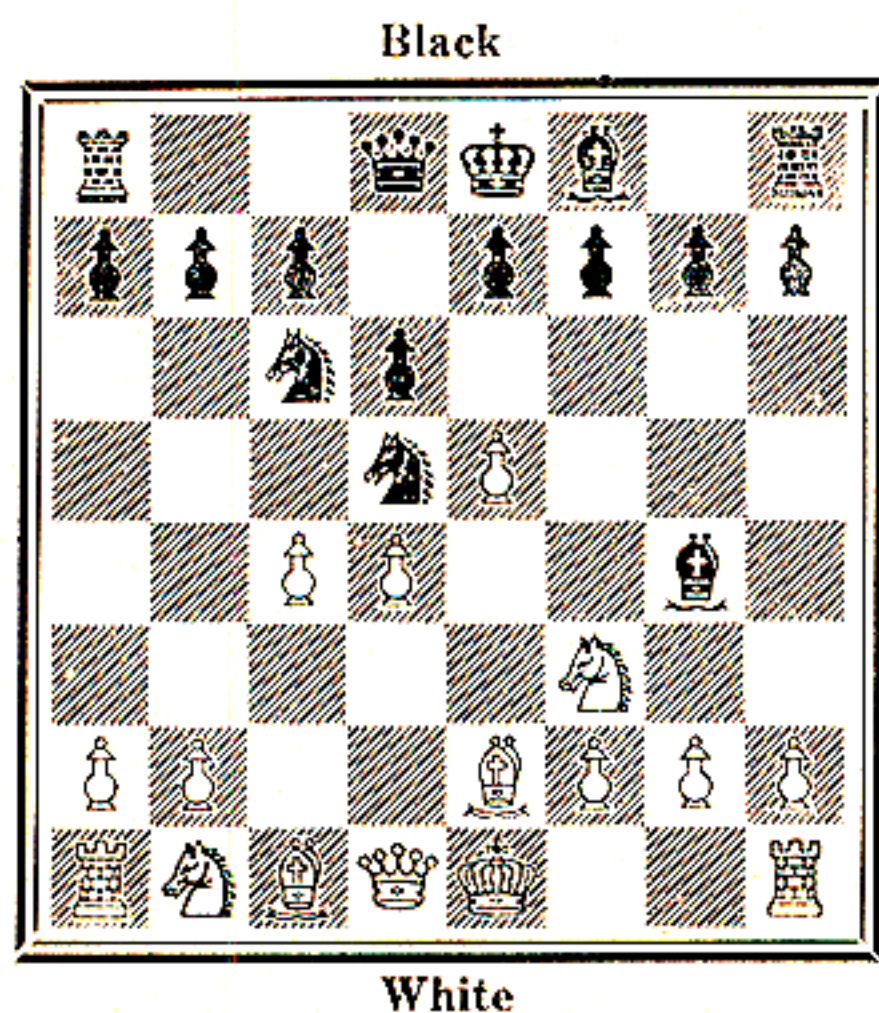
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be seen from the game Steiner-Grinfeld, Debreczin 1925: 5 . . . BxKt; 6 QxB, PxP; 7 PxP, P-K3; 8 B-Q3 (in a game played in the same round of the same tournament, Asztalos vs. Vukovics, White allowed himself the luxury of 8 P-R3, without suffering any ill effects after 8 . . . Kt-Q2; 9 P-KKt3, P-KB3; 10 PxP, QxP; 11 Q-Kt4, Q-B2 etc.), Kt-Q2; 9 Q-Kt3 (this move, which hampers the development of the hostile KB, is a very important one for White), P-QB3 (on 9 . . . P-KB3 Tartakower suggests 10 BxP, KtxP; 11 B-Kt6ch etc.); 10 O-O, Q-B2; 11 R-K1 and White has a good game.

It should be noted that after 5 P-KR3 it is rather dangerous to retreat . . . B-R4 because of the possible reply 6 P-K6. In a game Maroczy-Vukovics, London Team Tournament, 1927, there followed after 5 P-KR3, B-R4 (the position was really reached by transposition); 6 B-K2, Kt-Q2; 7 Kt-Kt5 (it would be more accurate to play 7 P-K6, PxP; 8 Kt-Kt5, as the text can be answered by . . . BxB followed by . . . P-K3), B-Kt3? 8 P-K6! QKt-B3; 9 B-Q3, Q-B1; 10 BxB, BPxB and Black has a lost game. The most prudent course would have been to play 6 . . . P-K3 at once, avoiding the possibility of these troublesome complications.

After the moves 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-Q4, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 5 B-K2, Kt-QB3 the column continues 6 O-O. However, the energetic alternative 6 P-B4 also deserves attention.

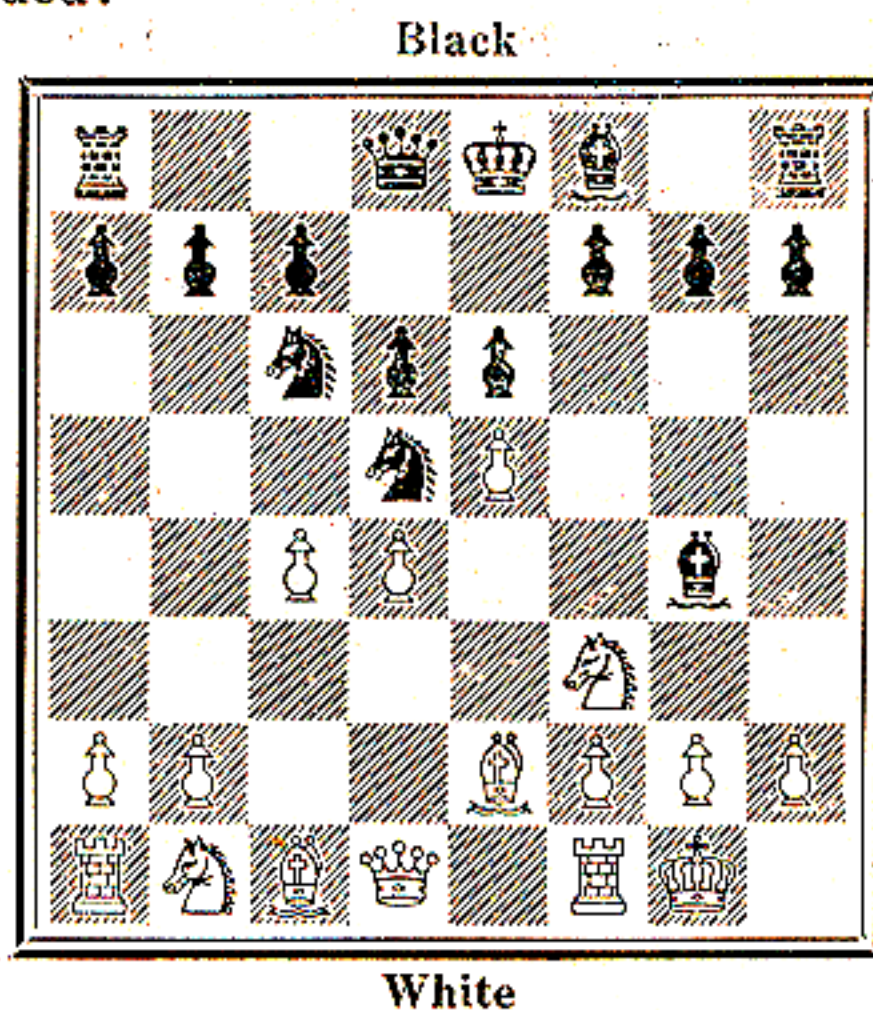
A game Spielmann-Gruber (Vienna,



1926) took the following course after 6 P-B4:

6 . . . Kt-Kt3; 7 PxP, KPxB; 8 P-Q5, BxKt; 9 BxB, Kt-K4; 10 B-K2, B-K2 (capturing the QBP with either Kt costs a piece); 11 P-B4, Kt-Kt3; 12 O-O, O-O; 13 Kt-Q2, P-KB4? (a bad weakening move, but Black's game has poor prospects, and other games played with this variation have shown that White is sooner or later able to play P-B5 with effect); 14 Kt-B3, B-B3; 15 B-Q3, Q-Q2; 16 Q-B2 and White's position is decidedly superior. The only other games in which, so far as I know, this line of play was adopted (Reinfeld-Santasiere, Dimock Gambit Tournament, 1928; and Horowitz-McHale, Philadelphia, 1936), were both won brilliantly by White.

After the moves 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-Q4, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 5 B-K2, Kt-QB3; 6 O-O, P-K3; 7 P-B4, Note e alludes to the game Sergeant-Reti, Hastings 1927, which continued:



7 . . .

KKt-K2

The idea of this peculiar-looking move is to attack the QP once more with . . . Kt-B4.

8 PxP

QxP

9 Kt-B3

. . . .

Better than 9 B-K3, which could be answered by 9 . . . Kt-B4; 10 Kt-B3, O-O-O; 11 P-B5 (White must seek compensation for the P in an attack. At Kecskemet 1927 Yates played vs. Takacs 11 P-Q5? KtxB; 12 PxKt, Q-B4 to Black's advantage), Q-K2; 12 Q-R4, BxKt; 13 BxB, QKtxP! (not 13 . . . KKtxP? 14 BxQKt, KtxB; 15 P-QKt4 as in Brinckmann-Grinfeld, Kecskemet 1927 and White has a strong attack); 14 QxP, KtxBch; 15 PxKt, KtxB! 16 PxKt, QxP; 17 Q-R8ch, K-Q2; 18 R-Q1ch, B-Q3 with advantage to Black (analysis by Knoch).

9

BxKt

If 9 . . . O-O-O; 10 Kt-QKt5, Q-Q2; 11 B-B4

A Chessplayer Turns Explorer

By LAJOS STEINER

I am now on a tour, which is, as far as chess is concerned, almost a tour of exploration.

In Japan, I found very little chess being played. Whatever chess interest exists is nurtured by a small group of foreigners stationed there. A keen player, and probably the best in Tokyo, is Max Janowski, a musician and nephew of the late master player David Janowski. Almost on a par with him is Kemensky, an electrical engineer, attached to the Soviet Legation, who defeated me in both my simultaneous exhibitions. An enthusiastic player and great lover of chess is the Cuban Vice-Consul, Mr. Peraza. Another leading spirit is Mr. Haviland, father of the famous film star, Olivia de Haviland.

Among the Japanese themselves, there are, as far as I know, only two players with real insight into the game. One is Professor Mitamura, a great pathologist and a member of the Imperial University of Tokyo. He is a man of keen intelligence, who speaks English

and the BP is lost (Kmoeh). Another way of answering 10 . . . O-O-O? would be 10 Kt-KKt5 winning the exchange.

10 BxB

O-O-O

If he captures the QP, White in turn gains the QKtP with a very good game.

11 P-Q5

Kt-K4

Kmoeh points out that 12 B-B4! would now give White a very promising attack (if 12 . . . Kt(K2)-Kt3; 13 B-Kt3 maintains the pressure, and if 12 . . . KtxBeh; 13 QxKt, P-K4; 14 B-K3, P-KB4; 15 P-B5).

White preferred to take the more uneventful course 12 PxP, KtxBeh; 13 QxKt, QxP.

A CORRECTION

I am indebted to Sidney Bernstein for pointing out that in the variation given by Tartakower (see the December issue of *The Chess Review*, P. 281) in the discussion of note e to Column 2, the line of play recommended by Tartakower is not good, as White secures a winning game by 17 Q-R4! (instead of 17 Q-KB1, as given by Tartakower).

The discussion of Alekhine's Defense will be concluded in the March issue of *The Chess Review*.

and German well. Kimura, the greatest living shogi player, is the other.

Yes, the game of Japan is shogi. A great game. In spirit somewhat akin to chess. To me it seemed like a form of fairy chess come to life and played seriously. The Japanese are very proud of their shogi and consider it the greatest game in existence. And not without some justification. They say shogi is more difficult than chess. That is probably true. But that very point, in my opinion, proves the superiority of chess. Shogi is too difficult, in some way a little artificial. On the other hand, chess, though having boundless possibilities, is simple and natural.

Consider the pieces and their functions. The pawns are rather limited in their movements. They are easily blocked and therefore their power of capturing diagonally is well thought out. Their ability to promote adds life to the game. A very good thing. Would it not seem unnatural if the knight were given other powers in addition to his present leap? Or if he were deprived of the power to move backward? The bishop is a perfect piece for work along the diagonals. How naturally strong two bishops can be when united—controlling every square. And how weak when separated. A bishop on white squares, when approached by enemy forces along black squares is so utterly helpless. And so on, the rook, the queen, and the king each having its logical moves and functions.

But shogi is played on a board with 81 squares. 20 men, arrayed in three rows, complete each side. In the first row are two lancers, two knights, two silver generals, two golden generals and the king. In the second row are just two pieces: a rook and a bishop. In the third row are the pawns. These move in a forward direction like our pawns, but capture in the same direction they move. They may advance only one square at a time, even from their original positions. The bishop, rook and king is exactly like ours. The lancer

moves forward only. He cannot retreat and does not possess the horizontal powers of the rook. The knight also moves forward only, and in moving must make the longest forward jump. In other words, a knight placed on QKt1 can only move to QR3 or QB3, not to Q2. The silver general may move, one square at a time, forward or diagonally backward, but never vertically backward. In other words from QB3 to QKt4, QB4, Q4, QKt2, or Q2, but not to QB2. The golden general moves exactly like the king, one square in any direction.

Every piece that reaches one of the last three rows becomes a golden general, except the rook and bishop, which remain unchanged, but acquire the powers of the golden general in addition to their normal powers.

And now comes the feature of the game which makes it so extremely difficult. One is permitted to take the pieces that are captured and place them back into the game on any square. This tends to complicate everything.

My reaction to shogi is that the pieces seem to be very limited in their scope and unnatural. They do not fulfill any destiny. It is a mere game. But, nevertheless, a great game. Otherwise, being slower, and less spectacular even than chess (!), how could it attract five million devotees?

Yes, indeed, in Japan there are five million shogi players. They follow the game with great interest, and the newspapers devote columns of space to the game. Even more than that, the newspapers arrange tournaments and employ the masters to write and play. A master is often paid 1000 yen (about \$300.00) for one hard game. 40% of each master's earnings is shared by his home club, which, in turn, later provides a pension for him.

The shogi players of Japan gave me a hearty welcome. I had many pleasant talks with them. Kimura, their champion, presented me with a beautiful shogi set. I asked them to arrange an International Team Tournament in conjunction with the Tokyo Olympic Games of 1940. (The Hungarian master, P. Rethy, originally suggested this to

MINIATURE GAMES

We have always had a sneaking suspicion that giving odds of a Knight was an advantage. The handicapper completes his development quicker, has less to worry about, etc., etc. The following game confirms this suspicion!

REMOVE WHITE'S QUEEN'S KNIGHT

A. W. Fox		Dr. Hodges	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-Q4	10 Q-B2	QxRch
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 K-K2	QxR
3 P-K5	Kt-Q2	12 B-Kt6ch	PxB
4 P-K6	PxP	13 QxPch	K-Q1
5 B-Q3	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-B7ch	K-K1
6 Kt-B3	Q-Q3	15 Kt-Q6ch	K-Q1
7 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	16 Q-K8ch	KtxQ
8 B-KB4	Q-Kt5ch	17 Kt-B7 mate	
9 P-B3	QxKtP		

CUYAHOGA C. C. (CLEVELAND)

December, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. E. Stearns		E. Frey	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 KtxP	P-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 PxP e.p.	BxP
3 P-QB4	P-K3	13 Q-K2	Kt-K2
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	14 O-O-O	Kt-B4
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	15 Kt-K5	BxKt
6 P-K3	O-O	16 PxB	Q-K2
7 B-Q3	P-KR3	17 Q-R5	Kt-R3
8 P-KR4	PxB	18 P-KKt4	B-Q2
9 RPxP	Kt-K5	19 P-Kt5	R-B4
10 BxKt	PxB	20 Kt-B6ch! Resigns	

Boston Metropolitan Chess League GIUOCO PIANO

C. C. Lee		Hilliard	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 P-B5	Kt-B7
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	7 Q-R5	O-O
3 P-Q3	B-B4	8 QB-Kt5	Q-Q2
4 QKt-B3	P-Q3	9 Kt-Q5 and wins.	
5 P-B4	Kt-Kt5		

CORRECTION: January "Minnies", Ramak vs. O'Dell: 4 BxPch, KxB.

me). They thought well of the idea, and will take steps to raise the necessary funds. Everything depends on whether they can interest the newspapers. It would be a boon to chess. As my Japanese friends put it "We would like to see the world learn shogi, but as long as it doesn't, we will have to learn chess."

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ERICH ELISKASES

Champion of Austria

The last few years have witnessed the steady rise of the youthful Austrian star Erich Eliskases. Readers of *The Chess Review* are familiar with his personality and abilities (c. f. *The Chess Review*, January-February, 1934 and February, 1936).

Since taking over the mantle of Prof. Albert Becker as Editor of the *Wiener Schachzeitung* his play, contrary to general expectations, has improved rather than deteriorated. His editorial responsibilities have not affected his over-the-board play.

The month of December, 1936 saw him add to his laurels. In a match of ten games he defeated Rudolf Spielmann by the odd game (5½-4½) and became officially recognized by the Austrian Chess Federation as champion.

The match was held in Semmering and by a curious coincidence the result exactly duplicated the score of a previous match between them held four years ago in Linz. Once again youth triumphed over age, Spielmann being 30 years older than his opponent.

FIFTH GAME OF MATCH

December, 1936

GIUOCO PIANO

(Notes by R. Spielmann)

R. Spielmann	E. Eliskases
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-B3	Q-K2

The oldest defense to . . . P-B3, reference to which is made in the Gottinger Handschrift, some 450 years ago. The play of the game discloses a terrific onslaught for the attacking player, to which there is barely a saving clause.

5 P-Q4 B-Kt3

In line with the strategical idea of the defense. On 5 . . . Pxp; would follow 6 O-O, Pxp; 7 KtxP, and White's development should prove decisive.

6 P-QR4 P-QR3

Perhaps, after all, 6 . . . P-QR4 is better, but in that event QKt5 is vulnerable to the White Kt.

7 O-O P-Q3

8 P-R3

Obviously to prevent the pin.

8 Kt-B3

Another method of procedure would be . . . P-R3 with the idea of continuing the flank attack with . . . P-KKt4, but I do not believe

that this should prove successful in view of White's strong center formation.

9 R-K1 O-O

10 P-QKt4! P-R3

Black dare not risk 10 . . . Pxp; 11 Pxp, KtxKtP; 12 B-KKt5, with the threat of 13 P-K5. But he might have tried 10 . . . Kt-Q1 and continue with . . . B-K3.

11 B-R3 Kt-Q2

White threatened 12 P-Kt5, Kt-QR4; 13 KtxKP.

12 P-Kt5 Kt-Q1

13 QKt-Q2 Q-B3

14 Kt-B1 Kt-K3

15 Kt-K3 Kt-Kt4

15 . . . Kt-B5 would serve no better purpose. White could simply reply 16 K-R2 and drive the Kt with P-Kt3.

16 KtxKt QxKt

17 KtPxP KtPxP

18 P-R5!

Here I refer you to "The Art of Sacrifice in Chess" (Spielmann) for the fundamentals underlying this pawn sacrifice, which tactically gains time in the ensuing attack.

18 BxRP

19 B-QB1 B-Kt3

Not 19 . . . Bxp; 20 Kt-Q5. Black's moves from this point are practically all forced.

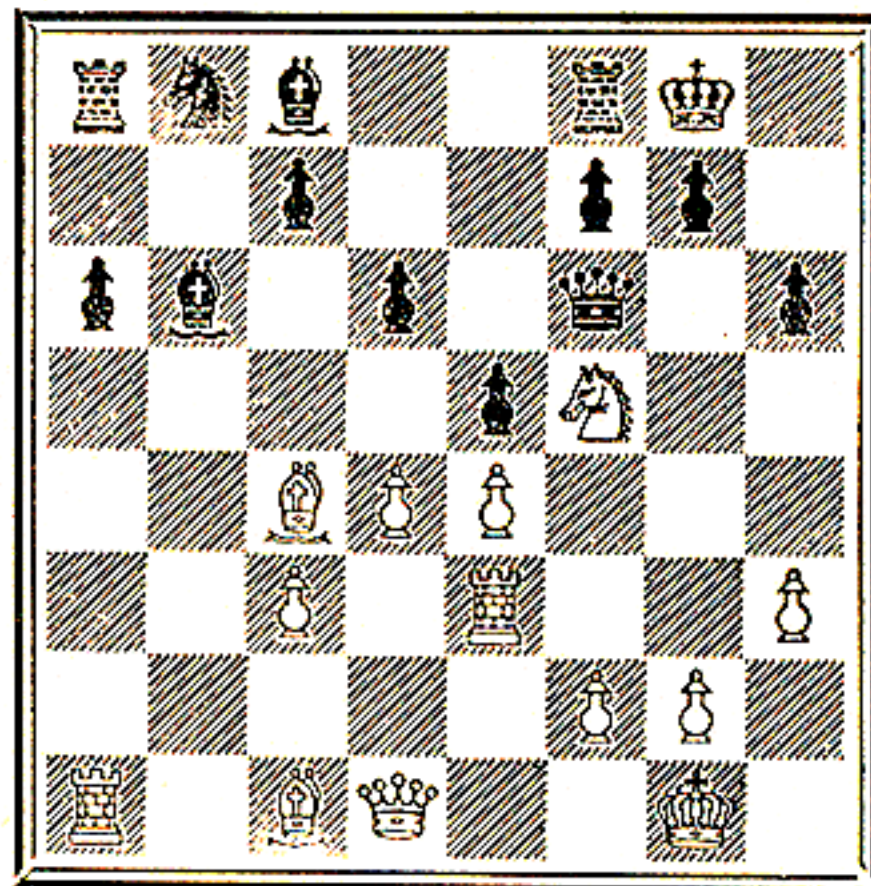
20 Kt-B5 Q-B3

Not 20 . . . Q-Q1 because of 21 QBxRP, or 21 Q-Kt4.

21 R-K3 Kt-Kt1

Black must attack the white Kt at all costs, otherwise the concentrated pressure of R and Kt on the KKt Pawn would prove decisive, e.g. 21 . . . K-R2; 22 R-Kt3, R-KKt1; 23 Q-R5, Kt-B1; 24 BxKRP, PxB; 25 KtxRP, etc.

E. ELISKASES



R. SPIELMANN

22 KtxKtP!

As in most cases, a sacrifice of this nature is made on intuition rather than exact calculation.

22 KxKt

23 Q-R5

Important to prevent Black from gaining R5 for his Q. White now threatens 24 R-B3.

23 K-R2

24 R-B3 Q-Kt3

25 Q-R4 Kt-Q2

What else?

26 R-Kt3 Q-B3
 27 B-KKt5 Q-Kt2
 28 B-K7 Q-R1
 29 Q-R5

29 R-B3 would be met by 29 . . . P-KB4.

29 Kt-B3
 30 Q-B3 R-KKt1

On 30 . . . Kt-K1 follows 31 BxBP or on 30 . . . Kt-Kt1 follows 31 BxR.

Black endeavors to free himself by giving back the piece he is ahead.

31 BxKt RxR
 32 PxR Q-Kt1
 33 B-Q5 R-Kt1
 34 K-R2 P-QR4

And now the KP, Black's last mainstay, goes by the wayside. 34 . . . PxP would not do on account of 35 P-K5 and 34 . . . Q-K1 would fail because of 35 Q-R5. Also 34 . . . B-K3; 35 B-B6 and there is no adequate defense.

35 PxP PxP
 36 BxKP B-K3
 37 BxB PxP
 38 R-Q1 Q-Kt3

Only by giving up the Queen may Black hold on.

39 R-Q7ch K-Kt1
 40 R-Kt7ch QxR
 41 BxQ KxB
 42 P-B4! R-K1

Or 42 . . . B-Q5; 43 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 44 Q-B4ch followed by QxBP.

43 P-B5 B-R2
 44 Q-B3ch P-K4
 45 QxRP B-Kt1
 46 Q-Kt5 K-B2
 47 P-Kt4 Resigns.

(Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung).

SEVENTH GAME OF MATCH

December, 1936

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

(Notes by R. Spielmann)

R. Spielmann	E. Eliskases
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 Kt-Kt5	. . . . .

As luck would have it, I, of all people, should play this opening, contrary to my attacking style. I do not wish to delve as deeply as Dr. Tarrasch into the theoretical aspects of the case, but offhand I question the wisdom of playing for small material gain, in return for a difficult position.

4 P-Q4
 5 PxP Kt-QR4
 6 B-Kt5ch

6 P-Q3 was refuted in the game Salwe-Marshall, 1908.

6 P-B3
 7 PxP PxP
 8 B-K2

8 B-Q3 is to say the least, doubtful.

8 P-KR3
 9 Kt-KB3 P-K5
 10 Kt-K5 Q-B2
 11 P-Q4

If I were to play this once again, I would choose 11 P-B4 at this point. In that event the danger of 11 . . . PxBP is less than the

danger of 11 . . . PxQP as in the game. Should Black continue instead then with 11 . . . B-Q3, White has the counter-sacrifice 12 P-Q4, PxP e.p.; 13 QxP!, BxKt; 14 PxB, QxP; 15 O-O, which would eventually obtain the initiative. Best for Black, after P-B4 would seem to be 11 . . . B-QB4.

11 PxP e.p.!

After which Black obtains a perfect development, and White must play with precision to hold the game. It is interesting to note, that after all these years, the principles laid down by Morphy still govern. 11 . . . B-Q3 would quickly lead to equality.

12 KtxQP B-Q3
 13 Kt-R3

After wading through reams of possibilities, and in the meantime consuming three-quarters of an hour, the text seemed to be the only satisfactory continuation.

Later, I discovered that Dr. Duhrssen (Wiener Schachzeitung, 1930) recommends 13 P-KR3 as the only playable continuation. However, after the moves 13 . . . O-O; 14 O-O, I believe Black can retain the advantage with 14 . . . B-R3, and not 14 . . . B-B4 as Dr. Duhrssen recommends.

13 B-R3!

This powerful move originated with Prof. Becker, and I am not sure but that White is already without adequate defense.

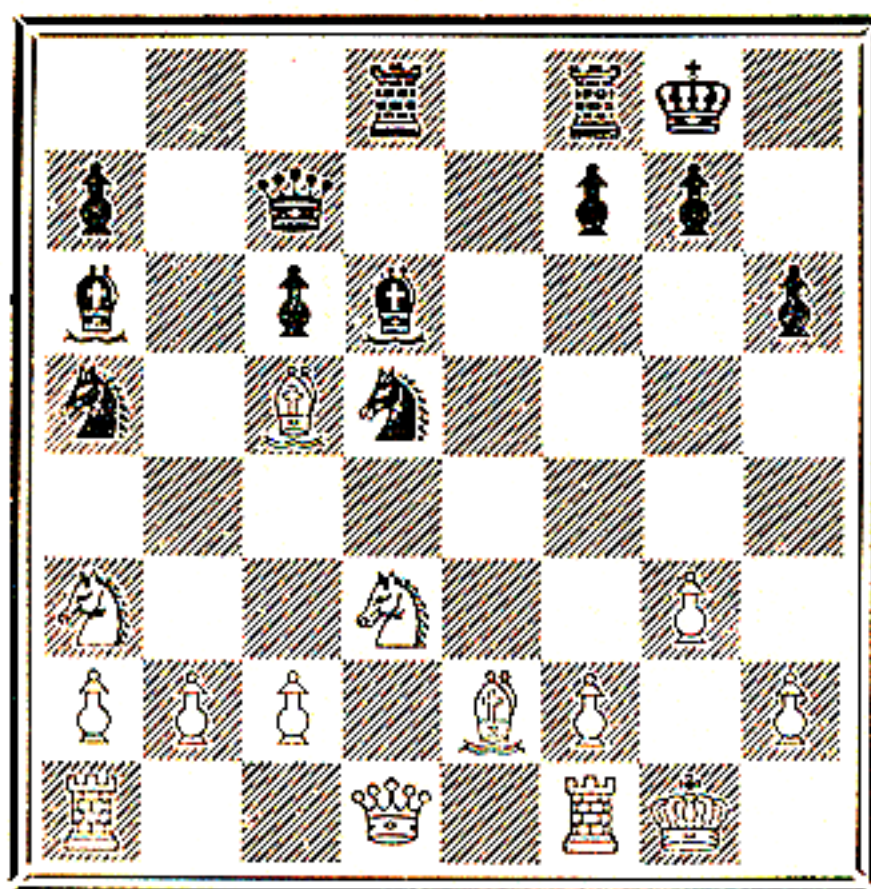
14 P-KKt3 O-O
 15 O-O QR-Q1
 16 B-K3 Kt-Q4

Even better appears to be . . . KR-K1, after which I could see nothing to do.

17 B-B5

White no longer has the desire to defend this impossible position and despairingly stakes all on this last play. If there is any justice in chess, however, Black must score the point.

E. ELISKASES



R. SPIELMANN

17 BxB

Naturally not 17 . . . BxKt because of 18 BxB (Q6).

18 KtxB Kt-B6!
 19 KtxB Q-K5!

The point of Black's last is that after the following: 20 PxKt, RxQ; 21 BxR, QxBP, Black must regain a piece with an easily won game.

"CHECKING THE NEWS"

with Joseph Gancher

Word comes up from Australia that chess is receiving stimulation of a sort seldom experienced there—notably because of the quality of the master responsible: Lajos Steiner. The Hungarian star, a well remembered visitor to our own shores, and more particularly a familiar friend to these pages, has been engaging in every kind of enterprise likely to help along the game on the island continent. Included in his efforts, taking in both Sydney and Melbourne, are simultaneous games in which he scored 178 wins, 22 draws and 10 losses, first prize in an impromptu six man tournament, two lectures, and several time-handicap matches against high-grade local opposition.

The Elizabeth Chess Club last year's North Jersey title holders edged out Newark-Rice C. C. in a sensationally close match, 4½-3½. The telling point went to the winners when J. Neuss, eminent problemist, climaxed things with a remarkable victory over D. Meisel, state champion.

The score:

Elizabeth C. C.		Newark-Rice C. C.	
J. Neuss	1	D. Meisel	0
L. Neidich	1	H. Pump	0
B. Anderson	0	C. Parmalee	1
M. Strand	0	C. Bauderman	1
B. Williams	½	A. Maier	½
S. Horowitz	1	H. Halmo	0
S. Neidich	0	J. Berkman	1
L. Ault	1	N. Oliver	0
Total	4½	Total	3½

20 Q-K1

21 K-R1

KtxBch

Also 21 K-Kt2, KR-K1; 22 R-Q1, R-Q4 cannot break the force of the Black attack. It no longer matters what White does.

21

22 R-Q1

KR-K1

After 22 P-KB3, the maneuver R-Q3-Kt3 wins.

22

23 P-R4

Q-R4!

Or 23 P-KB3, RxR; 24 QxR, KtxPch, etc.

23

24 K-R2

Q-Kt5

KtxP!

Also 24 . . . Kt-B5 was sufficient.

25 PxKt

26 R-B2

27 QxR

R-K7ch

RxRch

QxR

Resigns.

(Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung).

NORTH JERSEY LEAGUE MATCH

January, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. Neuss

(Eliz. C. C.)

White

D. Meisel

(Newark Rice C. C.)

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 KR-Kt1	P-Kt5?
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 KtxRP	Kt-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-Kt3	Kt-K5
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	25 BxKt	PxB
5 PxP	PxP	26 QxBP	R-K3
6 P-K3	B-K2	27 QxB	R-B2ch
7 B-Q3	O-O	28 Kt-B5	P-Kt4
8 Q-B2	P-B3	29 RxPch	PxR
9 KKt-K2	R-K1	30 RxPch	K-B2
10 O-O-O	P-KR3	31 R-B5ch	R-B3
11 B-KB4	Kt-B1	32 RxRch	KxR
12 P-KR3	P-QR4	33 QxKtch	R-B2
13 P-KKt4	KKt-R2	34 Q-R6ch?	. . . . .
14 QR-Kt1	B-R5	Faster is 34 KtxPch, and Q mates	
15 B-Kt3	P-QKt4	34	K-K2
16 P-Kt5	PxP	35 Q-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
17 BxB	PxB	36 Q-K5ch	R-K2
18 Kt-B4	R-R2	37 Q-R8ch	K-B2
19 R-Kt2	P-KB3	38 Q-R7ch	Resigns
20 Kt-Kt6	P-R6		
21 KtxKRP	Q-QR4		

Martin Stark replaces D. H. Mugridge as champion of the Capital City C. C., Washington, D. C. Mugridge, who did rather well in the American Chess Federation Championship at Philadelphia, holds the D. C. title, a position unaffected by this triumph of Stark's. The latter's score in the club tourney was 7 out of 8, with L. N. Ponce second, making 5½, E. M. Knapp, Mugridge and J. E. DuBois were the next best, tallying 5, 5, 4½, respectively.

The silver bowl symbolizing top honors in the City of Boston has the name of Sydney S. Coggan engraved on it for 1937. Harlow B. Daly for '34, Harold Morton for '35 and Weaver Adams for '36 comprise Coggan's distinguished company striving for permanent possession of the trophy, for which one must accomplish the not-easy task of winning the City laurels three times.

The recently ended play for state supremacy in North Carolina, staged at Raleigh, closed in a triple tie for first. H. E. Snyder and R. L. Streliek of Winston-Salem, and H. M. Woods, Jr. of Whitakers were the big three, each winning 8 and losing 2. W. W. Gibbs of Staunton, Va. rated 7½-2½, while E. A. Holton of Winston-Salem and H. E. Skinner of Baltimore, Md. made 6-4 for a fifth place deadlock.

Yet one more grand prize falls into the possession of Reuben Fine. Pitted

against the best of Sweden's talent—meaning something infinitely far above mediocrity—he won seven games, drew two and lost none to come out first by a convincing margin in the masters tournament played at Stockholm, Jan. 16 to 24.

The national titleholder, G. Stahlberg, who was second, and G. Stoltz, who figured in a tie for third with G. Danielsson, were also undefeated. However, Stahlberg drew five times, and Stoltz seven. Fine's drawn games were against these men, incidentally. S. Landau, of Holland, who ranks second to none but Dr. Euwe in his own country, was the only other foreigner in the tournament, and he placed eighth.

The standing:

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
R. Fine	8	1	E. Lundin	4½	4½
G. Stahlberg	6½	2½	B. Sundberg	3½	5½
G. Danielsson	5½	3½	S. Landau	3	6
G. Stoltz	5½	3½	E. Holm	2	7
N. Bergqvist	5	4	J. Collet	1½	7½

The regular contest for the 1936 Philadelphia city championship finished in a tie between Jacob Levin and Isaac Ash. In the subsequent playoff, they have won a game each, and the struggle is to continue until the deciding odd point is scored.

The 1937 tournament is to begin shortly.

PHILADELPHIA CHAMPIONSHIP, 1936 2nd Game of Playoff

January 2, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

J. Levin
White

I. Ash
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 P-KKt3	P-QKt4
2 P-QB4	PxP	23 PxP	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 Q-K2	P-B5
4 P-K3	P-QR3	25 Kt-Q4	Kt-Q6
5 BxP	P-K3	26 Kt-B5	B-B4
6 O-O	P-QB4	27 BxP	KtxBP
7 Q-K2	Kt-QB3	28 B-Q4	BxB
8 P-QR4	B-K2	29 KtxB	KtxP
9 Kt-B3	O-O	30 Q-Kt4ch	K-B1
10 R-Q1	Q-B2	31 Q-B5	P-Kt5
11 B-Q2	R-Q1	32 QxRP	Q-Q4
12 B-K1	P-QKt3	33 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
13 P-Q5	PxP	34 Q-K3	P-B6
14 KtxP	KtxKt	35 PxP	PxP
15 BxKt	B-Kt2	36 P-KR4	K-B1
16 B-B3	Kt-QKt5	37 Q-R6ch	K-K1
17 BxB	QxB	38 Q-K3	K-Q2
18 P-K4	RxRch	39 K-R2	Q-R7ch
19 RxR	R-Q1	40 Q-K2	Q-Q7!
20 RxRch	BxR		
21 Q-B4	B-K2		Resigns

Mikhail M. Botvinnik has been officially recognized by his country for his

really marvelous feats of the past few years. The Central Executive Council of the USSR has bestowed upon their great hero "a badge of honor for outstanding achievements in chess." A well merited distinction, if ever there was one.

Dr. Max Euwe was another to be graced with glory lately, and in somewhat signal fashion: The Dutch chess enthusiasts in Pretoria, South Africa, have founded a new organization called "The Dr. Euwe Club."...Which puts the worthy doctor even with a former world champion similarly immortalized: There is "The Emanuel Lasker C. C." in Jerusalem, Palestine.

With the championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club (N. Y.) advanced to the very brink of the final round, Kashdan and Simonson still have doggedly refused to give way to each other, and remain at a level in the leading position. Willman and Kupchik seem best posted for runner-up chances.

AN OFFHAND GAME

New York, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Fajans
White

I. Karman
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 B-B4	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 PxP	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 BxKt	QxB
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 O-O-O	B-Kt5!
5 P-K3	B-Kt5	18 R-K1	O-O-O
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 P-KR3	RxP!
7 PxP	P-B4!	20 QxR	QxPch
8 B-Q3	Q-R4	21 K-Kt1	P-Q7
9 Q-Q2	PxBP	22 Kt-K2	Q-Kt6ch
10 BxKt	BPxB	23 K-R1	QxPch
11 BxKtP	R-Kt1	24 K-Kt1	B-B6!
12 B-R6	P-B5	25 Kt-Kt3	P-B6
13 P-K4	RxKtP		Resigns

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By R. CHENEY

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THEME PALAESTRA

Taskers and thematic studies predominate again this month and while this favorable composing wind prevails, we are hastening to present them.

In No. 601 Bill Beers hopes that he has discovered a new theme. Perhaps some solver or composer will let Bill know, with proof in hand, whether or not it has been done before, or at least if the auspices are propitious.

No. 602 exhibits Black pawn-one-two defenses, and No. 603 is a forthright tasker, more delectable than dainty, but decidedly ingenious.

No. 604 bears some resemblance to the Costachel Theme, but lack the Black self-interference and mate in the line of pin.

No. 605 will raise a smile by its puckish attempt to deceive the unwary solver, but the stratagem involved is hoary with age.

With No. 606, Mr. Sprenger shows us a classic rendering of the Schor Theme. The facile manner in which this difficult idea is subdued in a setting of gossamer lightness will elicit many an "Ah!" and "Oh!" and we confidently congratulate him. Solvers may remember that in the Schor the key piece simultaneously pins itself and unpins a Black piece, whereupon the unpinned Black piece in turn unpins the White piece which delivers mate.

Nos. 611 and 624 are examples of the New York Theme, a discovery uttering its birth-cry in our column, and we feel proud to be in at the christening. It is the subject of a recent letter from Dr. G. Erdos, famed Viennese composer. We are quoting verbatim the following dissertation by Dr. Erdos: —

"The new problem school in Vienna introduces a new theme 'the New York Theme' so called in honor of American composers and solvers.

"In this theme two conditions must be fulfilled:

1. By removal of a positional hindrance—by decoying a Black piece—a new threatening play grows effective, of

which the first and second moves are possible in the initial position, but failing by the hindrance.

2. One or several new partial defenses appear after the decoying of the Black piece.

"The difference between the New York Theme and the London Theme is that in the 'Londoner' the first or second move of the new threatening play is not possible until after the decoying, whereas in the 'New Yorker' both are possible in the initial position.

"An example will explain this: In the following problem of K. Hajek (No. 624) the inventor of this theme, the theme is set twice. After the key 1. Sf3 (Threat: 2. Pd5 and 3. S or B mates), Black defends with 1 . . . e x S or 1 . . . gxS. In the first case the threatening play 2. Pc4 and 3. Qb1 mate now is effective. At the same time the new partial defense 2 . . . Ke4 3. Bg6 mate is created. In the second case (1. gxS) the threatening play 2. Qh1 and 3. Qh3 mate is effective and the new partial defense 2 . . . Kg4 appears, whereupon 3. Be6 mates."

We thank the Viennese group for this enchanting theme and the essay, and remark only that we believe the theme extremely difficult, and not too fecund in variety and originality of settings. We believe it will be a challenge to our composing aces, and eagerly await the appearance of the first problem by an American composer to conquer this hydra-headed monster.

No. 612 by A. D. Gibbs is another "Londoner" revealing the theme set two-fold.

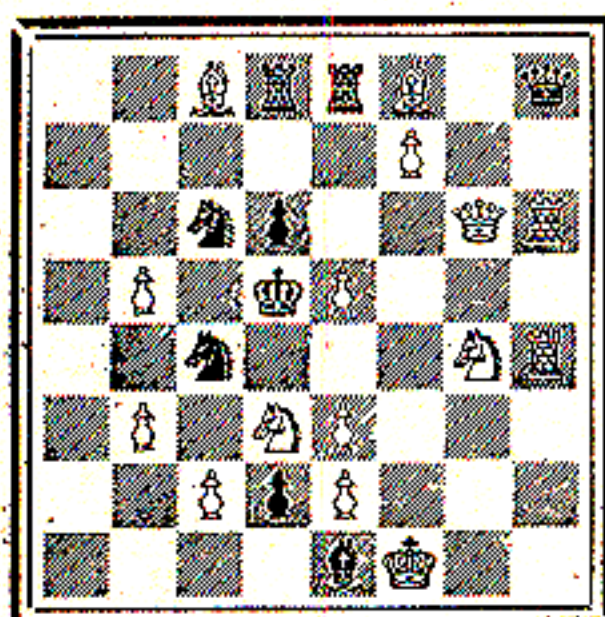
No. 613 is a task attempt which the author believes sets a record in this theme. Solvers may question the legitimacy of the third White Bishop and we shall enjoy receiving opinions on this point. The task involved is: Five "unpin effects" in the Cheney Theme, with a different mate following each effect.

No. 619 and 620 are prizewinners from a thematic tourney. We believe solvers will enjoy ferretting out the

ORIGINAL SECTION

601

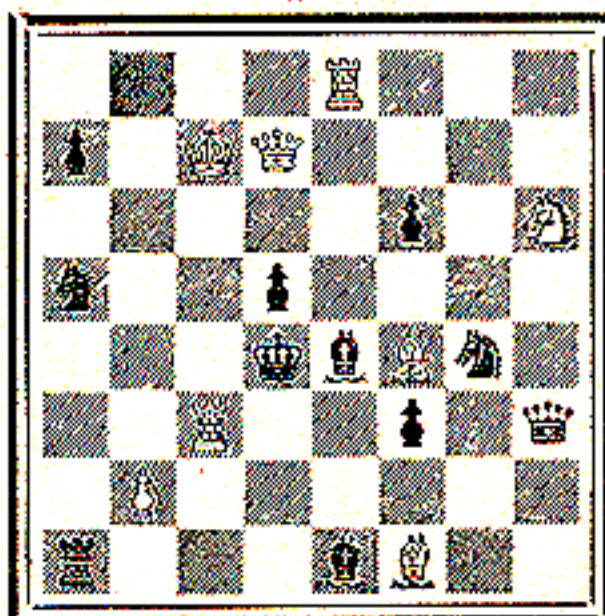
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



Mate in 2

604

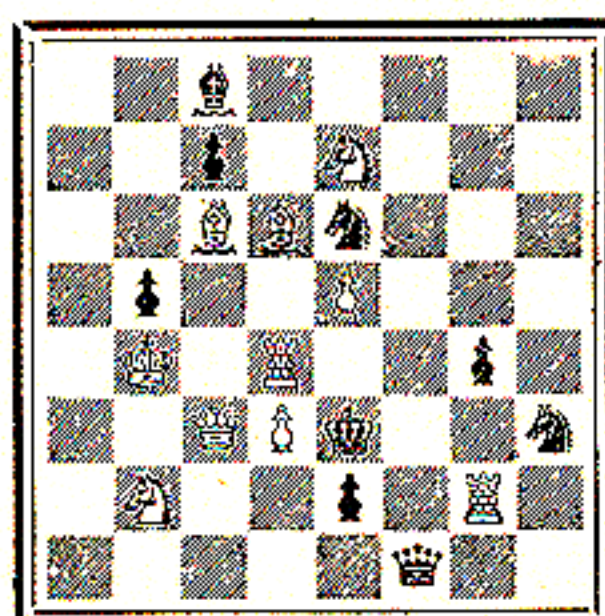
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.



Mate in 2

607

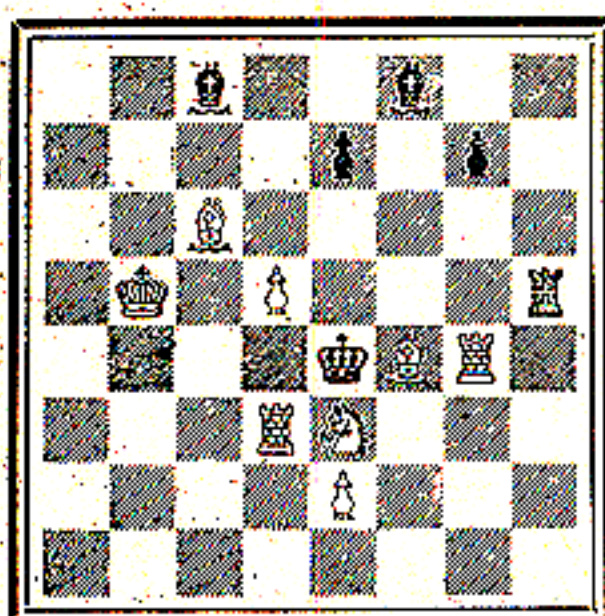
W. K. WIMSATT, Jr.
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

602

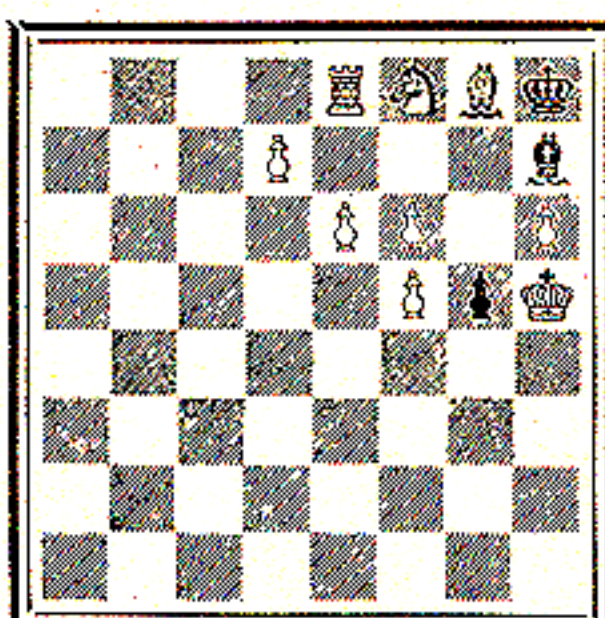
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Mate in 2

605

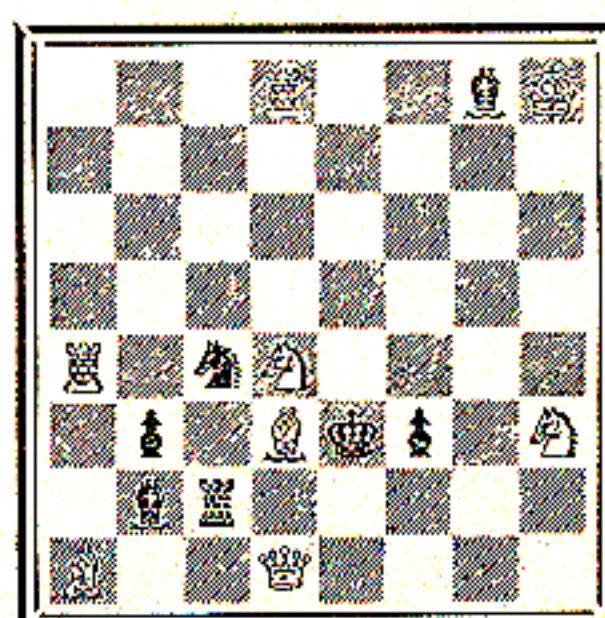
FRED SPRENGER
New York City



Mate in 2

608

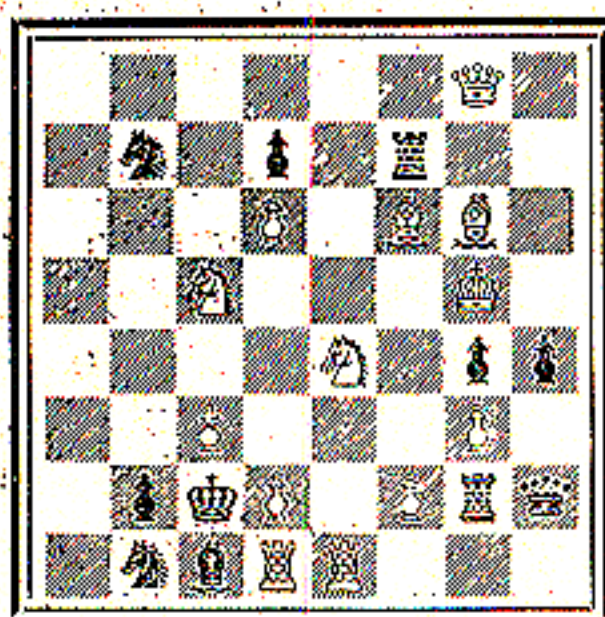
Z. ZILAH
Budapest, Hungary



Mate in 2

603

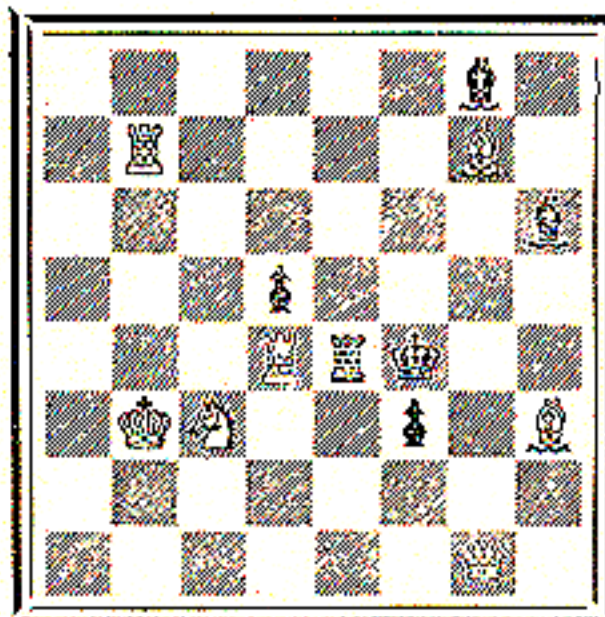
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria



Mate in 2

606

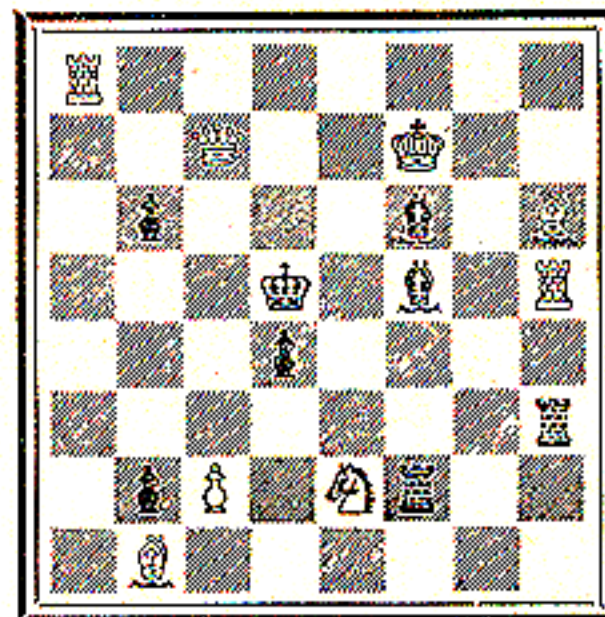
FRED SPENGER
New York City



Mate in 2

609

SIMON COSTIKYAN
Brooklyn, N. Y.

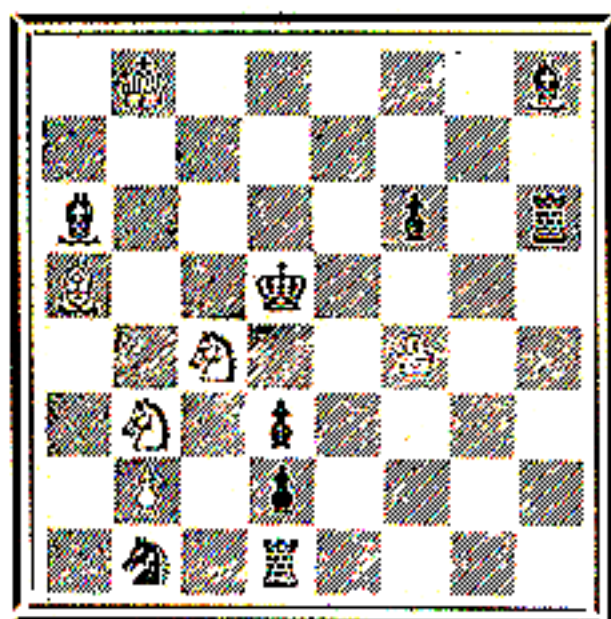


Mate in 3

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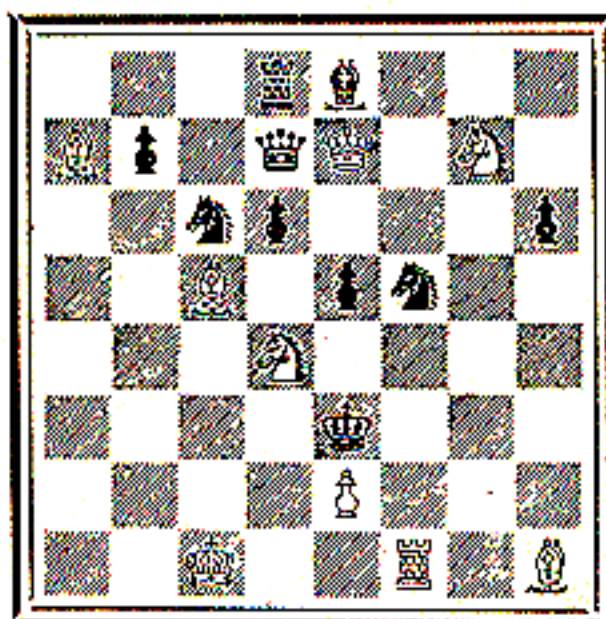
ORIGINAL SECTION (cont'd)

610

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

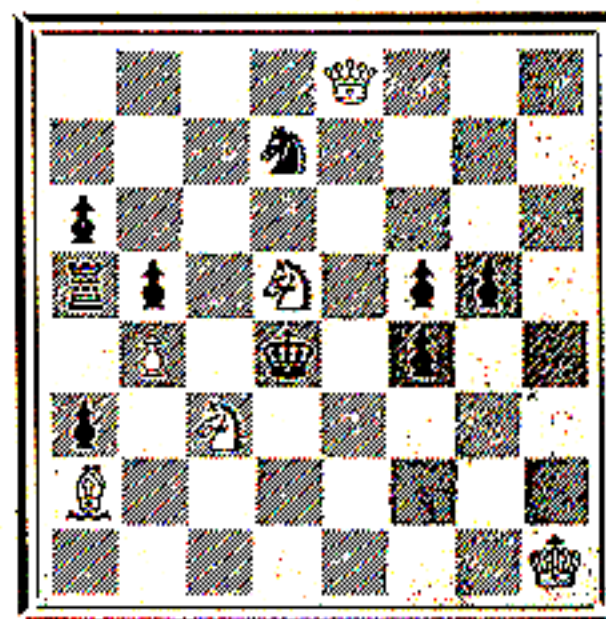
Mate in 3

613

R. CHENEY
Rochester, N. Y.

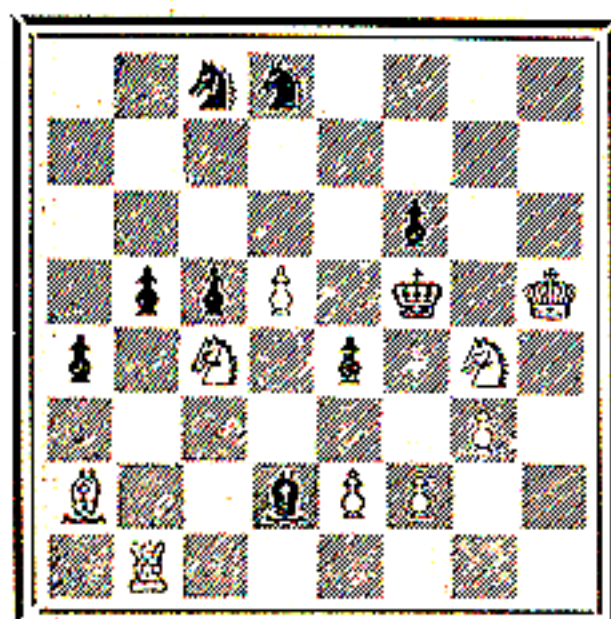
Mate in 3

616

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.

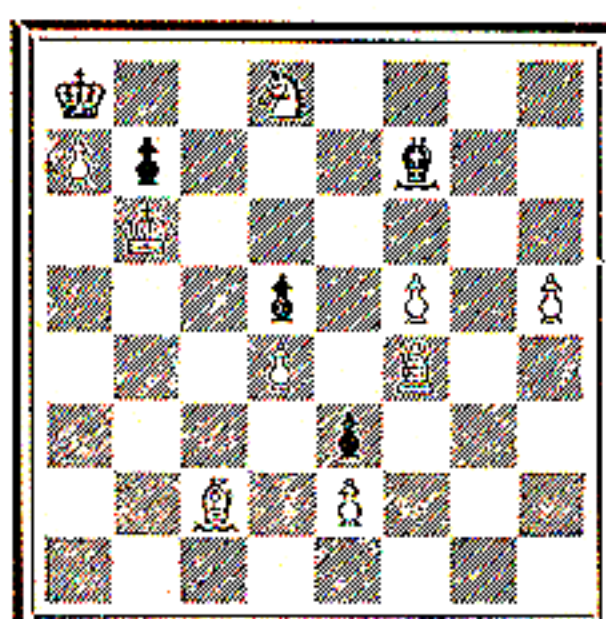
Mate in 4

611

DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria

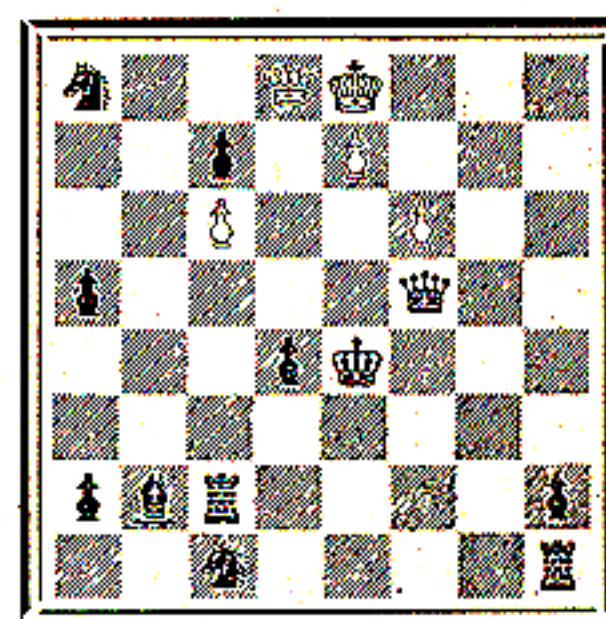
Mate in 3

614

ING. H. GUTTMANN
Vienna, Austria

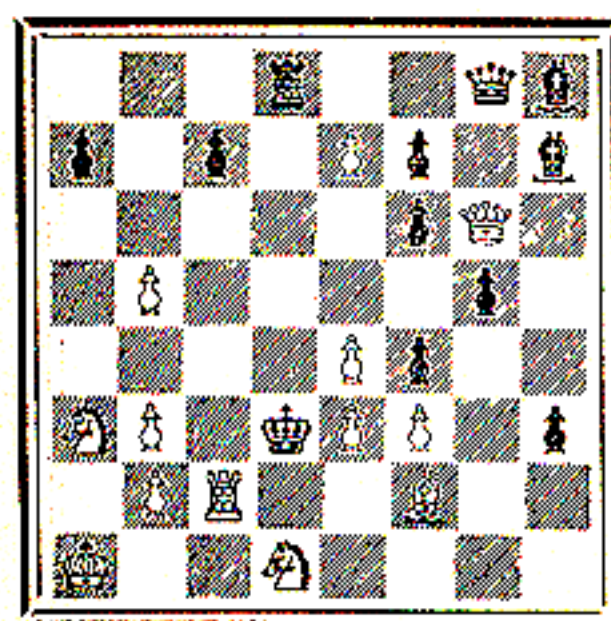
Mate in 4

617

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

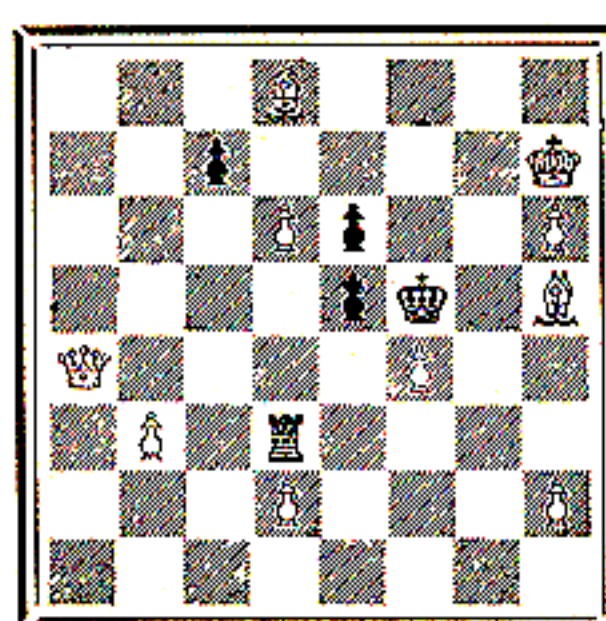
Maxi-Selfmate in 3

612

A. D. GIBBS
Rochester, N. Y.

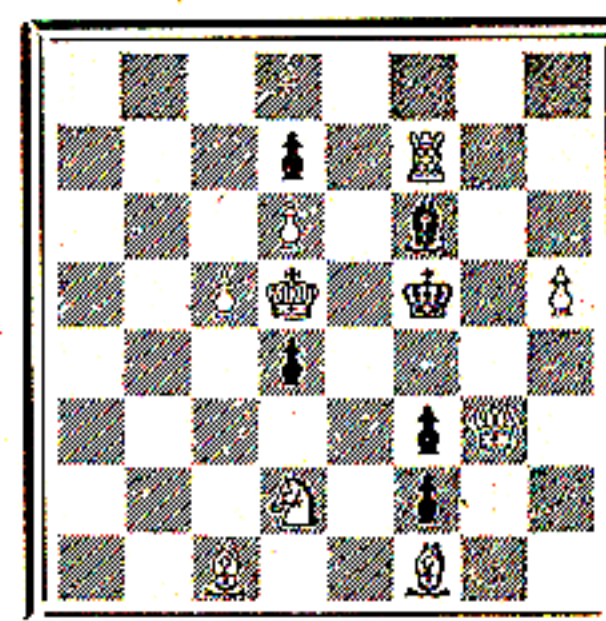
Mate in 3

615

W. JACOBS
New York City

Mate in 4

618

G. PLOWMAN
New York City

Self-mate in 4

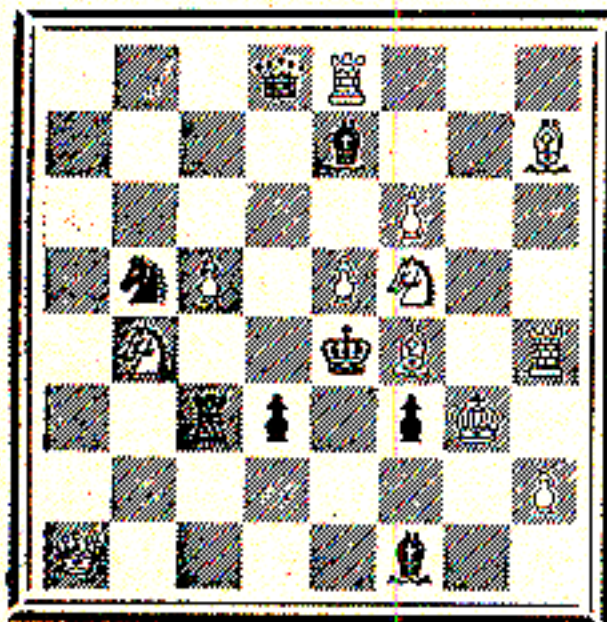
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QUOTED SECTION

619

W. POPP

1 Pr.—“Schach-Echo”—
1935

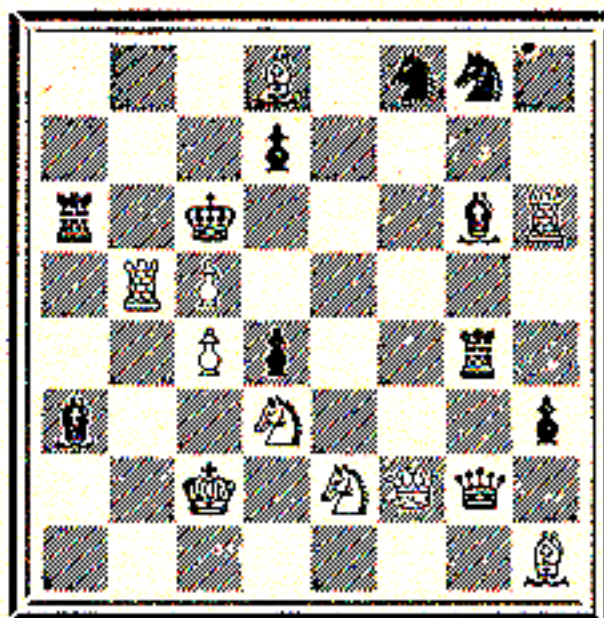


Mate in 2

622

U. CASTELLARI

II Problema—1932

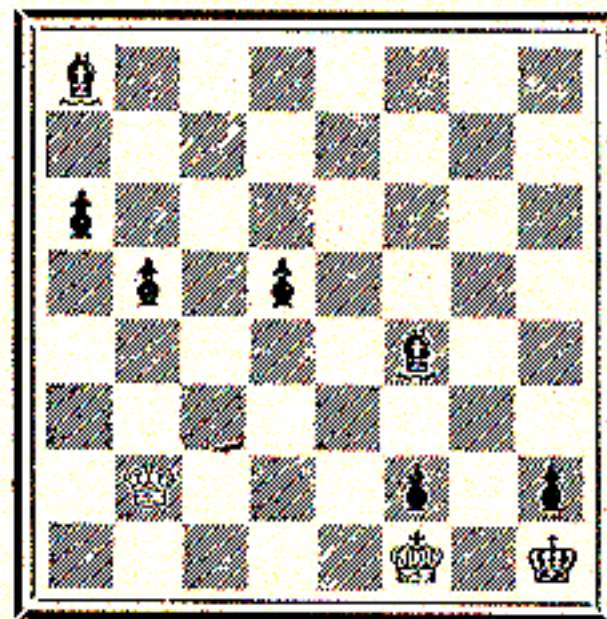


Mate in 2

625

J. HALUMBIREK

1 Pr.—Sackmann Ty.
1929

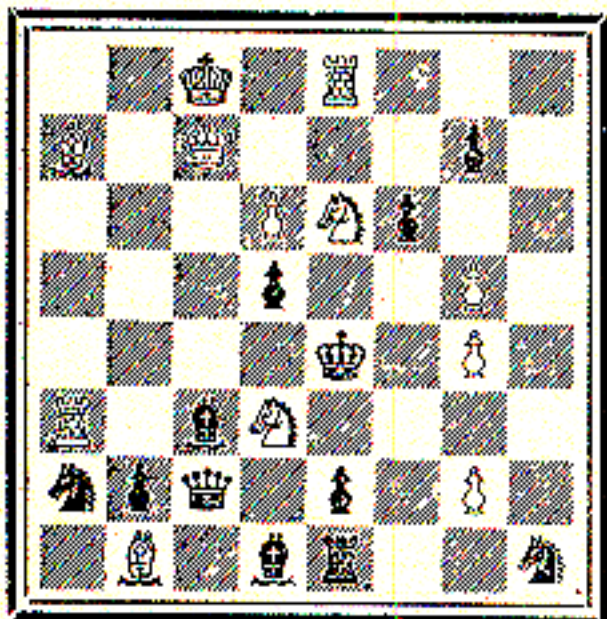


Mate in 4

620

J. SZOGHY

2 Pr.—“Schach-Echo”—
1935

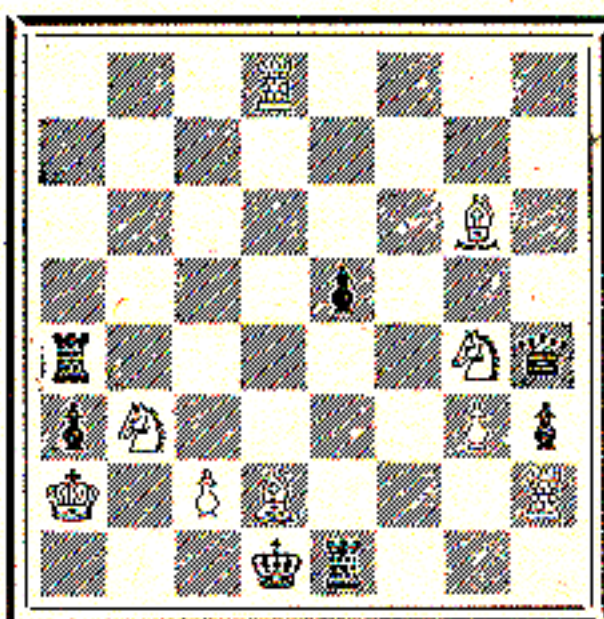


Mate in 2

623

C. MANSFIELD

2 Pr. “Swiat Szachowy”—
1930

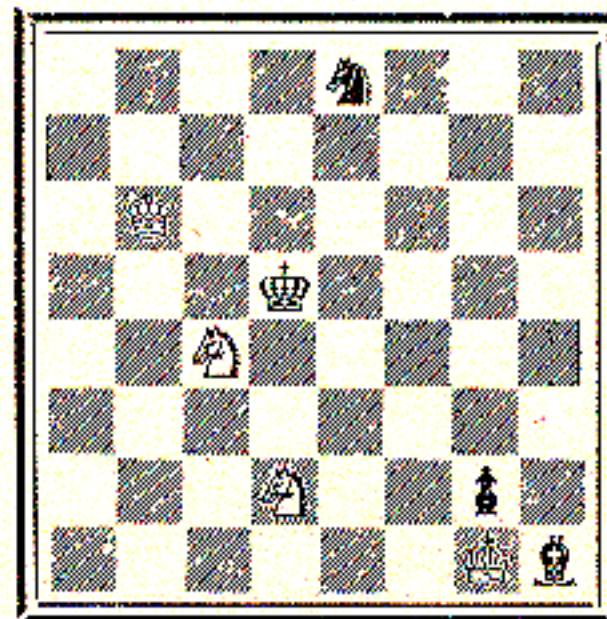


Mate in 2

626

FR. SACKMANN

Sammler, 1918

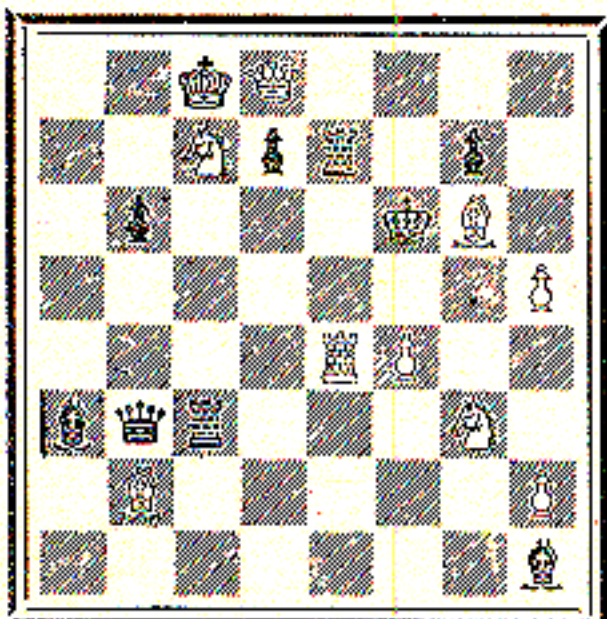


Mate in 5

621

A. MARI

1 Pr. “Mag. Sakk”—1929

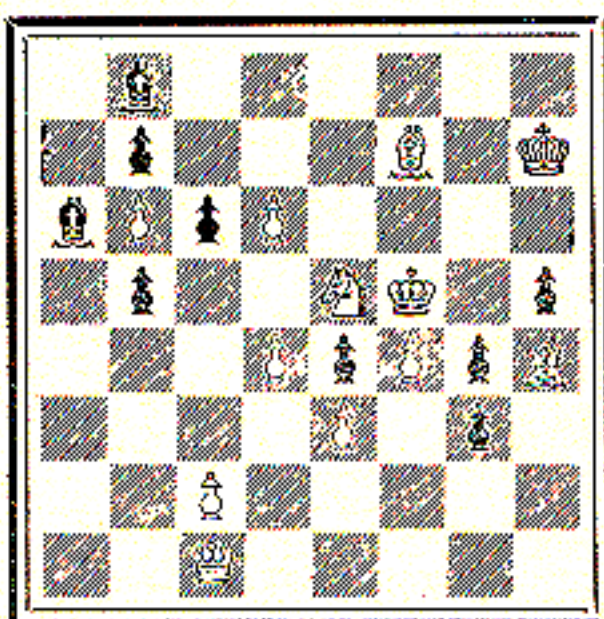


Mate in 2

624

KARL HAJEK

“Osterreichische
Schachzeitung”—1937

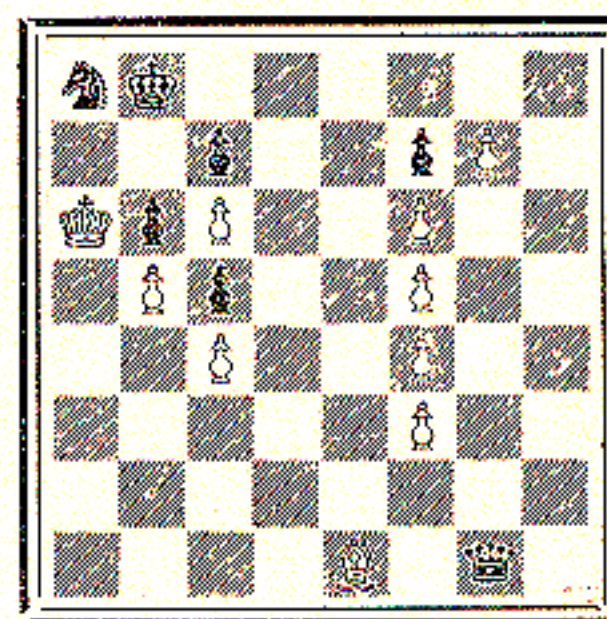


Mate in 3

627

DR. OTTO BLATHY

Christmas—1936



Mate in 17

theme and the most accurate definition of it received will be published in the solutions.

In No. 621 and 622 is presented a theme which may be described as the converse of the Holland Theme, which we cursorily explained in the January "Palaestra". Although there has been some contention regarding its name, it has been called the Castellari Theme, and was the selection for an International Tourney announced in "Lo Sacchistica de Roma". The scheme is as follows:

The key-move unpins one White piece and pins another, the unpinned piece threatening mate. Black's defense pins the threat piece and unpins the first-pinned piece, which then delivers mate. In the examples given, this theme is combined with Black self-interference, which is but one of numerous methods of enabling the final mate.

In No. 623 we divulge a forerunner of the Barthelmy Theme outlined last month. Here the battery is controlled by two Black pieces rather than one, and each Black piece intercepts the battery line at one point only. It also illustrates the abandonment of battery control by means of self-pin of Black.

No. 627 by Dr. O. T. Blathy is an enticing exercise for those who enjoy extended strategic maneuvering, and we beseech all of our solvers to give it a fling.

NOTES AND NEWS

A SUMMONS TO PROBLEMISTS

Our United States is an extensive country, which fact has frequently been advanced as a reason for the tardiness of interest among problemists in any form of national organization.

Granted that one cannot call a meeting of enthusiasts in New York or Chicago and expect the composers and solvers to hail from their retreats from Maine to California on the stroke of the gong. We are not proposing such an absurdity, but we do believe that quiescent, isolated solvers and composers might benefit immeasurably from some sort of problem society which would enable the exchange and propagation of problem ideas and lore.

Already such societies exist and are very active in England, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Finland and Latvia. They are affiliated to the International Problem Board (I. P. B.) and hold frequent meetings at which lectures are given. Moreover these lectures are disseminated by means of printed reports to all mem-

bers, and serve a valuable news, educative and entertainment purpose.

C. S. Kipping in a note in the January "Problemist" asks "Will not U.S.A. and Canada consider forming societies?" Solvers and composers, we want your opinion on the matter. Will you write us and tell us whether you favor the organization of such a society, and whether it will receive your interest and support?

Congratulations to F. Palatz who receives the Honor Prize for his strategic miniature, No. 560.

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs wins the Ladder Prizes with a score of 239 points. We believe that whoever the Champion Solver of America turns out to be, Dr. Dobbs will press him for his laurels, as speed, accuracy, and a keen eye for "cooks" is a difficult combination to beat.

The solution to the novelty problem, a help-mate retractor, given last month is as follows: White Retracts B(a8)d5, restoring the captured Black rook to a8, and plays Bc4. Then Black castles and White mates in one by Ba6. The Problem Editor confesses that he is the culprit responsible for this effusion, and admits that this type of problem is easier to compose than to solve.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 547 by Bill Beers. 1 Bf2.
The interferences including the Grimshaw are good.—G. Dobbs. The necessity for the pawn at C3 is neither apparent nor actual.
- No. 548 by S. Costikyan.
Intention: 1 Kc7.
Cooked by: 1 Rd1d5.
- No. 549 by E. L. Deiss. 1 Sg3.
Best of the two-movers.—M. Gonzales. Cross-check ingeniously applied.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 550 by Carl Diesen.
Intention: 1 Re2.
Cooked by: 1 PxS.
- No. 551 by B. M. Marshall. 1 Sd1.
Major duals after 1 . . . QxR; 1 . . . Qc5; 1 . . . Qd5.—W. Jacobs. Some good tries.—G. N. Cheney.
- No. 552 by Fred Sprenger. 1. Sb5.
Comparable to a light musical classic—perhaps too slight.—M. Gonzales. Charming symmetrical four-flinger, but probably anticipated.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 553 by R. J. Bermudez.
Intention: 1. Rh3, PxSch; 2. Kc4
Pb4; 2. Sd5c3
Cooked by: 1. Sc5, Pb4; 2. Kc4
and: 1. S(a4)c3, Pb4; 2. Rc4
- No. 554 by A. J. Fink
1. Pc7, Kd6; 2. Pe7
1. . . . BxP; 2. Pd8 (Q)ch
Very neat promotion.—G. N. Cheney. Some splendid tries, notably 1. Qb5.—W. Jacobs. Restrictive key.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 555 by A. D. Gibbs.
1. Qb1, Threat; 2. QxP
1. . . . Pc4; 2. Rh5
The b-file is opened neatly, but the problem lacks variety.—W. Jacobs. Accomplished in an original manner.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 556 by K. S. Howard
1. Rc2, Threat; 2. Rc5
1. . . . Bc6; 2. PxB
1. . . . Sg3; 2. Sxf4
1. . . . Sf2; 2. SxS
Lacking variety but good task.—M. Gonzales. Has the Howard hall-mark.—G. Dobbs. Deft idea in a clumsy setting.—W. Jacobs.
- No. 557 by W. Jacobs.
1. Pg5, Threat; 2. Qxg7ch
1. . . . RXPch; 2. BxR
1. . . . Rc2; 2. Sd7ch
1. . . . Rd2; 2. Sc6ch
My vote. Nice idea, well constructed.—G. Plowman. Very pleasing double rook decoy.—G. Dobbs.

No. 558 by F. R. Sariego.

1. Bh6, Kf6; 2. Bg7ch

1. Pf6; 2. Bf4

Neither impressive nor difficult.—P. Rothenberg.

2. Bf4 is a neat shot.—G. Dobbs.

No. 559 by G. B. Spencer.

1. Ra8, Threats; 2. Qh6ch or 2. QxP

1. Kg7; 2. Qh7ch

1. Ke7; 2. QxPch

1. RxR, Rb8, c8, d8, or e8; 2. Qh7

1. Rh8; 2. QxRch

Some nice play but too many duals.—P. Rothenberg.

No. 560 by F. Palatz.

1. Ba4, Kd3; 2. Bb3, Ke2; 3. Bc2

1. ; 2. Ke4; 3. Bc4

A lyric incarnate.—M. Gonzales. The tempo is neatly gained.—G. Dobbs. Marking time superbly. Best problem in the original section.—P. Rothenberg. My second choice.—G. Plowman.

No. 561 by W. K. Wimsatt.

1. Pc3, Bg5, e3, d2, or c1; 2. Sd3, any; 3. Se1, e5, or f4

1. Bh2, g3, d6, c7, or b8; 2. SxP, any; 3. Sb3d2 or d4

1. Be5; 2. Se6, Kg4; 3. Sg5ch

1. ; 2. Kh3; 3. Sf4ch

1. ; 2. Ph5; 3. Sg5

1. ; 2. B any; 3. Sd4 or f4

1. Ph5; 2. Se4, any; 3. Sfld2 or h2

A remarkable study and a real tempo duel between the Bishop and Knight.—G. Dobbs. The try 1. Kte6 met by 1. Be3 caught many solvers.—Ed.

No. 562 by Bill Beers.

Intention:

1. Sb3, Kc3; 2. Sd2, Kc2; 3. Sb1, KxS; 4. Rc8

1. ; 2. ; 3. Kc1; 4. Kb3

1. Kb5; 2. Sa5, Ka6; 3. Rb8, KxB; 4. Sc6ch

Cooked by:

1. Sd3, Kc3; 2. Sb2, Kc2; 3. Sa4, Kb1; 4. Rc8

1. ; 2. ; 3. Kc1; 4. Kb3

1. Kb5; 2. SxP, Ka6; 3. Rb8, KxB; 4. Sc6ch

No. 563 by Dr. G. Dobbs

1. Bg7ch, Kh7; 2. Gh5 mate.

Retroanalysis: It must be Black's move. If White were to play, Black would have no legal retraction. For if Black moved last at all, the move must have been P(f7)f5, in which case White would play 1. PxPe.p.ch, mating next move. But if Black moves the pawn from f7, it would entail the impossible position of B at e8. Other retractions are clearly impossible. Ergo Black did not move last and it is Black's move.

No. 564 by P. L. Rothenberg. Four solutions!

Intention: 1 R(e)h8, Pd4; 2 Rd5, PxR; 3 Se4, PxS; 4 Qd2, Pd3; 5 Qf3ch, PxQ; 6 Bb4, Pd3; 7 Bd2.

Cooked by: 1 Re2, Pd4; 2 Se6, PxS; 3 Pf4, Pe5; 4 BxPch, Pe4; 5 Qf3ch, PxQ; 6 Bb4, Pd3; 7 Bd2.

1 Qd2, Pd4; 2 Pf3, Pd; 3 Re6, PxR; 4 Bf4, Pe5; 5 Be3, Pe4; 6 Rh6, PxP; 7 Qg2ch.

1 Pf3, Pd4; 2 Qd2, Pd3; 3 Re6, etc. as above.

No. 565 by M. Segers.

No solution, Black Pawn omitted at b2—Ed.

No. 566 by G. Mentasti. 1 Se6

No. 567 by O. Stocchi. 1 Re6.

No. 568 by N. Easter. 1 Qf4.

No. 569 by N. Easter. 1 Sg3.

No. 570 by K. S. Howard. 1 Rh5.

No. 571 by W. D. Ellison. 1 Sd4ch.

No. 572 by W. D. Ellison.

1. Qf1, Pg4; 2. Sf4

1. RxP; 2. Sf2

1. Rf7 or Rh7; 2. gPxR

No. 573 by G. N. Cheney.

1. Be6, SxB; 2. Sd4, SxS; 3. Bf2

1. ; 2. Sc5; 3. Sb5

1. ; 2. Sc7; 3. Sc6

1. Sb7; 2. Kc7, any; 3. Bd5ch

INFORMAL LADDER

Dr. G. Dobbs 239,89; I. Kashdan 238,100; M. Gonzalez 202,68; A. Tokash 183,46; Dr. P. G. Keeney 142,64; J. F. Tracy 137,30; H. Hausner 108,30; A. R. Sheftel 103,39; W. Patz 91,—; G. Plowman* 86,75; P. Rothenberg* 81,78; I. Genud 75,—; H. B. Daly* 71,71; M. Gershenson 66,—; V. Rosado 52,—; K. Lay 49,28; G. Berry 48,22; L. Greene 44,—; B. Wisegarver 41,—; G. N. Cheney 36,24; I. Burstein 32,55; W. Van-

(Continued from Page 34)

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* Indicates winner of one Ladder ascent.

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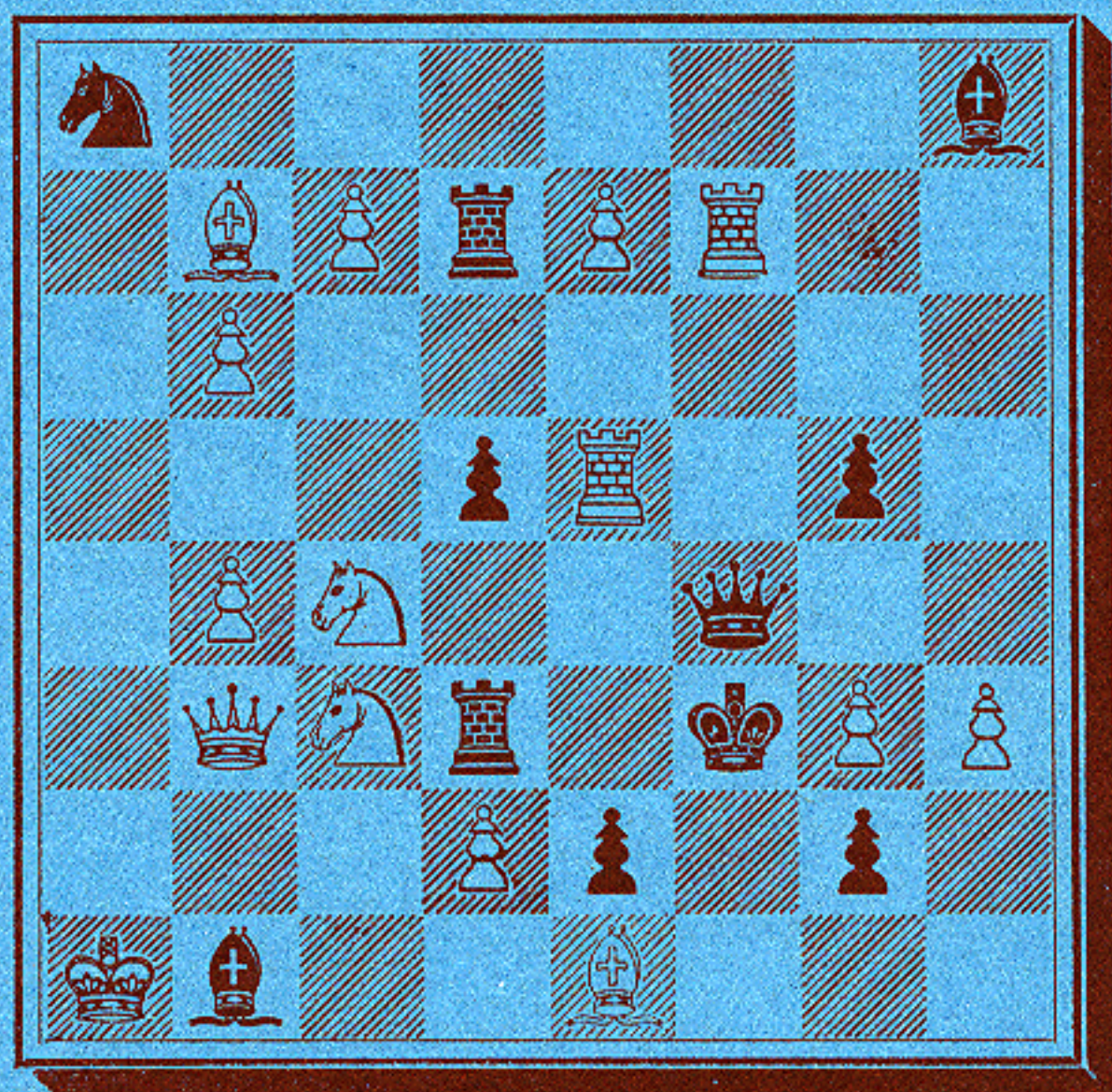
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The Manhattan C. C. Championship

Tied from practically the very instant of their advent in the traditionally strong competition of the Manhattan Chess Club's annual championship tournament, I. Kashdan and A. C. Simonson fought their way through to finish at the top—still deadlocked—a convincing 2½ points ahead of R. Willman, who took third prize.

Willman, a former champion, had been in front of the field in the early rounds, but subsequently suffered losses to the two ultimate leaders who, both entering rather late, played out the schedule without a defeat.

Thus, for the third successive year, a play-off for the title was necessary. In 1935 Kashdan tied with A. Kupchik and won the play-off. In 1936 A. Kevitz tied with Simonson and defeated him in a three game match 2-1. This year Kashdan and Simonson also played a three game match. Kashdan scored a win and two draws, the deciding point occurring in the first game where Simonson had a draw definitely in hand, only to blunder, almost incredibly, in a fairly simple end-game position.

While the better man is indicated—according to cold reasoning—by the factual truth of figures, Kashdan's margin of superiority over his rival in this contest was as negligible as such a thing could be, albeit it means one more title added to the long list of a great master.

The showing made by some of the others may seem disappointing, notably in view of impressive past records. However, considering the calibre of the players as a whole, a mediocre or low standing in the final tabulation is scarcely to be called a poor standing. At least, judgment upon it is bound to be generous in any sensible chess company.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

January, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Harold Morton)

I. Kashdan	A. Simchow
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
6 P-K3	Q-R4
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5

Not the best, as he will be compelled to reinforce K5 by . . . P-KB4, after which the weakness created along the White diagonal QR2 to KKt8 seriously compromises his game. Kashdan's exploitation of this advantage is artistic, forceful and instructive.

9 KKtxKt	PxKt
10 B-R4	P-KB4
11 B-K2	P-K4
12 O-O	PxP

13 PxP

O-O

14 P-B5

Forcing . . . BxKt after which Black experiences difficulties anew through weak black squares. The stage is nearly set for the bishops to dominate the board.

14

BxKt

15 PxB

Kt-B3

16 Q-Kt3ch

Black must not be permitted . . . B-K3

16

K-R1

17 B-Kt3

Q-Q1

18 B-Q6

R-K1

19 B-QB4

Q-Q2

By such moves must he expurgate his past sins. Loss of the exchange was threatened.

20 KR-K1

P-QKt4

21 B-K2

Kt-Q4

22 P-QR4

The position "goes on wheels" before Kashdan's simple and correct technique. The center is cleared of all resistance.

22

PxP

23 RxP

P-K6

Hastening the end in a rather frantic effort to gain counter-play. An alternative not wholly without merit is . . . Q-KB2 with a K side demonstration assisted by his pawn majority on that side. Quaintly Black adopts this procedure after first consigning his valuable ally, the King's pawn, to oblivion.

24 P-KB4!

Q-KB2

25 B-B3

B-Q2

26 P-B4

Kt-B3

27 RxKP

Kt-Kt5

28 RxRch

RxR

29 B-K5

Q-R4

30 BxKt

QxB

31 P-R3

Q-K7

Resigns might also be tried.

32 RxP

RxB

33 QPxR

B-K3

34 Q-Kt3

Resigns

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

November, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by R. Willman)

R. Willman	A. Simchow
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-Q4	Kt-KR3
3 P-B4	P-K2
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 B-Q3	B-K2
7 O-O	O-O
8 P-QKt3	. . . .

Black should have played . . . PxP before this. Now the capture would only strengthen White's center.

8

P-QKt3

9 Q-K2

B-Kt2

10 R-Q1

Q-B2

Black has no good square for his Queen. This will eventually cost him the game.

11 B-Kt2	KR-K1
12 QR-B1	QR-B1
13 PxP	KPxP
14 B-B5	P-Kt3
15 B-KR3	QR-Q1
16 Kt-K5	Q-Kt1

Not 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 PxKt, QxP; 18 KtxP with a winning position. The text move parries the threat of 17 KtxKt, KtxKt; 18 KtxP, as well as the threat of 17 Kt-Kt5. It is obvious however, that Black gets his Queen into safety only by putting her out of play.

17 P-B4	B-KB1
18 P-KKt4	KtxKt

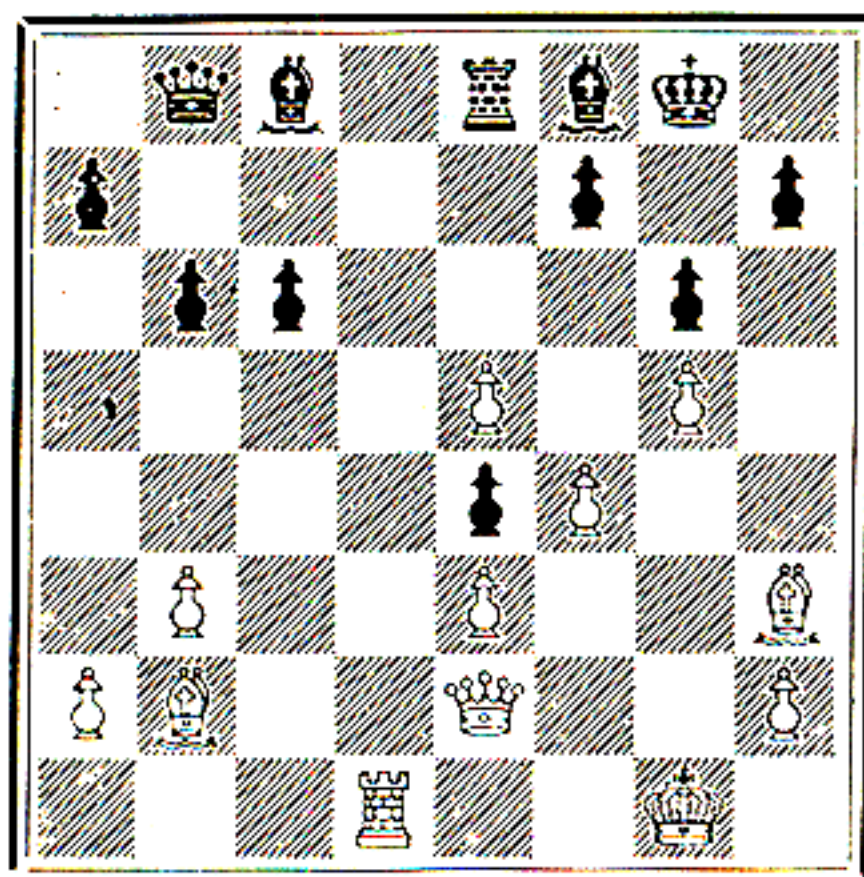
... B-Kt2 would lose a piece by P-Kt5.

19 QPxKt	Kt-K5
20 KtxKt	PxKt
21 P-Kt5	RxRch

If 21 . . . B-B1 immediately, White wins a pawn by B-Kt2. The text move, on the other hand, gives up the only open file on the board.

22 RxR	B-B1
--------	------

A. SIMCHOW



R. WILLMAN

23 B-Q7

A surprise move, by which the White Rook gains the 7th rank.

23 . . .	BxB
24 RxB	R-Q1
25 Q-Q2	B-K2

Or 25 . . . RxR; 26 QxR, B-Kt2; 27 P-K6, BxB; 28 QxPch, K-R1; 29 P-K7. White's threat of P-K6 wins in all variations, owing to the position of Black's Queen.

26 P-K6	RxR
27 QxR	Q-Q1

27 . . . Q-KB1 would have prolonged the defense. The continuation would have been: 28 Q-Q4, PxP; 29 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 30 QxPch, K-K1; 31 QxRch with a fairly easy win.

28 B-B6	PxP
---------	-----

Equivalent to resignation. The alternative was: 28 . . . BxB; 29 QxPch, K-R1; 30 QxBch, QxQ; 31 PxQ and wins.

29 QxQch	BxQ
----------	-----

30 BxB and White won.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

December, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by A. C. Simonson)

A. C. Simonson
White

S. S. Cohen
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 P-Kt3	Q-R4
2 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	15 B-Q2	RxKt
3 P-K4	P-Q4	16 PxR	O-O-O
4 P-K5	P-Q5	17 K-R1	P-KB4
5 PxKt	PxKt	18 B-KB1	B-KKt5
6 KtPxP	KtPxP	19 P-B3	B-R4
7 P-Q4	P-K4?	20 B-Q3	P-K5
8 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	21 B-K2	BxP
9 B-K2	Kt-Q2	22 R-KB1	B-Kt3
10 O-O	R-KKt1	23 Q-Kt3	Kt-B4
11 R-K1	B-K2	24 Q-Q1	Kt-K3
12 Kt-R4	B-R6	25 P-B4	B-B3?
13 B-Q3	R-Kt5		

Manhattan Chess Club Championship 1936

	Kashdan	Simonson	Willman	Denker	Kupchik	Schwartz	Simchow	Cohen	Platz	MacMurray	Tenner	Jackson	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
I. Kashdan	—	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0	2	10	1/2
A. Simonson	1/2	—	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	9	0	2	10	1/2
R. Willman	0	0	—	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	6	2	3	7 1/2	3
A. Denker	0	0	0	—	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	6 1/2	4
A. Kupchik	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	—	1	1	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	3	3	5	5 1/2	5/6
E. Schwartz	0	0	1/2	1	0	—	1	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	4	4	3	5 1/2	5/6
A. Simchow	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	—	1/2	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	5	7
S. Cohen	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	—	1	1	0	0	3	6	2	4	8/9
J. Platz	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	0	—	1/2	1	1	3	6	2	4	8/9
D. MacMurray	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	—	0	1	2	6	3	3 1/2	10
O. Tenner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	1	3	8	0	3	11
E. Jackson	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	9	1	1 1/2	12

25 . . . B-K2 was better to be followed by 26 . . . B-Q3. White could not play 26 P-B5 because of the reply 26 . . . BxP followed if 27 PxB, by 27 . . . P-K6 with the better game.

26 Q-B1	B-K2
27 P-B5	Q-B2
28 B-K3	Q-R4
29 Q-Kt2	R-Q2
30 QR-Kt1	B-B1
31 Q-Kt3	P-R4
32 B-B4	Kt-Q1
33 Q-B2	P-R5
34 R-Kt4	.....

Threatening R-R4.

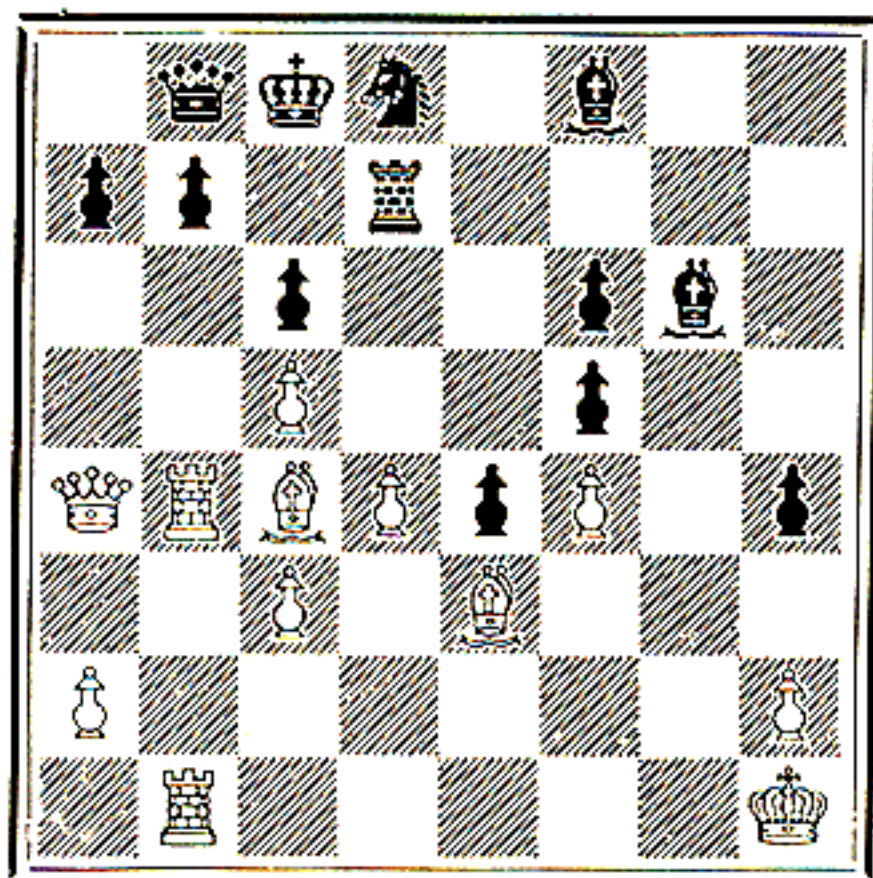
34	Q-B2
35 Q-R4	Q-Kt1

If 35 . . . P-R3; 36 BxRP, PxB; 37 QxPch, Kt-Kt2; 38 KR-QKt1 followed by 39 R-Kt6 wins easily. Or if 35 . . . K-Kt1; 36 R-Kt3 threatening R-R3 wins.

36 KR-QKt1	P-B3
------------	------

White threatens P-Q5 to which there is no defense. However, the text move allows a pretty finish.

S. S. COHEN



A. C. SIMONSON

37 B-K6!	KtxB
38 QxBPch	K-Q1

If 38 . . . PxQ mate in two moves follows. If 38 . . . Kt-B2; 39 RxP wins the Queen.

39 QxKt	R-KB2
40 Q-Q5ch	K-B1
41 Q-B6ch	Q-B2

If 41 . . . PxQ; White wins a piece by 42 RxQch, K-Q2; 43 R(Kt1)-Kt7ch, K-K3; 44 P-Q5ch, PxP; 45 RxR, KxR; 46 P-B6, B-Q3; 47 P-B7, etc.

42 Q-K8ch	Resigns
-----------	---------

White will exchange queens and then capture the QKtP.

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March, 1937

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MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

December, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. S. Denker

White

Robert Willman

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	32 B-Q3	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-B3	33 BxP	B-Kt6
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	34 B-K4	B-B8
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	35 P-Kt3	BxP
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	36 P-Kt5	B-B4
6 B-Q3	PxP	37 K-Kt2	K-K3
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	38 P-B4	PxP
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	39 PxP	B-R5
9 Q-K2	P-B4	40 B-B6	K-B4
10 PxP	KtxP	41 K-Kt3	B-Q3
11 B-B2	B-Kt2	42 B-Q7ch	K-K5
12 O-O	B-K2	43 B-B6ch	K-K6
13 P-QR3	R-QB1	44 K-Kt4	BxBP
14 P-K4	Q-B2	45 P-R4	B-R3
15 B-Kt5	O-O	46 B-K8	K-K5
16 QR-B1	P-K4	47 P-R5	K-Q4
17 KR-Q1	KR-Q1	48 P-Kt6	B-B3
18 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	49 K-B5	K-B4
19 B-Kt3	KtxB	50 B-B7	KxP
20 KtxKt	RxRch	51 B-Kt3	K-B4
21 QxR	KtxP	52 B-Q1	K-Q5
22 Kt-R2	Q-Kt1	53 B-K2	B-Q2ch
23 RxRch	QxR	54 K-Kt6	K-K4
24 BxPch	K-B1	55 B-Q1	B-K1ch
25 B-K6	Q-B3	56 K-R7	K-B3
26 Q-B3ch	K-K1	57 B-K2	K-Kt4
27 QxKt	BxKt	58 B-Q1	BxP
28 QxQch	BxQ	59 B-B2	B-Kt5
29 B-B8	B-Q7	60 B-Kt3	K-B3
30 BxP	B-Q4	61 B-Q5	B-B4ch
31 BxPch	K-K2	62 K-R8	P-Kt4

and wins.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

First Game of Play-Off

February, 1937

ENGLISH OPENING

A. C. Simonson

White

I. Kashdan

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	27 PxP	BxBP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K5	28 P-R4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	29 P-R5	P-QR3
4 Kt-B2	P-Q4	30 Q-R2	K-Kt2
5 PxP	QxP	31 R(1)-B3	R(B)-K2
6 Kt-QB3	Q-K3	32 Q-Kt2	R-K4
7 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	33 RxR	RxR
8 B-Kt2	B-B4	34 B-B8	RxP
9 P-Kt3	B-Q2	35 Q-B1	R-QKt4
10 B-Kt2	O-O	36 P-Q4	PxP e.p.
11 O-O	KR-K1	37 PxP	Q-Q4
12 R-B1	Kt-K2	38 P-K4	Q-Q5ch
13 Kt-K3	B-B3	39 K-Kt2	P-B4?
14 Kt(B)-Q5	Kt(B)xKt	40 BxKtP!	BxB
15 RxB	QR-Q1	41 R-B7ch	K-B2
16 Q-B1	KtxKt	42 RxB	RxR
17 BPxKt	R-Q4	43 Q-B6ch	K-K4
18 R-QB4	R-Q2	44 QxR	QxP
19 Q-B3	P-B3	45 Q-K7ch	K-Q5
20 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3	46 PxP	PxP
21 P-QKt4	Kt-K4	47 QxP	Q-K5ch
22 BxKt	QxB	48 K-B2	Q-B7ch
23 B-R3	R-B2	49 K-B3	Q-B3ch
24 R-QB5	Q-Q3	50 K-B4??	Q-B8ch!
25 P-Kt5	B-Q4		Resigns
26 KR-B1	P-B3		

MR. PRATTLE'S OPINIONS ON CHESS

While rummaging through the papers of my late friend, Mr. Henry Prattle, not long ago, I was somewhat surprised to discover that a number of them were devoted to chess. Although Prattle was a man of eccentric and unaccountable habits, he had never given any indication that he took enough interest in the game to write about it.

Most of the papers, it turned out, were on rather abstruse aspects of the game. There was an attempt to calculate the total number of possible chess games, a demonstration that a highly developed study of chess is the most reliable indication of a high civilization, and other things of that sort, written generally in a somewhat obscure and prolix style. But I discovered one paper, however, which in contrast to the rest was extremely succinct, and which amused me enough to copy it down. It consisted of only a few lines written in long-hand, and I reproduce it here as closely as I could make it out. It was entitled, perhaps jocularly, "A History of Chess".

MORPHY made chess an art

STEINITZ made it a science

LASKER made it a business

The next few lines were unfortunately gone over and crossed out so many times as to be absolutely illegible. The remaining lines were as follows:

RETI made chess a philosophy

CAPABLANCA made it a technique

ALEKHINE made it a game

MARSHALL made it a game of chance.

New York, N. Y.

ERNEST LUBIN.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

January, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

S. S. Cohen

White

A. Kupchik

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 Kt-Q5!!	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 BxPch	KtxB
3 P-QB4	P-Q4	19 RxQ	BxR
4 KPxP	PxP	20 R-Q1!	KxKt
5 P-Q4!	Kt-KB3	21 RxB	R-K1
6 Kt-B3	PxQP	22 P-KR3	R-R2
7 KKtxP	P-QR3?	23 B-Q2!	R-K3
8 B-Kt5	PxP	24 R-R5	Kt(R)-B1
9 BxP	B-K2	25 B-B3ch	P-B3
10 Q-R4ch!	QKt-Q2	26 R-Kt5ch	Kt-KKt3
11 Kt-B5	O-O	27 Q-KKt4	R-K8ch
12 R-Q1	B-B4	28 K-R2	B-Q3ch
13 O-O	Q-B2	29 P-KKt3	Kt-B1
14 B-Q3	P-QKt4	30 BxR	PxR
15 Q-KR4	B-Kt2	31 Q-Q4ch	Resigns
16 KtxKKtP!	Q-B3!		

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THE CHESS REVIEW

55 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

HE TALKED A GOOD GAME

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

He was in the doorway before we saw him, standing in our midst quite as suddenly as if he had been a visitation from above. We blinked our eyes, and well we might, for his attire was incredibly colorful. The principal thing was his tie, a red and green affair with white dots. We glued our eyes on it while he told us about his triumphs in foreign fields. It seems he played a man, who drew with a man, who lost to a man, who got a rook odds from Alekhine. Naturally we were interested in such prowess and wanted to pit our puny skill against this expert. There was nothing much else scheduled for that evening, anyway. "Ah, yes," he said casually, "I should welcome an encounter with one of your finest players. I feel somewhat in the mood for a *partie* this evening." Such a declaration set us agog, since we duffers generally say, "I'll take the whites" when we want a game, and sit down abruptly opposite our intended victim. But, of course, he was different. We could see that at a glance. Maybe it was the tie.

He walked over to a corner of the room and sat down at a solitary table. He fingered the pieces without much animation. We were thrilled. That was the way a grandmaster handled pieces—just like that. He set up an end game. We wandered over to the table and stood respectfully about him. "Have you seen this?" he asked. "White mates in four. My own work." We looked at it for a while, and then one of our old members reached over rudely and said, "That's cooked. You can mate in two with best play," and started to show him. But the expert shook his head, and swept the pieces off the board. "Its correctness is beyond question," he said disdainfully. We were thrilled again.

"I have in mind a variation," he announced, looking up at us with an expression of boredom. "I should like to try it on one of your experts. I'll play White, of course." And he lighted a cigarette with effortless nonchalance. We murmured among ourselves, and finally one of our number was pushed forward to match his wits against this genius. He seated himself and set up his black pieces deferentially. The expert set up his own, putting the bishops where the knights belonged and then changing them with a bored mien when someone called attention to their misplacement.

Excitement ran high. Our player was a good, substantial sort with an unimaginative style. How would he fare against the combinative brilliance of this expert with a foreign record? The expert played Kt-KB3 on his first move, turning to us with a superior smile and saying, "This opening was wrongfully credited to Reti. Of course, you know Zukertort was its inventor." We could only nod in silent agreement, struck dumb with wonder. Our colleague played Kt-KB3 also. The expert raised his eyebrows in surprise. "So?" he queried. "Spielmann holds P-K3 as best. But, of course, you can play what you like." We were flattered by this graciousness.

The expert played 2 P-B4 to which our member replied with 2 P-KKt3. "The Grunfeld

Defense," the expert commented. "Good, but not good enough against the modern treatment I have devised." He took half an hour and then played his third move of P-Q4. B-Kt2 was Black's third. So it was to be a positional battle, we thought, and moved about nervously, hoping for the best. The next few moves were as follows: 4 Kt-B3, O-O; 5 P-K4, P-Q3; 6 B-K2, Kt-B3; 7 P-Q5, Kt-Kt1. The expert blinked in surprise at this retreat. "A Nimzowitsch move," he observed, "but quite bizarre and bad. I refute it in this vigorous manner," and he played 8 Q-Kt3. Our member replied QKt-Q2, and the game went on as follows: 9 B-Q2, P-K4; 10 Q-B2. "This seems like a wasted tempo," the expert remarked, "but you will soon see the subtle point it contains." We watched as our member shook his head dolefully and played 10 . . . R-K1. The expert pondered some fifteen minutes, and then replied 11 P-QR3, the game proceeding as follows: 11 . . . Kt-B1; 12 P-R3, P-KR3; 13 P-QKt4, K-R2; 14 O-O-O. "Most authorities favor castling on the King's side," the expert said in a melancholy tone, "but on the other hand, I feel that my move is a better positional move. It implies a vicious attack." We felt sure our member was soon due to succumb, and could only wring our hands in silent agony. He did not share our anxiety, and played 14 . . . B-Q2. The game went on inexorably: 15 KR-KKt1, P-R3; 16 P-KKt4, Kt-KKt1; 17 P-KR4, P-QKt4; 18 P-Kt5, P-KR4; 19 PxP, RPxP; 20 K-Kt2, Q-Kt1; 21 Kt-K1, Q-R2.

The expert looked up at us with a triumphant leer. "Now," he said in an excited voice, "you will see the fruit of my fine play. I am about to embark upon my combination. Observe closely." With a dramatic wave of his hand, he played 22 KtxP. We shook in our shoes, for we were sure that our colleague was lost beyond redemption. He did not, however, even wait to ponder, but instantly replied 22 . . . BxKt. The expert played 23 BxB with a fearsome smash of the piece he thus captured. He turned to look at us. "You see," he said calmly, "what good play can accomplish. All this was carefully figured out in advance. Concentration is the prime factor in a game of chess. Always remember that," and he turned back to the table.

Our member, who had said absolutely nothing during the entire two hours of play (the expert consuming an hour and three quarters of this time), frowned and said in a dry voice, "Did you figure this out too?" and played 23 . . . QxPch. The expert sat immobile in his seat, studying the position. Finally, he looked up again and said cheerfully, "What the Germans call a spite check," and played 24 K-Kt1 with a decisive thump. Our member said, "Mate, I think," and played 24 . . . Q-RS. There was a long pause. Then the expert rose, pushed away his chair, and walked slowly to the door of the club. On the threshold he stopped, looked back at us, and said in a puzzled tone, "Spielmann still considers P-K3 to be Black's best." Then he was gone into the night, tie and all. We have since that evening never had a master in our midst, but we shall never forget this expert-in-conversation.

Addenda to Griffith and White

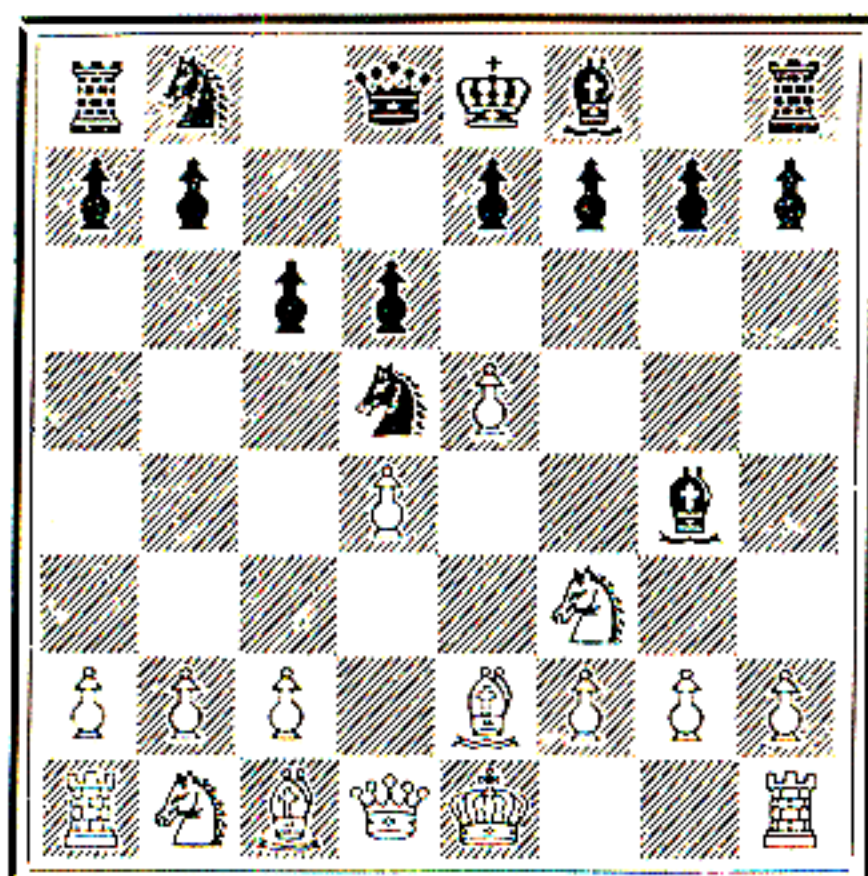
By FRED REINFELD

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Column 12

After the moves: 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-Q4, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 5 B-K2 Flohr introduced the innovation 5 . . . P-QB3 against Botwinnik at Moscow last year.

S. FLOHR



M. BOTWINNIK

The continuation was:

6 O-O	PxP	10 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
Not the best, . . .		11 B-K3	B-K2
BxKt should be		12 Kt-B3	O-O
played.		13 R-B3	Q-K1
7 KtxP	BxB	14 R-Q1	. . . .
8 QxB	Kt-Q2	And White's game	
9 P-KB4	P-K3	is somewhat freer.	

In a later game, Thomas vs Euwe at Nottingham, White varied on his ninth move:

9 P-QKt3	P-K3	13 KR-Q1	Q-B2
10 P-QB4	Kt(4)-B3	14 R-Q3	. . . .
11 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	Leaving Black with	
12 B-Kt2	O-O	a difficult game.	

An improvement for Black in this variation had meanwhile been devised by Flohr, and was utilized by him in his Nottingham game with Botwinnik:

6	BxKt!	10 P-B4	Kt-K2!
(Instead of 6 . . .		An interesting move.	
PxP)		The idea is to play	
7 BxB	PxP	. . . Kt-Kt3 and . . .	
8 PxP	P-K3	Kt-Q2.	
9 Q-K2	. . . .	11 B-Kt4!	Kt-Q2
Playing for a win.		12 P-B4	P-KR4!
9 P-B4 would force		And Black has the	
the exchange of Qs,		initiative, although	
but Black would		the game is difficult	
have a good square		enough for both	
for his K at QB2.		sides.	

Finally, an interesting finesse which is not commented upon in the column:

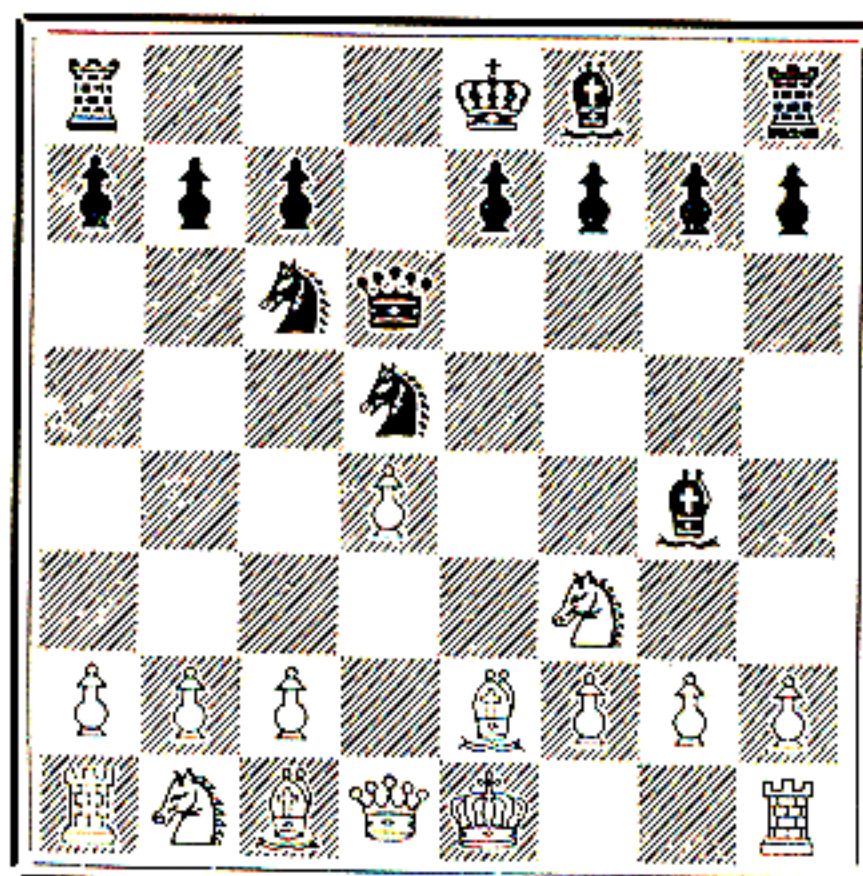
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	6 O-O	P-K3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	7 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	8 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	9 P-QKt3	B-K2
5 B-K2	Kt-QB3		

The column (following a game Tartakower-Takacs, Budapest, 1926) continues with the seemingly inconsistent 10 B-K3. Wouldn't 10 B-Kt2 be more natural?! However, the idea behind 10 B-K3 is that after 10 . . . O-O; 11 Kt-B3, P-Q4; 12 P-B5, Kt-Q2; White may play immediately 13 P-QKt4!

Column 13

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	4 PxP	QxP
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	6 B-K2	Kt-QB3

Black



White

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Note i calls attention to the continuation: 7 O-O, O-O-O; 8 P-B3, Kt-B5; 9 BxKt, QxB; 10 P-QKt4 (Yates-Kmoch, Budapest, 1926). Black has a good game, and should simply continue with . . . P-K3. In the game, however, there occurred the plausible mistake 10 . . . P-K4? which loses a P by 11 P-Kt3!, Q-R3; 12 KtxP! as in the game. If instead 11 . . . Q-B4; 12 P-Kt5! and Black cannot try to save the P by 12 . . . BxKt?; 13 BxB and White must win a piece because he threatens B-Kt4.

Referring again to the diagram, if 7 P-B3 (instead of O-O), Black should play 7 . . . Kt-B5! In a game Yates-Crepeaux, Ghent, 1926, the reply to 7 P-B3 was 7 . . . P-K3 (too passive!); and there followed 8 Kt-R3!, B-K2 (not . . . Kt-B5?; 9 Kt-QKt5); 9 Kt-B4, Q-Q1; 10 O-O, O-O; 11 R-K1 and White has an appreciably freer game.

Column 16

This consists of the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	8 B-Q3	O-O
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	9 O-O	Q-B2
3 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	10 Q-K1	BPxP
4 KtPxKt	P-Q3	11 BPxP	Kt-B3
5 P-KB4	P-KKt3	12 P-B3	Kt-R4
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	13 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3
7 P-Q4	P-QB4	14 Kt-K4	. . . .

(Grob-Grunfeld, Meran, 1926) with the conclusion that White has the better game. What the grounds for this opinion are, must remain a mystery, for after the further moves 14 . . . B-B4!; 15 Q-Kt3, K-R1!; 16 B-Q2, P-Q4; 17 Kt-B2, Kt-B5 Black has already taken the initiative and White has to fight hard to hold the game! It is interesting to note that such authorities on the opening as Grunfeld and Kmoch consider this variation if anything in Black's favor. Incidentally, in a game from the same tournament (Canal-Colle), White lost in about 20 moves, because he underestimated the difficulties involved in the inferior continuation: 8 B-B4, O-O; 9 O-O, Q-B2; 10 Q-K2, Kt-B3.

Column 17

The main line in this column is hardly worth recommending for Black, who can do much better; 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, KtxKt; 4 QPxKt, P-Q3; 5 Kt-B3, Pxp; 6 QxQch, KxQ; 7 KtxP, K-K1; etc. Black's theoretical advantage (a clear P majority on

the K side, against an immobile Q side majority for White), is outweighed here by the excellent placement of White's pieces, and by the Black K's lack of absolute security. In adopting this line of play (Tarrasch-Reti, Baden-Baden, 1925), Reti was doubtless influenced by the opening of his game (from the same tournament) with te Kolste: 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, KtxKt; 4 QPxKt, P-Q3; 5 Pxp?, QxP; 6 QxQ, BPxQ followed by the fianchetto of the KB—and here Black has the theoretical superiority mentioned above with none of its drawbacks. But White's mistake here was 5 Pxp?, instead of which 5 Kt-B3 (Tarrasch's move) should have been played.

The following finesse therefore suggests itself: Black's 4th move should be . . . P-Q4! A game played with this move (Yates-Capablanca, Moscow, 1925), continued 5 Kt-B3, P-QB4; 6 B-KB4, Kt-B3; 7 Q-Q2, B-Kt5 and Black obtained the initiative without any difficulty. White's best course after 4 . . . P-Q4! would seem to play for equality later on with P-QB4 (e.g. Torre-Tartakower, Baden-Baden, 1925). On the other hand, should White decide to answer 4 . . . P-Q4! with 5 Pxp e.p. then Black reaches the favorable te Kolste-Reti position with 5 . . . QxP.

Column 18

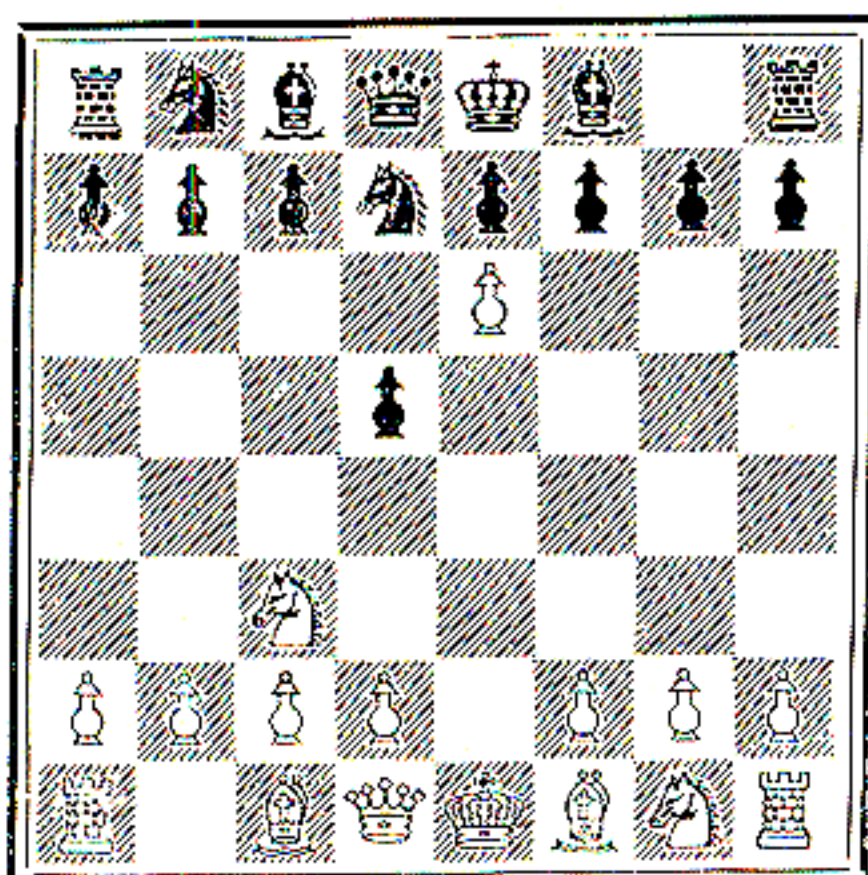
After the moves 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 3 Pxp, KtxP; 4 B-B4, note f states that if 4 . . . KtxKt; 5 Q-B3 with with advantage to White. This is an exaggeration as several examples from master play have yielded no more than an even game, e.g. 5 . . . P-K3; 6 QxKt, Kt-B3; 7 Kt-B3, Q-B3; 8 O-O, QxQ; 9 KtPxQ, B-Q3; etc. (Bogolubow-Romanowski, Match 1924).

After 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 3 Pxp, KtxP; 4 B-B4, Kt-Kt3; 5 B-Kt3, P-QB4; 6 P-Q3, P-K3; the move 7 Q-R5, which is very difficult to meet in over-the board play.

Column 19

Here also a very important move is ignored. 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 3 P-K5, KKt-Q2; and now White has 4 P-K6!?, which is very powerful in over-the-board play.

Black



White

In a game Spielmann-Landau (Match 1933) there followed 4 . . . Pxp; 5 P-Q4, Kt-KB3 (Spielmann considers that Black must make an immediate attempt to free himself with 5 . . . P-K4); 6 Kt-B3, P-B4 (with the idea of enforcing . . . P-K4 later on, but this does not work out as planned); 7 Pxp, Kt-B3; 8 B-QKt5! (here we see the influence of Nimzowitsch: White plans a permanent blockade of K5), B-Q2; 9 O-O, Q-B2; 10 R-K1! (still the same idea), P-KR3 (to stop Kt-Kt5); 11 BxKt!, PxB; 12 Kt-K5, P-Kt4 (help!!); 13 Q-Q3 and Black's game soon went to pieces.

Still another way (a more recent example):

4	Pxp	10 B-Q2	QxBP
5 P-Q4	P-B4	11 Pxp	Pxp
6 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	12 RxBch	BxR
7 Pxp	P-KKt3	13 Kt-KR4	Kt(Q2)-K4
8 P-KR4!	B-Kt2		
9 P-R5	Q-R4	14 KtxP!	. . . . .

with a winning attack (won by A. Steiner at Munich, 1936).

Another very important point in this column. After the moves: 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 3 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 4 KtxP, KtxP; 5 Kt-K3, P-QB4; it was demonstrated that Black gets the better game after 6 Kt-B3, KtxKtch; 7 QxKt, Kt-B3; 8 B-Kt5, B-Q2; etc. (Holtzhausen-Kmoch, Giesen, 1928). The column therefore approvingly quotes Brinckmann's improvement 6 P-KB4, KKt-B3; 7 B-B4, P-KKt3; 8 Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 9 O-O, Kt-Q5; 10 P-B3, Kt-B4; 11 P-Q4! (Brinckmann-Takacs, Rogaska-Slatina, 1929).

MINIATURE GAMES

MUNICH TEAM TOURNAMENT

August, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Anglares
(France)Pogorielly
(Poland)

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 QxP	P-QKt3!
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 Q-R4	B-R3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 Kt-K4?	Kt-Q6ch
4 B-Q2	O-O	14 BxKt	QxB
5 P-K3	P-Q4	15 KtxKtch	PxKt
6 B-Q3	P-B4	16 O-O-O	B-R6!!
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 PxB	QR-B1ch
8 QPxpP	BxP	18 K-Kt2	Q-B7ch
9 Q-K2?	QKt-Kt5!	19 K-R1	B-B5
10 B-Kt1	PxP!		Resigns

GLASGOW C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

J. McGrouther

Amateur

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 O-O-O	P-QKt4
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	12 B-Kt3	P-Kt5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	13 KtxKt	KtxKt
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	14 Q-K4	B-Q3
5 Pxp	KtxP	15 Pxp	B-B2
6 KtxBP	KxKt	16 RxKt	PxR
7 Q-B3ch	K-K3	17 R-Q1	B-Kt2
8 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	18 Q-Kt4ch	KxP
9 P-Q4	P-QB3	19 B-K7	Resigns
10 B-KKt5	Q-R4		

Played at Boston, Mass.

CENTER COUNTER GAME

C. C. Lee

Col. Jos. E. Woods

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-Q4	7 KtxKt	BxQ
2 Pxp	QxP	8 B-Kt5ch	P-B3
3 QKt-B3	Q-Q1	9 Pxp	Q-B2
4 P-Q4	QKt-B3	10 Pxpch	K-Q1
5 KKt-B3	B-Kt5	11 KtxP mate	
6 P-Q5	Kt-K4		

However, it must be pointed out that Black's 9th move above 9 . . . Kt-Q5?, is a very poor one. Instead he should play 9 . . . Kt-Q2 followed by . . . Kt-Kt3 with a very good game, as White will find it difficult to develop his QB and QR. Black will have to defer the development of his Q side as well, but he has the compensation of having his pieces bearing down strongly on Q5, and unquestionably he has the more promising game.

Thus we conclude our study of Alekhine's Defense. Throughout this series, the aim has been to present analysis not from the viewpoint of the dogmatic theorist, but from the viewpoint of the practical tournament player.

A Chessplayer Turns Explorer

By LAJOS STEINER

Part II

(Written enroute from Melbourne to Adelaide,
December 23, 1936)

The second unexplored part of the chess world is Australia. Unlike conditions in Japan, chess is not a stranger here. It needs no introduction.

The Australians know chess and follow everything that happens in the chess world. They have everything that can be found in any other country: lovers of chess, good newspaper columns, an excellent magazine, and a true understanding of the spirit of the game. The only thing lacking is personal contact with the chess life of other countries. They need international practice—a hard thing to secure when one is so far off the beaten track.

The best solution would be to send a team to the International Team Tournaments. If Japan is able to arrange such a tournament in connection with the Tokyo Olympic games of 1940, the Australian team should be one of the outstanding features. Not that I expect them to set the world afire. They are too inexperienced for that. But they would lend color to the event and it would enable their leading players to complete their development.

I have not been here long enough to venture a final opinion as to the strength of their leading players. But two things have already impressed me: their ability and inexperience. They can see deeply, but take too much time in doing so.

(Written in Adelaide, January 23, 1937)

The Hastings Christmas Congress is held annually in England and is one of the features of the year. Chessplayers the world over look forward to it with anticipation.

Christmas is also a fixed date in Australia's chess life. The Australian Championship Tournament is on the schedule for every second Christmas. When I left Melbourne to board one of the beautiful Coast Liners and join the Sydney contingent consisting of Cornforth, Hastings, Koshnitsky and Purdy, I could have easily imagined myself bound for Hastings but for two facts: instead of crossing the English Channel we were prepared for a long journey of seven days, and instead of anticipating a white, or at least a cold Christmas, we were well into the hot summer season.

This year's tournament was arranged by the spirited chess enthusiasts of Western Australia. Perth is a beautiful city nestling beside the Indian Ocean, and winding around the blue, picturesque Swan River. Its weather is rather hot. Nothing impedes the flow of the warm streams and gales that come out of the West from far off Africa, and out of the North and Northwest from the Dutch East Indies and Singapore.

The tournament itself gave further proof that Australia's experts need international experience. Koshnitsky and Purdy are chessplayers through and through. They have a true understanding of the game. Goldstein is a good player. Crowl is a real chess thinker. He outplayed me completely and should have won. He forced me into a difficult and almost hopeless position. I put up the stiffest resistance possible, drawing upon my past experience in similar situations, and I can truthfully say that I felt, if such a thing is possible, sorrier then he when he resigned. A little more experience and Crowl would have won easily. Similar was the fate of Purdy. With the Black pieces he defended himself very well, forced me to exchanges, and evened up the position. The game appeared to be a certain draw, when he overlooked a simple tactical possibility.

I have the deepest admiration for Australia's chessplayers. They are isolated from the rest of the world and must rely for improvement on practice among themselves, on books, and on master games coming from overseas.

Under these influences, and with the aid of the chess truths disseminated by their champion (C. J. S. Purdy) through the medium of his excellent Australasian Chess Review, they have reached the highest state of development at present open to them. The only way they can progress further is to secure international experience. One or two of their leading players should go abroad to participate in foreign tournaments and practice against the leading European or American experts. When they return home and play against their countrymen the result will be self-evident. All of Australia's chess life will receive a forward impetus.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
L. Steiner	11	0	0	11
E. M. Goldstein	6	2	3	7½
G. H. Hastings	7	3	1	7½
G. Koshnitsky	7	3	1	7½
C. J. S. Purdy	6	2	3	7½
G. Lindgren	7	4	0	7
J. W. Cornforth	6	5	0	6
F. A. Crowl	3	7	1	3½
A. C. Harris	3	7	1	3½
F. Walton	2	8	1	2½
J. W. Pitcher	2	8	1	2½
G. Sayers	0	11	0	0

Note: Since L. Steiner did not compete for the title, the quadruple tie between Messrs. Goldstein, Hastings, Koshnitsky and Purdy must be played off to decide the titleholder. Goldstein will play Hastings at Perth. Purdy will play Koshnitsky at Sydney. The winners will play each other by telegraph.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

January, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

C. J. S. Purdy

White

G. Koshnitsky

Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 7 Kt-B3 | P-B3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 8 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 9 BxP | Kt-Q4 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 10 BxB | QxB |
| 5 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 11 O-O | KtxKt |
| 6 R-B1 | O-O | 12 RxKt | P-QB4 |

It is difficult to say which of the two possible liberating moves offers better chances . . . P-QB4, or . . . P-K4. As far as I am concerned, neither variation appeals to me, as Black has little to play for.

13 Q-B2

PxP

14 KtxP

Now the problem arises, which way to recapture. PxP offers prospects of a King side attack, but leaves the first player with an isolated pawn, a continual source of annoyance. KtxP, though offering no immediate advantage, leaves White with a potentially dynamic position, and a slight pull on the Queen side.

14

Kt-Kt3

15 KR-B1

B-Q2

16 Q-K4

KR-Kt1

Too much finesse! The object of the move is to clear the first rank for the retreat of the minor pieces without interfering with the cooperation of the rooks. BUT, while the rooks now cooperate, their scope is too restricted. 16 . . . QR-Kt1 was simpler and better.

17 B-Kt3

Kt-B1

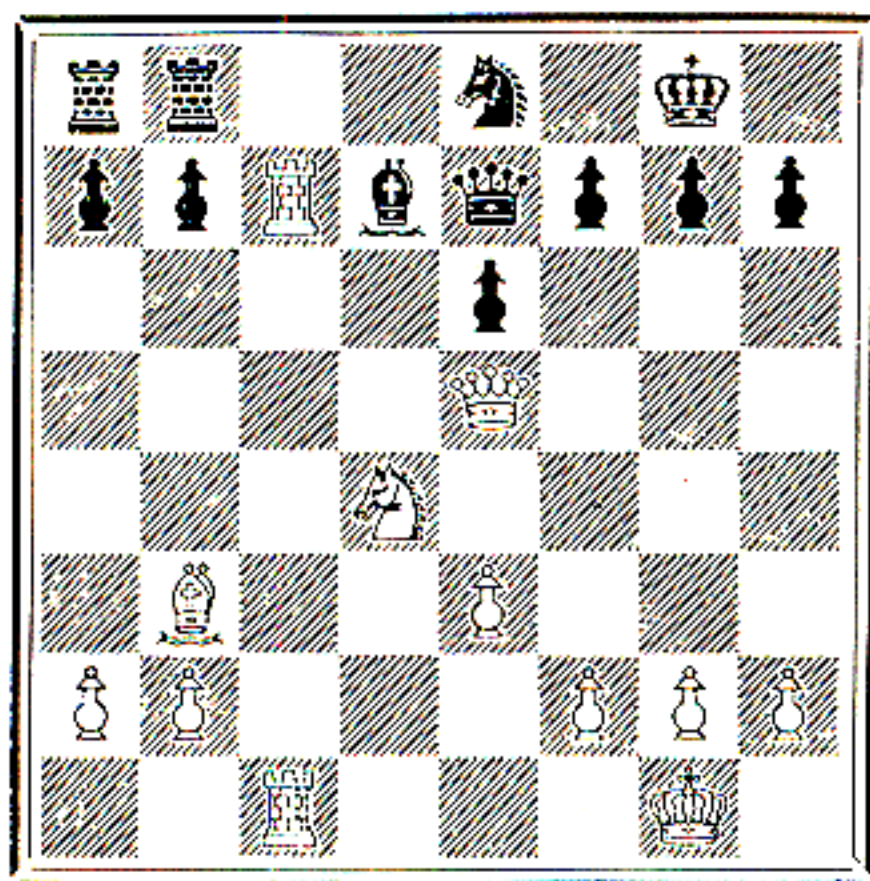
18 R-B7

Kt-Q3

19 Q-K5

Kt-K1

G. KOSHITSKY



C. J. S. PURDY

20 R(7)-B3?

. . . .

I have mentioned my high regard for Purdy as a chessplayer. His conceptions are of the highest order. But lack of serious practice sometimes makes him suspicious of himself. Immediately after the game he pointed out a

clear win with 20 KtxP! e.g. 20 . . . PxKt; 21 RxB!, etc., or 20 . . . R-B1; 21 RxR, RxR; 22 RxR, BxR; 23 Q-QB5.

20

R-B1

21 Q-QR5

P-QR3

This weakening of the Queen side was unnecessary. 21 . . . Q-Q3 would have effectively met the Q side threats.

22 Q-Kt6

RxR

23 RxR

P-K4

The losing move. 23 . . . R-Kt1 would have sufficed temporarily.

24 Kt-B3

B-B3

24 . . . B-Kt5?; 25 KtxP, QxKt; 26 QxKtP, followed by QxPch, etc.

25 Q-B5!

QxQ

26 RxQ

P-K5

As good as any. Black no longer has an adequate defense.

27 Kt-K5

R-Q1

28 KtxB

The simplest win. 28 KtxP, R-Q7 would strengthen Black's resistance.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| 28 | PxKt | 38 RxP | R-B8ch |
| 29 RxP | K-B1 | 39 K-K2 | R-QKt8 |
| 30 K-B1 | R-Q7 | 40 B-R4ch | K-B1 |
| 31 B-B2 | P-B4 | 41 R-Kt7 | Kt-Q4 |
| 32 K-K1 | R-Q4 | 42 R-Kt5 | Kt-K2 |
| 33 RxP | Kt-B3 | 43 B-B2 | R-KR8 |
| 34 R-R8ch | K-K2 | 44 P-QR4 | RxP |
| 35 R-R7ch | K-B1 | 45 P-R5 | RxP |
| 36 B-Kt3 | R-B4 | 46 P-R6 | R-Kt3 |
| 37 R-B7ch | K-K1 | 47 P-R7 | Resigns |

AUSTRALIAN

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

January, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

G. Lindgren

L. Steiner

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 P-QB4

P-QB3

3 Kt-KB3

Kt-B3

4 P-K3

B-B4

5 Q-Kt3

Q-B2

6 Kt-B3

. . . .

6 PxP, opening the Bishop file for a direct attack on the adverse Q, and also preventing Black from recapturing with the KP later, was a good alternative. The textmove also has its good points.

6

P-K3

7 B-Q2

QKt-Q2

Necessary so as to be able to meet White's following move 8 R-B1 (threatening 9 PxP, KPxB; 10 KtxP!, KtxKt; 11 QxKt, PxQ; 12 RxQ), with 8 . . . R-B1 defending the Black Queen.

8 R-B1

R-B1

9 PxP

KPxB

10 Kt-QR4

. . . .

A sound positional idea. In this system of development, White's chances are on the Q side, and Black's on the K side. The text permits the eventual exchange of Black's KB, which in turn minimizes his attacking chances.

10

B-Q3

11 B-Kt4

O-O

12 BxB

QxB

13 Kt-B5

. . . .

13 QxKtP, R-Kt1; 14 RxP, Q-K2; 15 Q-R6, Q-Kt5ch; 16 Kt-B3, QxKtP would prove too risky for White. But instead White might have continued with 13 B-K2 followed by 14 O-O and then pursued a Q side attack.

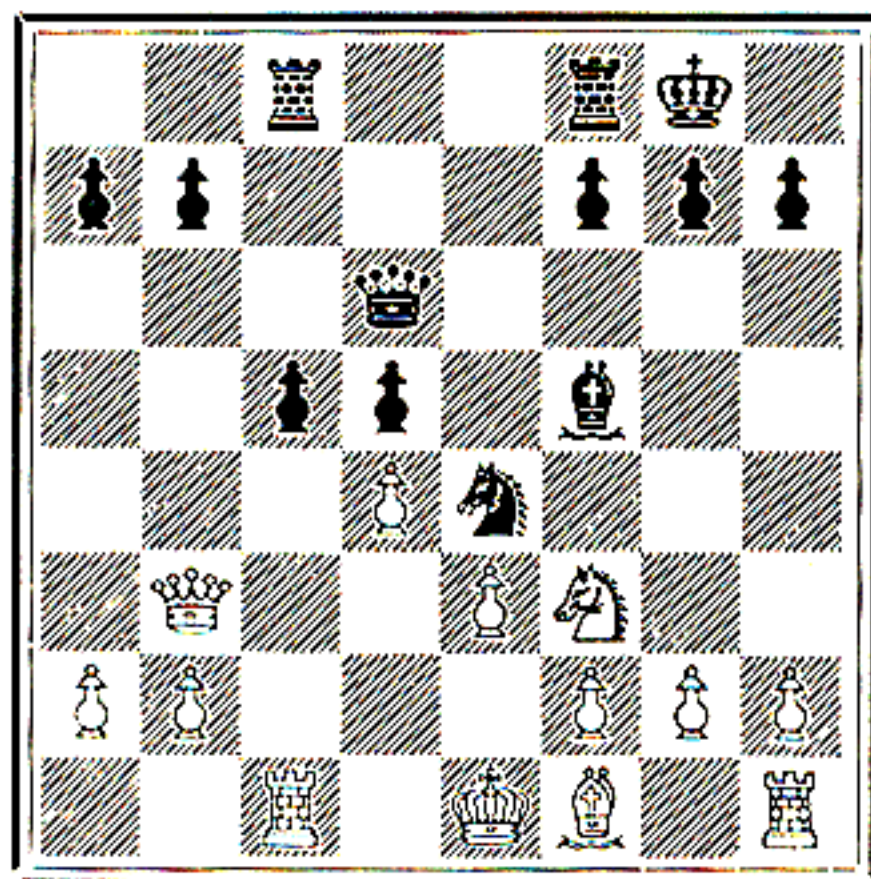
13 KtxKt
14 RxKt

Probably the losing move. 14 PxKt would offer good chances for both sides. I had planned on 14 PxKt, Q-Q2; and if 15 Kt-Q4, B-Kt3; to be followed by . . . Kt-K5 and possibly . . . P-QKt3.

14 Kt-K5
15 R-B1 P-B4!

Deciding the issue at once. White's position is too undeveloped to be able to withstand an onslaught on the open files.

L. STEINER



G. LINDGREN

16 PxP KtxQBP
17 Q-Q1 Q-QKt3

Better than 17 . . . Kt-Q6ch; 18 BxKt, BxB; 19 R-B3, and White might offer a stout resistance.

18 B-K2 Q-Kt5ch
19 K-B1

19 Q-Q2, Kt-Q6ch!
20 Q-Q2 QxP

There is no time for other moves: e.g. 20 Kt-Q4, B-Q6; 21 P-B3, Kt-K5; 22 RxR, RxR, and there is no defense to . . . R-B8 or . . . Kt-B6.

20 Kt-Q6
21 QxQ RxRch
22 QxR KtxQ
23 Kt-Q4 B-Q2
24 P-QR3

If 24 B-B3, R-B1; 25 BxP, KtxP; 26 K-K2, Kt-B6ch, etc.

24 R-B1
25 P-B3 Kt-Q6
26 B-Q1 R-B8

More forceful than . . . R-B6.

27 K-K2 Kt-Kt7
28 K-Q2

If 28 R-K1, Kt-B5

28 R-R8
29 Kt-B2 RxBch
30 RxR KtxR

WOMEN IN CHESS

We have been noticing a certain amount of baldness among the New York chess masters, but in spite of our earnest efforts we have unable to find one—bald or not,—who will admit to worrying over the feminine invasion of the game of chess. One thing is sure, though women may not yet rank as masters in this country, there is a decided increase in feminine interest in the game which bodes ill for masculine supremacy—at least we like to think so! New York men are getting used to meeting women across the board, but it may come as a surprise even to them to learn that four women's tournaments have been held this winter in as many different states.

On January 10 the Oak Park Chess Club (Illinois) was host to the women of the mid-west region with a tournament sponsored by C. H. Leech, President of the Illinois Chess Ass'n. In a strenuous one day battle seven women met each other in a round robin tourney. First honors were taken by Mrs. Jean Moore Grau of Mascatine, Iowa, who disposed of each of her opponents in turn. You may remember hearing of Mrs. Grau. As a young girl of seventeen, playing under her maiden name of Jean Moore, she was one of the few who drew with Alekhine in his blindfold exhibition at the Century of Progress in 1933. Mrs. Irene Redding of Oak Park took second place in the tourney, losing only to Mrs. Grau. Third place went to Mrs. Dora Dobrow of Chicago, with a score of 4-2.

Milwaukee women have just finished their annual tournament. Last year's champion, Mrs. Bruno Fischer, had to be content with a score of 5-1, handing over first place and the title to Mrs. Emil Housefeldt, who didn't lose a single game. Miss Eunice Wangerin finished third, 4-2. We understand that Mrs. Fischer and Miss Wangerin are both participating in the Municipal League play, and giving creditable performances.

Not to be outdone by its neighboring states, Michigan, on February 13 and 14, held its annual tournament for the women's championship of the state. Mrs. Clara Reid of Ann Arbor retained her title without losing a game. Second place went to Mrs. A. H. Palmi of Jackson.

Last and not least, a word about the open women's tournament for custody of the Hazel Allen trophy, sponsored each year by the Marshall Chess Club of New York. As we go to press the finals of this tournament are getting under way. Of the ten women who played in the preliminaries, four qualified for the finals: Miss Adele Raettig of Hoboken, N. J., with a score of 8-1; Mrs. Wm. Davey of New York City and Mrs. Elsie Rogosin of

31 KxKt B-R5
32 K-Q2 BxKt
33 KxB K-B1
34 K-B3 K-K2
35 K-Q4 K-Q3
36 P-K4 PxP
37 KxP K-B4
Resigns

Roselle, N. J., with scores of 7-2; and Miss Elizabeth Wray of New York City, score 6-3. These four will face stiff opposition in the finals when they meet the six women who were exempt from the preliminary rounds this year due to having qualified for the finals last year. These six are: Mrs. Adele Rivero of New York City (Champion), Mrs. Mary Bain of Astoria, N. Y., Mrs. Raphael McCready of Hackensack, N. J., Mrs. William Slater of Doylestown, Pa., Miss Helen White of New York City, and Miss Edith L. Weart of Jackson Heights, N. Y. We will have more news of this tournament at a later date. It looks like a close contest.

E. L. W.

BOOK REVIEWS

A COURSE IN THE ELEMENTS OF MODERN CHESS STRATEGY

By Fred Reinfeld

Lessons V to VIII — \$1.00

Each of these lessons is mimeographed in clear, readable type, and contains several diagrams. Each lists a bibliography to aid the ambitious student. 11¼x8¾.

Lesson V—Nimzowitsch Defense

Some time ago a friend of mine primed himself for a game of chess. He scrutinized the variations and sub-variations of the opening his adversary generally played. Later, after the game, I inquired as to its result. "I lost", was the disconsolate reply. When pressed for further details, he said, "my opponent didn't make the best move!"

There is nothing superficial in Reinfeld's further discussion of the Nimzowitsch Defense. Among the topics covered are "The Best Moves for Both Sides", "The Conduct of the Middle Game", and "Illustrative Games". The normal pawn formations and configurations of men are described—but most important are the underlying principles governing these. 12 pages.

Lesson VI—The Colle System

Twenty years ago, anyone adopting any form of the fianchetto would have been marked as a first rate pawn pusher. Today ideas have changed, and this same diagonal development of the bishop is utilized as a basic defense and as a sharp weapon of attack.

In lesson VI the King's and Queen's fianchetto as a counter to the aggressive Colle system of attack are discussed. A new feature, maintaining the proper balance between the pawn center and the fianchetto is next brought to light. Then again follows the normal formation for White and Black, and planning the middle game for both sides. Six exceptionally brilliant games illustrate the various points made.

During the instruction, six problems are presented to the student, the solutions to which are appended in the back. This, together with a complete summary of the lesson, round out the number. 14 pages.

Lesson VII—The French Defense

As far as the writer is concerned, no love has ever been lost on French Defense players.

With the option of the exchange variation resting with the first player, they are content to draw from the very first move. Such pusillanimous tactics tend to dampen the ardor of the more adventuresome chessplayers. And that explains the popularity of the defense.

Nimzowitsch's attempt to refute the defense leads off the discussion, followed by a consideration of two basic ways of conducting the White men—the Pawn-chain variation, and the centralization variation. Problems, conclusions, comparisons, and the normal formations for both sides are included as usual. Six illustrative games and the solution to the problems complete the number. 15 pages.

Lesson VIII—Sicilian Defense

Seven variations are discussed and analyzed. First there is a comparison of the Dragon variation with the Scheveningen variation (Lesson IV). Then a number of tricky lines and how to meet them are investigated. Among these are the Magnus Smith variation, the Post variation, the Richter variation, the Bird variation, and the Maroczy variation.

Illustrative games, 8 in all, including such names as Dr. Tarrasch, Dr. Lasker, and Tartakower take up the better part of this volume. 14 pages.

MARSHALL C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

January, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

F. J. Marshall

White

D. Pollard

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 RxKt	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-Q5	P-Kt4
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4	19 Q-B2	PxKt
4 Kt-B3	PxP	20 KPxP	O-O
5 KtxP	P-QR3	21 R-B6	B-Q2
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	22 Q-K2	K-Kt2
7 B-Q3	Kt-B3	23 Q-K4	R-R1
8 KtxKt	QPxKt	24 P-K6	B-K1
9 O-O	P-K4	25 B-K5	QxR
10 B-Kt5	P-R3	26 BxQch	KxB
11 B-R4	B-QB4	27 P-Q6	R-Q1
12 K-R1	Q-K2	28 Q-B5ch	K-Kt2
13 P-B4	P-KKt4	29 QxB	PxP
14 PxKP	Kt-Kt5	30 Q-K5ch	K-Kt1
15 B-Kt3	Kt-K6	31 QxPch	B-B2
16 Q-R4	KtxR	32 Q-B6	Resigns

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Plachutta Interference in the Endgame

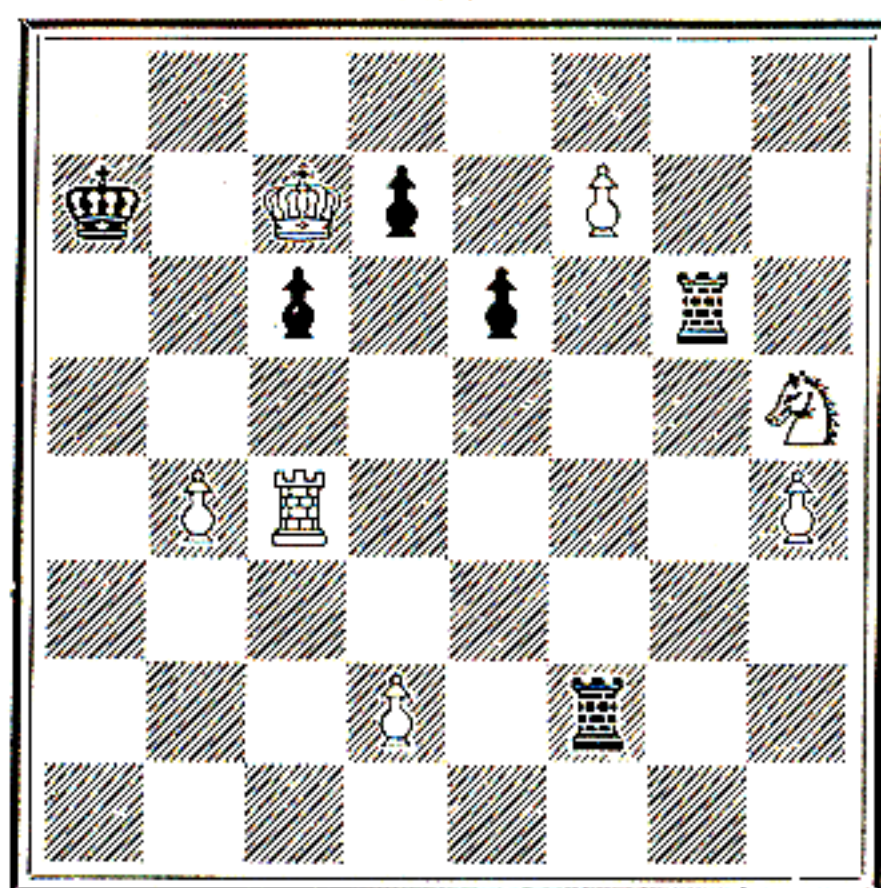
By TH. C. L. KOK

(Continued from January)

SECTION III

We found that by means of critical moves the Plachutta theme could be deepened in the most natural manner. This end may also be accomplished by combining the Plachutta theme with other ideas. We shall discuss a few examples which are rather loosely related to each other.

No. 11 TH. C. L. KOK
TIJDSCHRIFT—May, 1936
Black



WHITE
White to Play and Win

In No. 11 we see the Plachutta-interference in two variations on different critical squares, combined with a simple blocking idea.

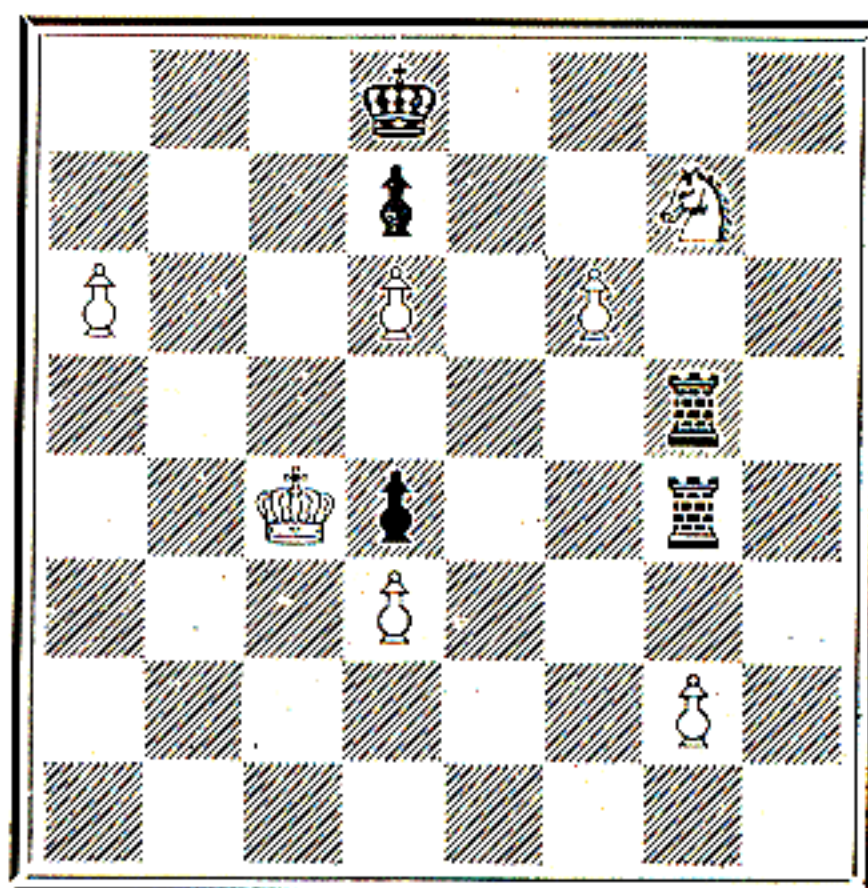
White's immediate threat is 1 R-B1 followed by 2 R-QR1 mate. He cannot execute the threat at once however because Black can escape with 1... K-R3 followed by ... K-Kt4. Therefore it is necessary to block Black's QKt4 square. The solution: 1 P-Kt5, PxP; 2 R-B1, and now Black can parry the mate threat in two ways:

Variation A: 2... P-K4; 3 Kt-B6!, R(Kt)xKt (... R(B)xKt; 4 R-QR1ch, R-QR3; 5 RxRch, KxR; 6 P-B8(Q),; 4 P-B8(Q), R-QB3ch; 5 RxR, RxQ; 6 R-B1, R-B3; 7 R-QR1ch, R-QR3; 8 RxRch, KxR; 9 P-R5, P-Kt5; 10 P-R6, P-Kt6; 11 P-R7, P-Kt7; 12 P-R8(Q), P-Kt8(Q); 13 Q-R8ch, K-Kt4; 14 Q-

QKt8ch, etc.

Variation B: 2... R-Kt5; 3 Kt-B4!, R(Kt)xKt; 4 P-B8 (Q), R-B5ch; 5 RxR, RxQ; 6 R-B1, R-B5; 7 P-R5 and wins. Black cannot stop the White rook pawn because of White's threat of R-QR1ch.

No. 12 TH. C. L. KOK
TIJDSCHRIFT—May, 1936
Black

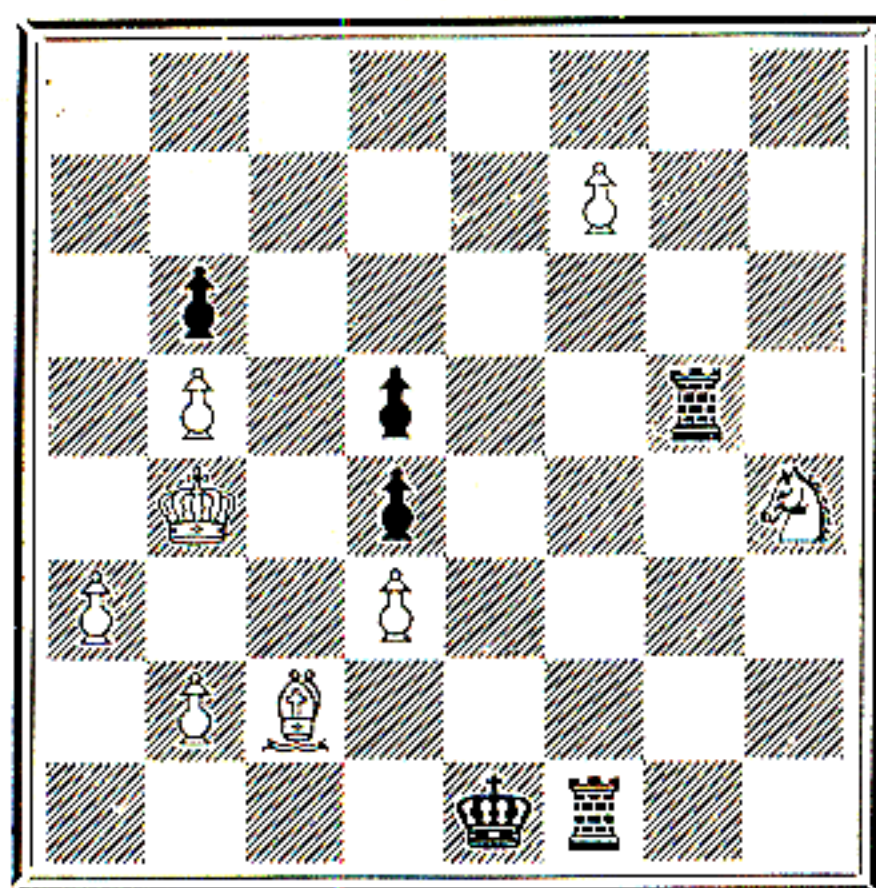


White
White to Play and Win

No. 12 combines the Plachutta-interference with the "Romer" theme. White's threat is 1 P-B7, R-B5; 2 Kt-B5! If he attempts this immediately however, he can only draw: 2... R(Kt)xKt; 3 P-B8(Q)ch, RxQ; 4 P-R7, K-K1; 5 P-R8(Q)ch, K-B2. The two rooks draw against the White Q.

The win: 1 P-KT3!! The threat is 2 P-B7. Note that if 1... RxKt; still 2 P-B7. Therefore Black's best is 1... RxP. There does not seem to be much difference in the situation. The pawn sacrifice however has drawn the rook to a square where, while still able to parry 2 P-B7, it is exposed to a new danger. This is exactly the "Romer" theme. There follows: 2 P-B7, R-B6; 3 Kt-B5, R(Kt)xKt (upon ... R(B)xKt; 4 P-R7 wins. The reader may verify this for himself.); 4 P-B8(Q)ch, RxQ; 5 P-R7, K-K1; 6 P-R8(Q)ch, K-B2; 7 QxR(B3)ch and wins. The reason why the Black rook had to be drawn to the third rank has now become clear.

No. 13 TH. C. L. KOK
TIJDSCHRIFT—May, 1936
Black



White
White to Play and Draw

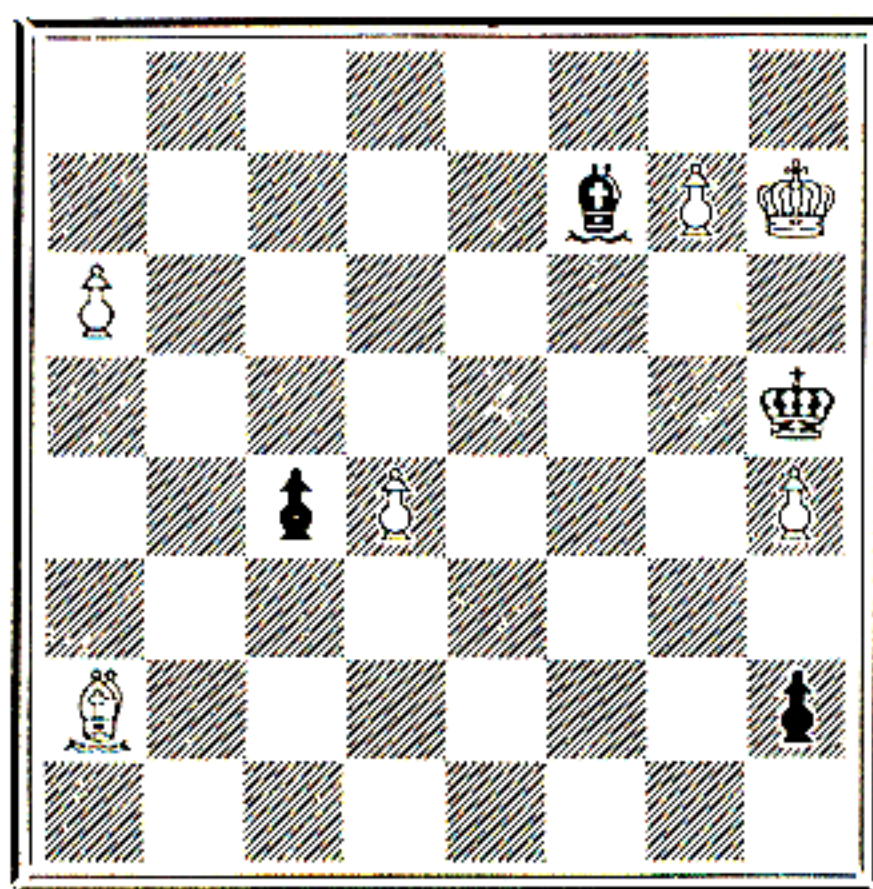
No. 13 is a combination of the Plachutta interference with the self-stalemate idea of Campbell (see the Wiener-Schachzeitung, April, 1935 for self-stalemate study by the author). White's intention is to draw by stalemating himself. To accomplish this he must sacrifice the Knight, the KBP, and blockade his Bishop and King.

The key move is 1 B-R4 with the threat of 2 Kt-B3ch, RxKt; 3 P-B8(Q), RxQ; 4 P-Kt3 creating an unbreakable stalemate. 1... RxP does not help because White still plays 2 Kt-B3ch followed if 2... RxKt by 3 P-Kt3. Of course if Black does not play 2... RxKt, White plays 3 KtxR and draws without resorting to the stalemate idea.

There is however a more concealed resource at Black's command, namely: 1... R-Kt5! Now 2 Kt-B3ch will not work: 2... RxKt; 3 P-B8(Q); RxQ; 4 P-Kt3, R-K5!; 5 PxR (forced), PxP and wins.

Therefore instead of 2 Kt-B3ch White utilizes the Plachutta interference principle with 2 Kt-Kt2ch!, K-Q7 (if 2... RxKt; 3 P-Kt3 (not 3 P-B8(Q), RxPch; 4 B-Kt3, RxQ and wins), R-QKt7; 4 P-B8(Q), RxKtPch; 5 BxR, RxQ; 6 BxP); 3 Kt-B4 (the plachutta interference principle), R(Kt)xKt (if R(B)xKt; 4 P-Kt3); 4 P-B8(Q), RxQ; 5 P-Kt3 and draws. No move at Black's disposal can break the stalemate.

No. 14 TH. C. L. KOK
TIJDSCHRIFT—May, 1936
Black



White
White to Play and Draw

Our final example, No. 14, is a thematic mixture of Plachutta interference with critical moves, stalemate, zugzwang, and minor piece promotion. We have again a composition utilizing Queen and Bishop.

The first step is to draw the Black Bishop over the critical square (White's Q5), and we begin with a sacrifice that cannot be refused: 1 BxP, BxB; 2 P-Q5!, BxP; 3 P-R7, P-R3(Q); 4 P-R8(Q). We do not have here as in the previous cases a mutual interference, but instead a simple interference between B and Q. If Black plays BxQ then 5 P-Kt8(Q) will draw.

Black however has another string to his bow and plays 4... B-Kt8ch. If 5 KxB then of course 5... QxQch will win. Should White try 5 QxB then he also loses by 5... Q-K5ch; 6 K-R8, K-R3; 7 P-R5, Q-B4! White is in zugzwang. On 8 Q-K6ch, QxQ; 9 P-Kt8(Q) follows 9... Q-B6ch, etc. White therefore refuses to capture the bishop and plays instead 5 K-R8!, QxQ stalemate.

The minor piece promotion occurs in a side variation: 1 BxP, BxB; 2 P-Q5, BxP; 3 P-R7, P-R8(Q); 4 P-R8(Q), Q-K5ch; 5 K-R8, K-R3; 6 Q-R6ch, B-K3; 7 P-Kt8(Kt)ch! (not 7 P-Kt8(Q)?, Q-K4ch etc.), K-Kt3; 8 P-R5ch and White is out of danger.

THE END.

(Translated from Tijdschrift—J. B. S.)

On Changing The Rules Of The Game

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

A recent contributor suggests a fundamental change in the game of chess by varying the promotion of the pawns. The project is advanced in all seriousness by a strong player, and hence is all the more inexplicable to this commentator.

There is indeed no harder perennial in the literature of chess than the recurrent proposal to alter the rules,—the so-called "invention" of a new game. Each suggestion of this kind is put forth with great enthusiasm by its sponsor and with a high claim to originality. Not infrequently there is a rousing whoop of joy by the proponent over the child of his brain; at the very least a smug sense of achievement, and at all times a naive belief that something in the line of progress or reform has been accomplished.

Many years ago in the October issue of the *American Chess Magazine* (1898) which featured a new and intricate variation of the Rice Gambit, a simple soul inserted the following advertisement.

"CHANCELLOR CHESS"

"An opportunity is now offered to the public to secure a copy of Ben R. Foster's ingenious work entitled "Chancellor Chess" or the new game of chess. A new piece is added to the game, having the power of rook and knight combined, and the chess board is enlarged to nine squares. When it was first introduced it created a furore in the chess world heretofore unknown. Price only 50 cts., postpaid."

The present generation of chess players knows little of the Rice Gambit, whose intricacies were not fully explored by the researches of hundreds of experts, and is not even aware that chancellor chess ever existed, let alone created a furore.

In spite of all this, the recurrent cry that chess is too simple and that a new and better game has been conjured up, re-echoes through the years.

In the July-August issue (1928) of our esteemed contemporary, the *American Chess Bulletin*, a misguided enthusiast takes up the lament of Capablanca that the game has become exhausted. He suggests the name of "Blanchess" for Capa's proposed modified form of the game, and is enthralled by the thought that his own mind has been functioning in harmony with the great Cuban. He writes to Capablanca, (who has no one but himself to blame if he has unloosed a storm of crank letters):

"In adopting the names Duke and Templar I did so . . . It is very curious that you should have quite independently thought of Duke for the Rook-Knight piece."

And this is the finale.

"I have introduced the game to more players and found them most enthusiastic over it. I am certain it has come to stay, even if many old chess players do not care to try it. I shall always like the old game, but shall, I think, always prefer the new, and the majority of those who try it will do likewise . . ."

In the same issue there is reference to Capa's suggestion of a 100 square board, and,

alas! a letter on the same general subject by the late C. S. Howell. He deems the suggestion a bit too radical, but submits his own innovation, ending his letter with the curious sentence: "This proposal is made seriously."

In the *British Chess Magazine* (January, 1929) we find a nightmarish proposal for "Double Chess" submitted by one who hides under the name "Craigelachie". Three valuable pages are devoted to an explanation of the new game, its advantages over the old, and the fond faith of its god-father in its bright future.

Double chess! With two sets of men, with a board of 192 squares, "to allow much larger scope for the display of individual subtlety or strategy". And the same issue contains an interesting game between Capablanca and Knoch, and the diagrammed position after the 27th move. Here Knoch overlooked a winning line, and the real possibilities of the position (that white should have played simply Q-Q1 and Q-K2) have never been pointed out.

The most entrancing addendum of the "Double Chess" proposal occurs at the end of the article. It states:

"This game was Entered at Stationers Hall, April, 1927, and Copyright obtained in the U.S.A. the same year by Julian S. Grant Hayward."

Recently the newspapers announced that certain members of the teaching staff at Princeton had found chess too simple for their super-minds, and had perfected a new game known as Three Dimensional Chess. The reports did full justice to the intellectual prowess of the "professors", but a rival claimant immediately declared that the new game was his own invention. In fact he not only had formulated the new game, but he sought mental relaxation playing it after he had mastered the old game of chess and found no further stimulation in it.

At all times chess enthusiasts with a flair for the novel and the picturesque have been diverted by the mysteries of "Fairy Chess." On the Continent "Cylinder Chess" and other intricate forms of chess have had wide vogue. The game of *Kriegspiel* can be viewed as one of the most popular of such innovations.

The justification for all such efforts to add sparkle and variety to chess is certainly debatable. Usually they are urged by weaker players whose repertoire is limited to one or two openings, who might do well to plough more deeply in the old furrows. Even the greatest of the masters—with a few notable exceptions—have found chess not only inexhaustible, but exhausting, and a single lifetime all too short to grapple with its limitless problems. In spite of years of study the most talented experts can only scratch the surface of mid-game positions, and many types of endings baffle all analysis over-the-board. Recently a group of the leading American players found itself completely at loss in an ending of

only five pieces (king and 2 pawns versus King and rook), which was set up for their study by an able analyst from the Mid-West.

On a less notable plane are these many proposals for changing, adding or eliminating, put forth from time to time by those who know little or nothing of chess. This eagerness of the novice to improve the game, even before he has acquired the rudiments of its technique, is peculiar to chess. Rarely do we meet the suggestion that baseball ought to be played on a hexagon or a pentagon instead of a diamond, or that another fielder (in or out) should be added, or that five strikes instead of three be allowed the batter. The rules of our national pastime, dating back less than a single century, are treated with due deference. Nor is the outcry for altering the rules of golf, or tennis, particularly noticeable.

In none of these games is change as fundamental and far-reaching as it is in chess. Though we alter the size of the ball in golf, impose new restrictions and penalties in football, or set up new regulations at billiards... the essential art remains. But the slightest rearrangement of the chess pieces—not to mention the addition of a new piece or of new squares—is like a change in the keyboard of the piano, or a re-alignment of the strings of the violin.

Usually these plans emanate from folks who are never content to play the game. They must perforce also draw up the rules. Nor will they take the time or trouble to learn from the past. They must give us a new game—their game—even before they have grasped the essentials.

However, the urge for "reform" often springs from nothing more solid than an insatiable desire for novelty, an itch for the new, a recoil from anything that is old. There is here a curious combination of vanity, a perverted inventiveness, and the misdirected zeal of creative but undisciplined minds that has its counterparts in every sphere of human activity.

Finally we have the "democratic" ideal as the motivating force behind many of the proposals for new rules. We will restore equality in chess! Years of study and experience have given the Master great advantages over those who now take up the game. Not for us to follow in his footsteps by a program of study and hard work. We will simply transpose the knight and bishop, and at a single stroke all "book" is rendered obsolete. Private property has been abolished in Caissa! Master and tyro can start afresh and on an equal footing.

The proponents of these little communistic innovations do not even envisage any possible objections. They are so overwhelmed by their visions of a chess Utopia that they are astounded that the chess world does not immediately forsake its outmoded pastime and take the new contraption to its bosom. It never occurs to these gentry that chess devotees who have spent years of research and exploration do not relish an overnight dictum that relegates all this to limbo.

Nor can such zealots appreciate that the chief appeal of the game, and its challenge to

struggle with its purely artificial intricacies, are its century old traditions, the immutability of its laws, and its present vogue in nearly the same form all over the world.

Overlooked too is the consideration that chess has a great literature, an evolution of theory over a thousand years, a maturing philosophy. We play over the games of Philidor or Greco, we compare the styles of Anderssen and Morphy, of Pillsbury and Capablanca. We follow the development of chess knowledge and skill as each generation adds its quota to our understanding of the depths of opening and mid-game strategy.

A double error of the advocates of change resides in this. They completely misinterpret the mind of the average chess enthusiast. They feel that he, like themselves, is attracted by something novel—a new thrill, the delight of a child with a new toy. Whereas in fact the lover of chess has come to the game as a refuge from all the new fads, the changing fashions, the vapid frivolities of a careless world. He does not play chess because it is the smart thing to do, or because the moneyed people are doing it, or because it's all the rage, or the very latest "thing". Or even because he expects to get a new thrill, or to grasp all its beauties and pleasures in an instant. He wishes a game that has withstood the test of time, and, with much effort and co-operation on his own part, in due time he looks forward to enjoying some of the delights a real art offers to the artist.

Strangest of all is the triumphant shout of those, who,—lacking all historical or other understanding of chess—proclaim the miracle of their discovery. The silly innovation with which they would ruin a noble game, strikes them as a grand invention. They patent it, copyright it: spend money on it—believe they will grow rich on royalties—when in fact, it is nothing—nothing at all.

Now let us appraise the present status of chess. We have with us players who have forsaken all else—family, friends, profession...—and who after 30 years, are still well below the master class.

Of the openings our own Napier wrote: "It is remarkable how much hot water a master can wade into in the first 10 moves, after a half century of opening exploration."

And in the complex mid-game the best experts flounder about helplessly. Once the thread of the game has passed from our hands, we see nothing—or nearly—or less than nothing at this stage. Here our blindfold performers and our simultaneous experts become afflicted with time trouble, and overlook what is startlingly clear after it is pointed out...

As for the end-game—far from being a mere matter of mathematics, we have only scratched the surface of possible manoeuvres at this point. How welcome are adjournments, and how great the task of analyzing the average ending! Under a time limit—at all stages—we merely play by intuition, and how much we missed is later revealed by analysis.

Let us learn to play chess first: thereafter we can consider a new game.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Slight flurries of thematic studies and a brisk wind of catchy "regulars" is our forecast for March. In short, the solving weather is bracing, and you are sure to enjoy these tonic creations.

No. 628 by Simon Costikyan is an example of the newly discovered Pape Theme:—Double PxP e.p. with double discovered check and double line opening. This limited but beautiful idea has been intensively worked by foreign composers, especially in France, but has not received much attention from American composers.

No. 629 by Edward L. Deiss shows a doubling of the Holland Theme, explained in the January PALAESTRA. No. 630 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs and No. 632 by Fred Sprenger are diversifications of the great "unpinning" idea, of which the ramifications are legion, as is also No. 633 by W. W. Wallis, well-known composer, editor, and compiler of the famous "777 Miniatures".

Nos. 635, and 639 are Cheney Themers, but No. 639 fails in one of the theme stipulations.

No. 636 by Dr. G. Erdos is a novel version of the London Theme (cf. PALAESTRA, Chess Review, October, 1936) displaying the theme set two-fold.

No. 638 by K. S. Howard is a task problem in which three White Queen sacrifices in a line are adroitly managed.

A hearty welcome to A. J. Straub and Nathaniel Weiss, composers who are new to us, and who are responsible for Nos. 640 and 641, both pointed efforts!

No. 643 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith is a Meredith with delightful echoed play.

Now to cross swords with the Argentine Theme! This theme can boast of great beauty and strategic content, as well as remarkable difficulty; and is a standing challenge to all two-move composers who would try their mettle. As *L'Italia Scacchistica* in September 1935 resolved to give it the name "Argentine", we assume that it is the discovery of the great Arnoldo Ellerman, who is its chief exponent, and who resides in Argentina.

It may be described as follows: After the key-move, two White pieces, which are the fore-piece and the hind-piece of a battery, are both pinned by Black. Each is then unpinned by a Black defense and delivers mate, respectively.

Thus in No. 649 after the key 1. Kb8, both the White Q(b2) and the White R(e5) are pinned. Threat: 2. Bb6 or c7 mate. Now the defense 1. . . Bb7 unpins the Q, which mates by 2. Qxh2 and the defense 1. . . Rf4 unpins the R, which mates by 2. Rh5.

No. 650 shows the theme without a battery threat, with defenses by means of line-opening and unpin of Black. No. 651, with amazing economy, illustrates the theme combined with selfblocking by Black.

With No. 652 we undertake an elucidation of the Roman Theme. This theme is very broad and includes many thousands of existing compositions which fall into various subdivisions of it. Any problem of three moves or over in which the sole purpose of White's moves is the decoying of a Black piece to a critical square may be called an example of the Roman Theme. The object of the decoying may be Black self-interference, self-blocking, focalization, capture, exhaustion of Black moves, line-opening of White, or occupation of a critical square. Obviously, since it is blended with so many ideas you will recognize in it elements with which you are familiar in a host of problems. Many of your solving experiences you will be able to identify as examples of this theme.

No. 652 by J. Moller is a masterly example of the self-interference motive. No. 653 by J. Halumbirek is a first prize winner, demonstrating the decoy for Plachutta interference and occupation of a critical square.

No. 654 is a surprisingly strategic miniature illustrating the decoy for self-block.

Finally, we wish to mention No. 625, which appeared last month. This supernal masterpiece is another Roman Themer. Note the subtle decoying moves and see if you can classify the motive.

NOTES AND NEWS

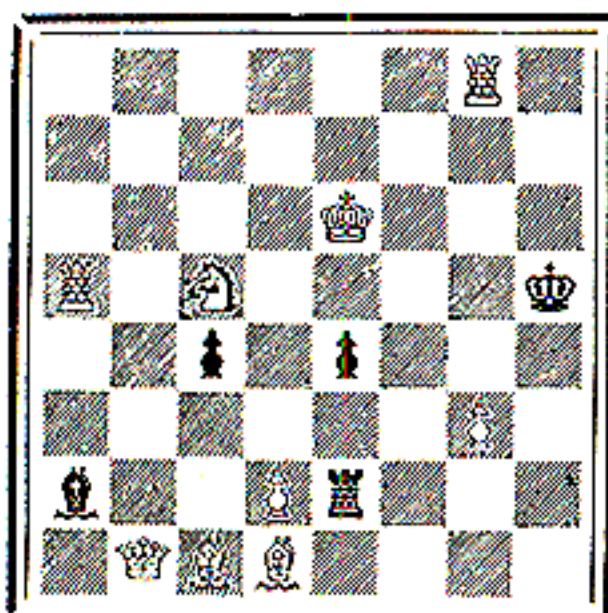
Congratulations to Vincent L. Eaton, who wins the Honor Prize with his thematic three-mover, No. 583!

Ladder Prizes are won by I. Kashdan, with a score of 338 points!

The announcement of the awards in the 1936 North American Problem Contest which was sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America serves to bring to mind the regrettable dearth of Problem Tournaments in the United States. Brazil and Argentina conduct many splendid tournaments; even such small countries as Denmark and Finland have many annual tournaments, but the United States seems uniquely apathetic. Certainly the number of chess columns in newspapers which run problems shows that interest in problems is far from dormant. And yet, so far as the writer is aware, none of them sponsor annual tournaments. Chess editors throughout the country, why not?

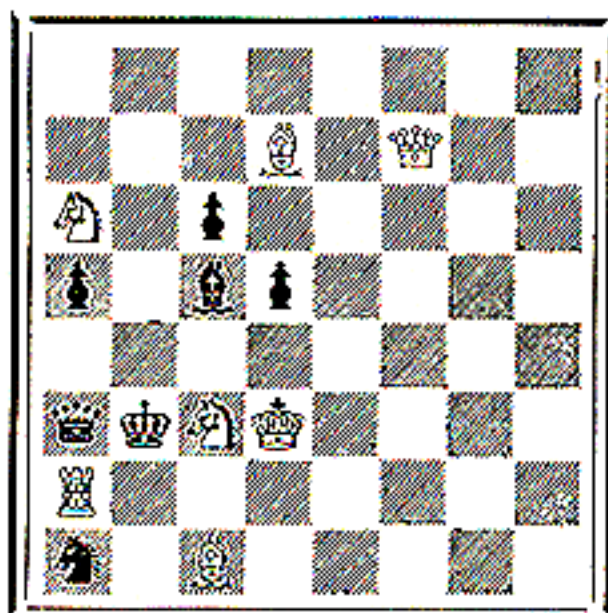
ORIGINAL SECTION

No. 628

SIMON COSTIKYAN
Brooklyn, N. Y.

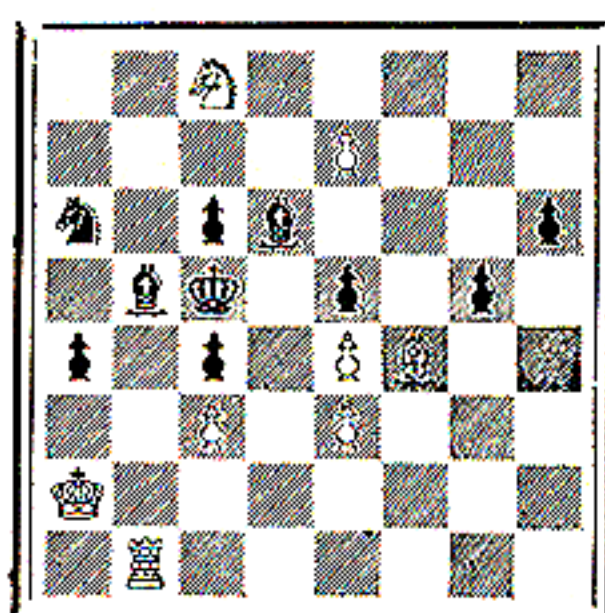
Mate in 2

No. 631

F. A. HILL
White Bear Lake, Minn.

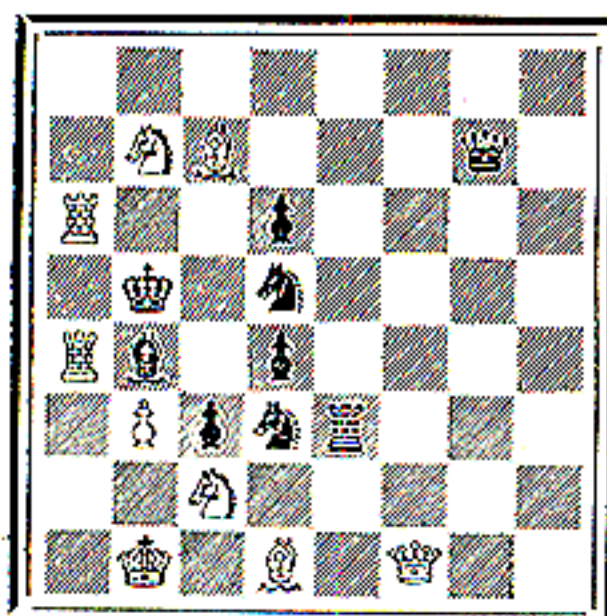
Mate in 2

No. 634

R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico

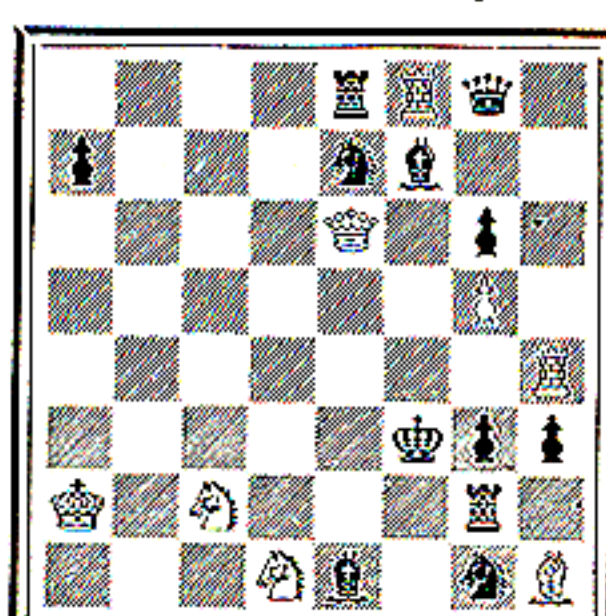
Mate in 3

No. 629

EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.

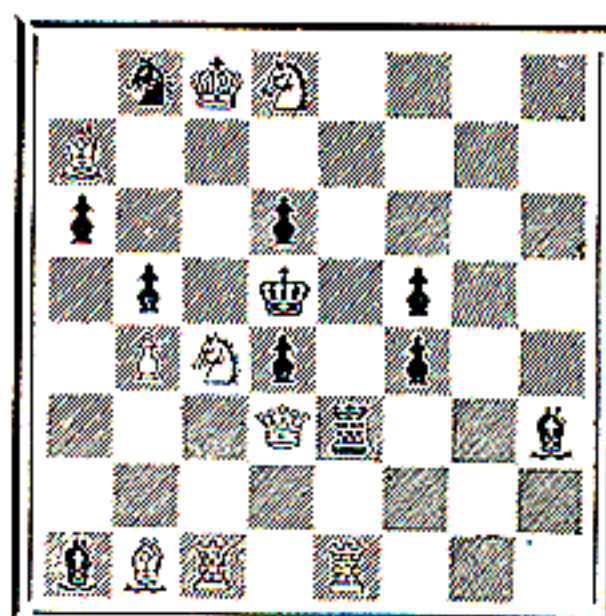
Mate in 2

No. 632

FRED SPRENGER
New York City

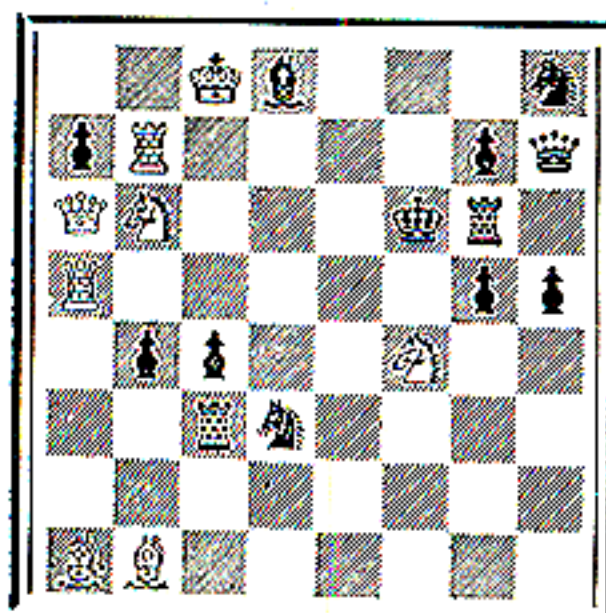
Mate in 2

No. 635

EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.

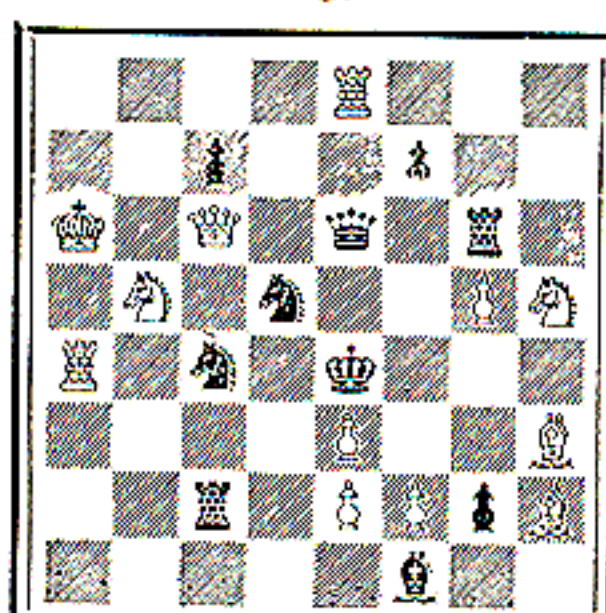
Mate in 3

No. 630

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

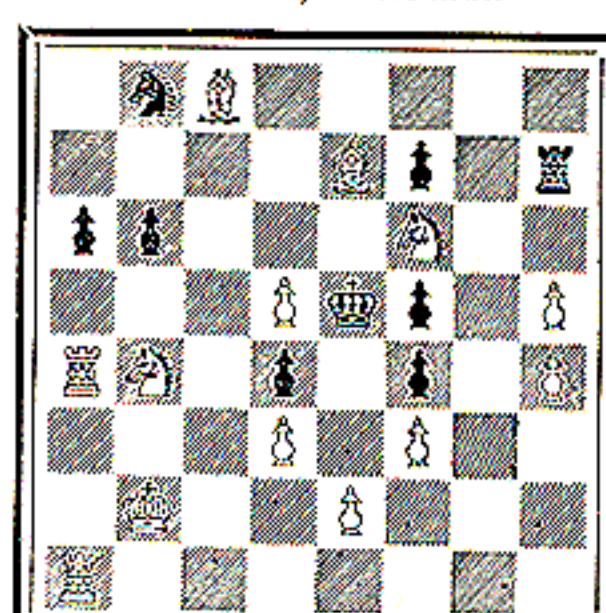
Mate in 2

No. 633

W. W. WALLIS
Johannesburg, So. Africa

Mate in 2

No. 636

DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria

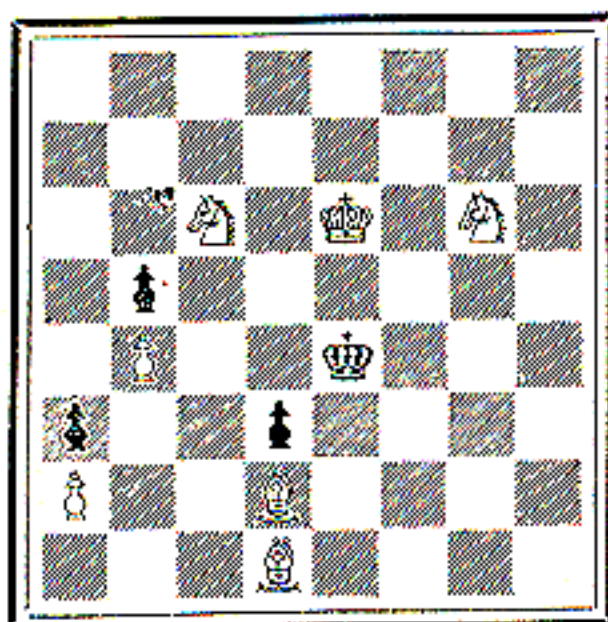
Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 10th, 1937

ORIGINAL SECTION (cont'd)

No. 637

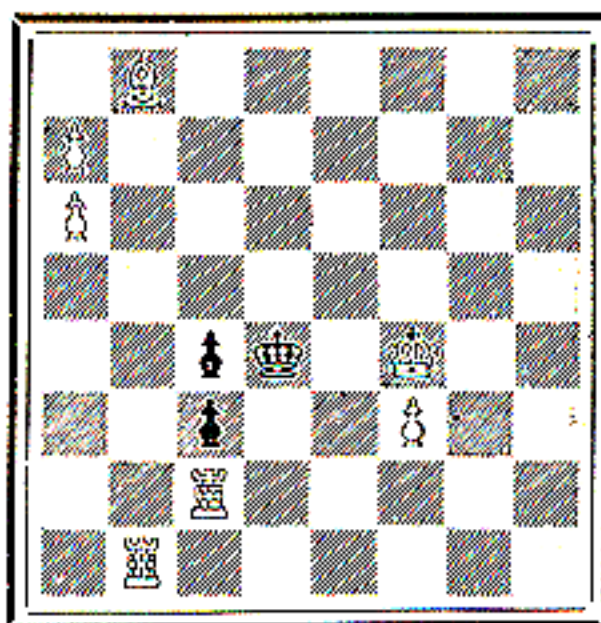
ING. H. GUTTMANN
Vienna, Austria



Mate in 3

No. 640

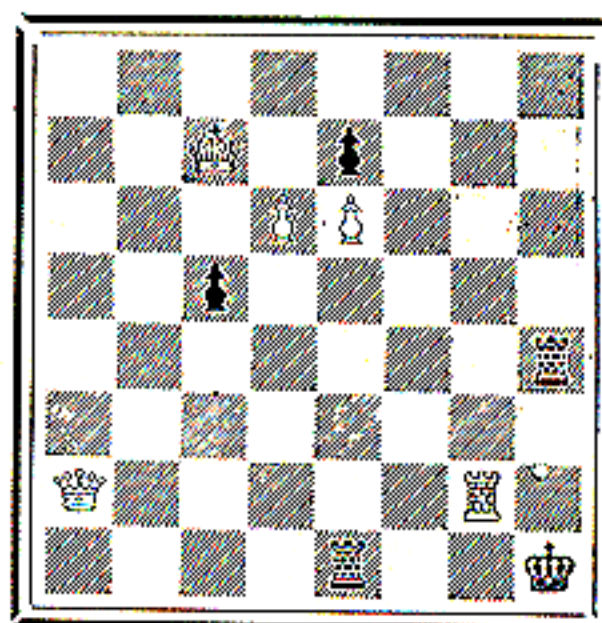
A. J. STRAUB
Buffalo, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 643

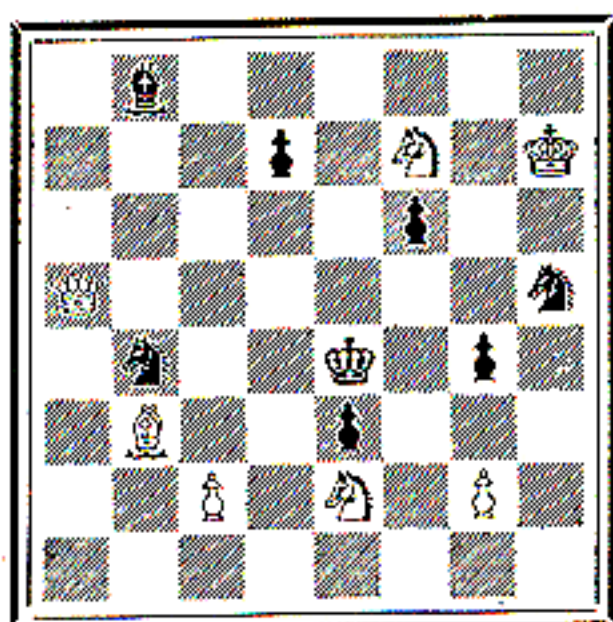
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Mate in 4

No. 638

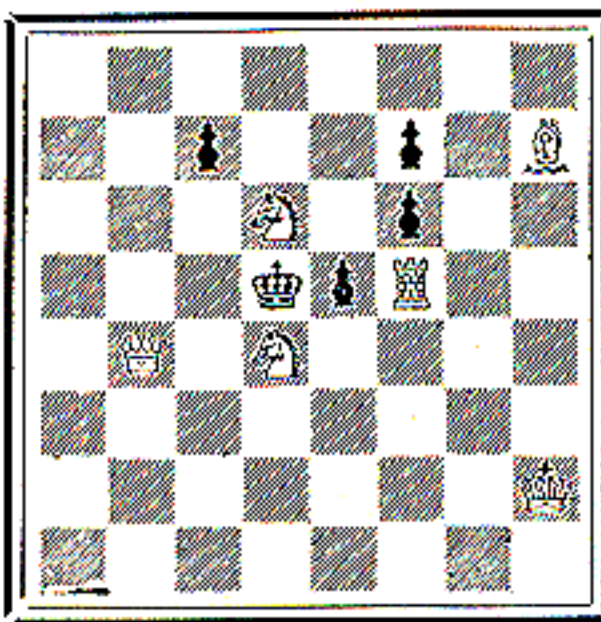
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



Mate in 3

No. 641

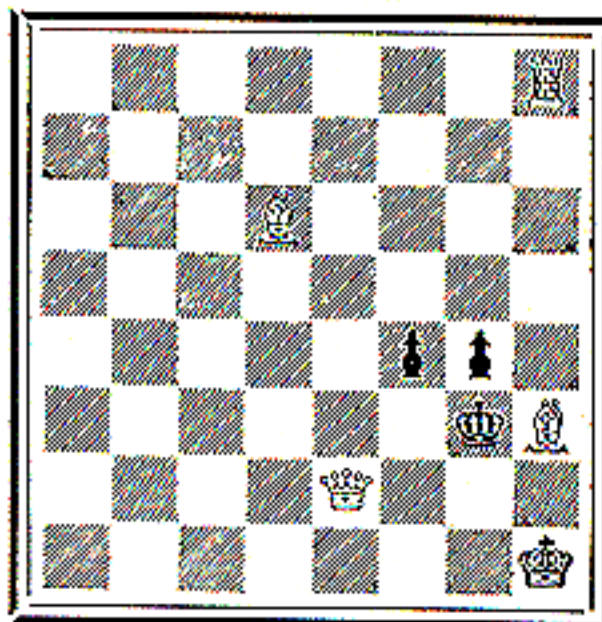
NATHANIEL WEISS
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 644

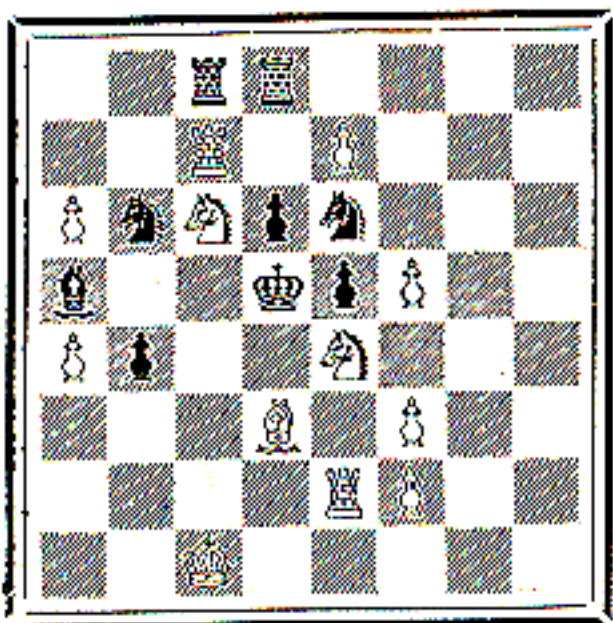
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Selfmate in 4

No. 639

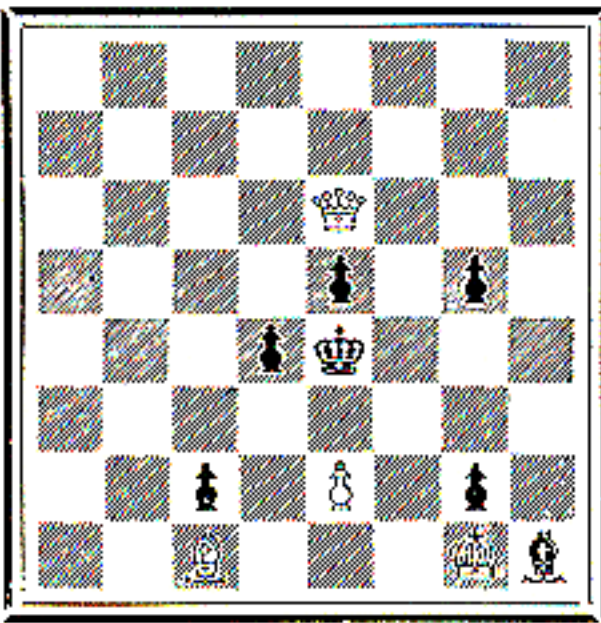
W. LINDEMANN
Amsterdam, Holland



Mate in 3

No. 642

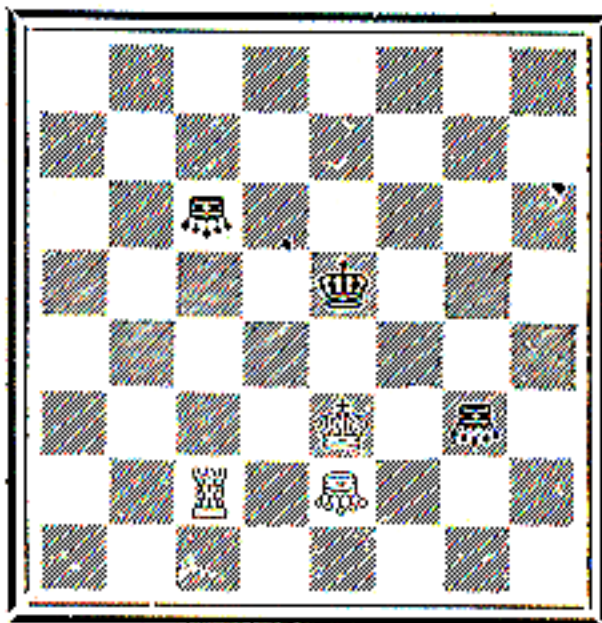
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



Mate in 4

No. 645

MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



White maximates in 5

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 10th, 1937

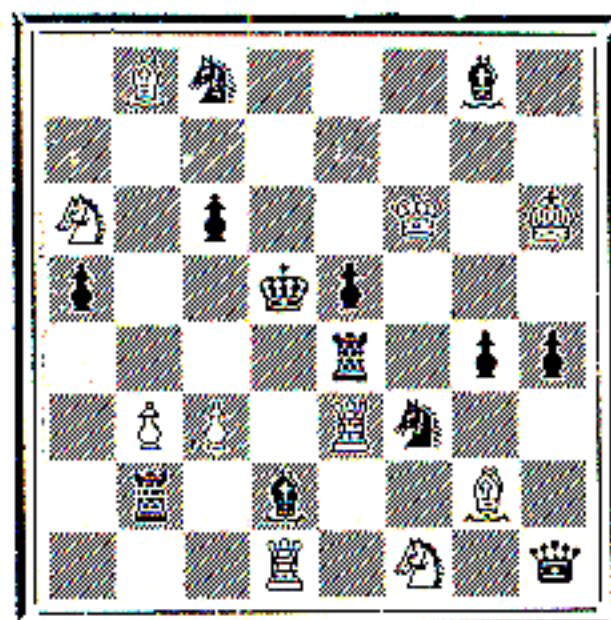
QUOTED SECTION

No. 646

ALEXANDER KISH

1 Pr. C. C. L. A. Ty.—1936

(Open Contest)

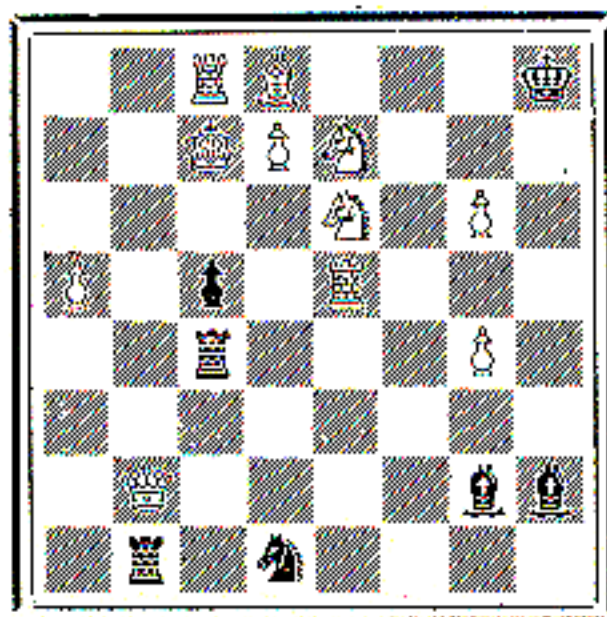


Mate in 2

No. 649

A. ELLERMAN

T. N. S.,—1932

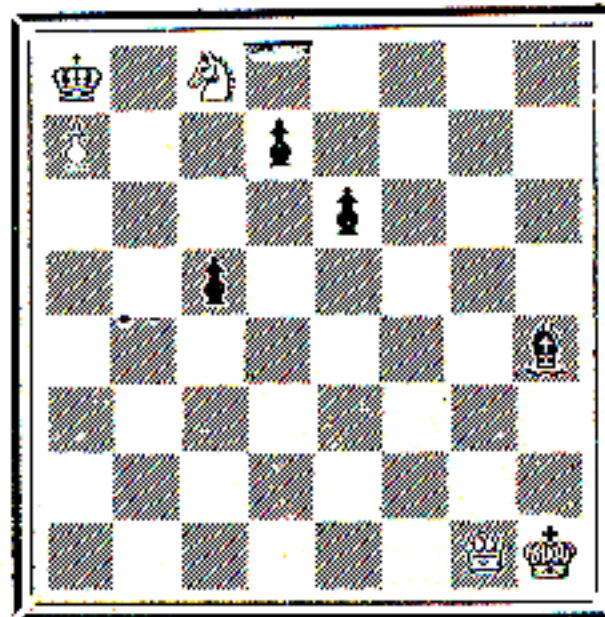


Mate in 2

No. 652

J. MOLLER

Skakbladet—1911



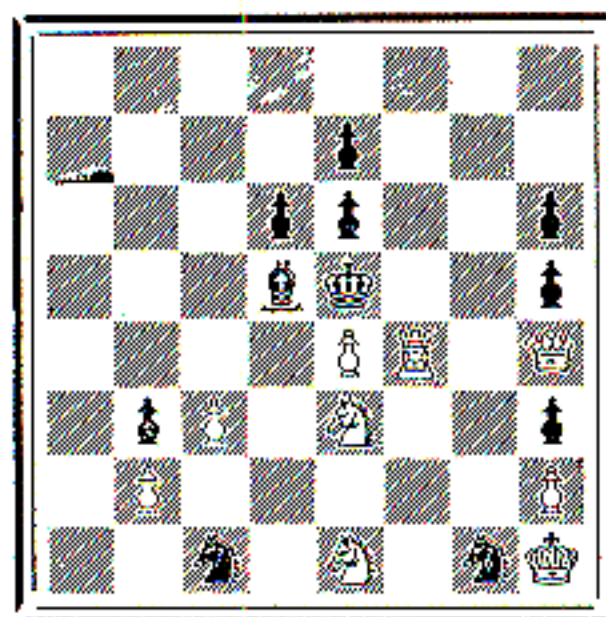
Mate in 3

No. 647

R. J. BERMUDEZ

1 Pr. C. C. L. A. Ty.—1936

(Mutate)

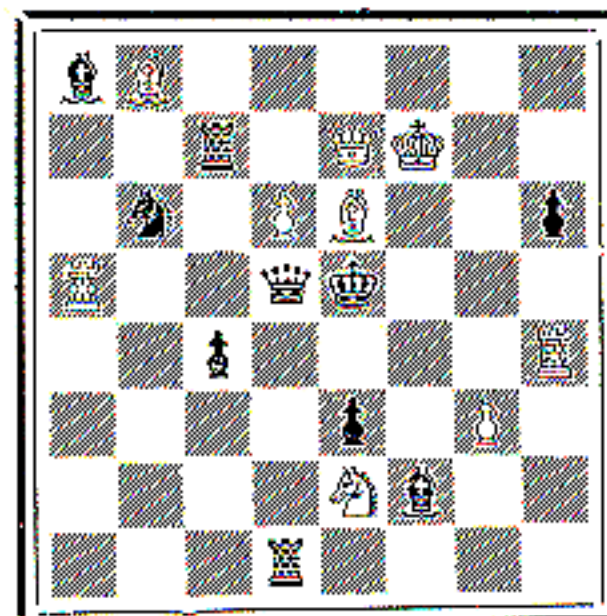


Mate in 2

No. 650

A. ELLERMAN

Swiat Szachowy,—1933



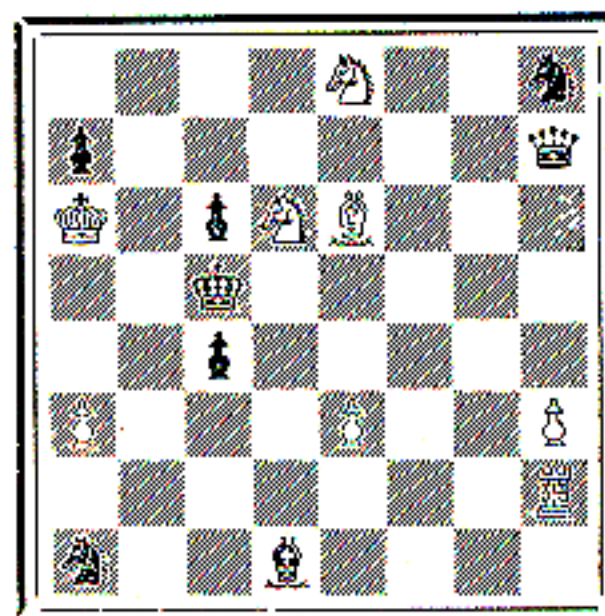
Mate in 2

No. 653

J. HALUMBIREK

1 Pr.-N. Leipziger Zeitung

1931



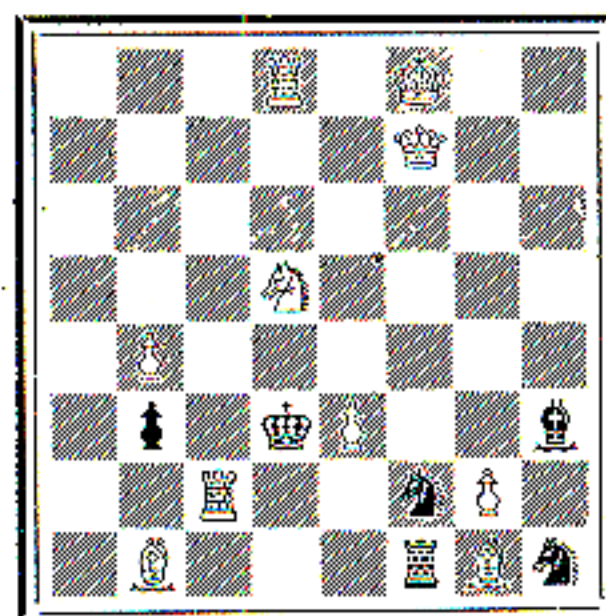
Mate in 4

No. 648

ALEXANDER KISH

1 Pr. C. C. L. A. Ty.—1936

(Cross-check)

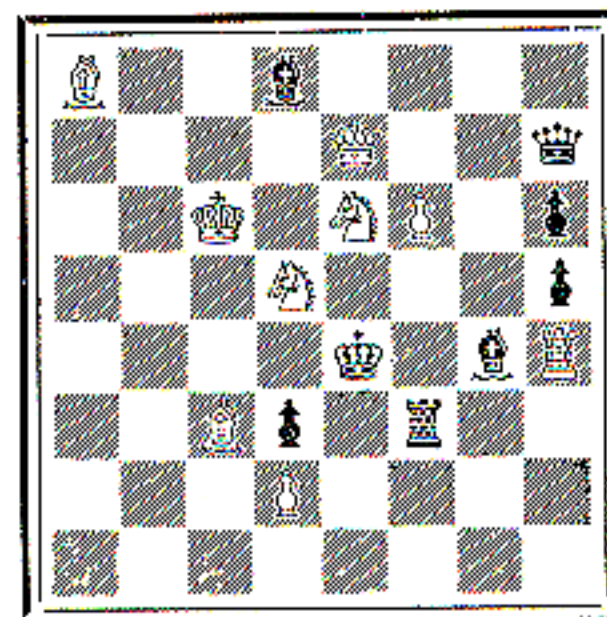


Mate in 2

No. 651

A. ELLERMAN

1. Pr.—II Problema—1931



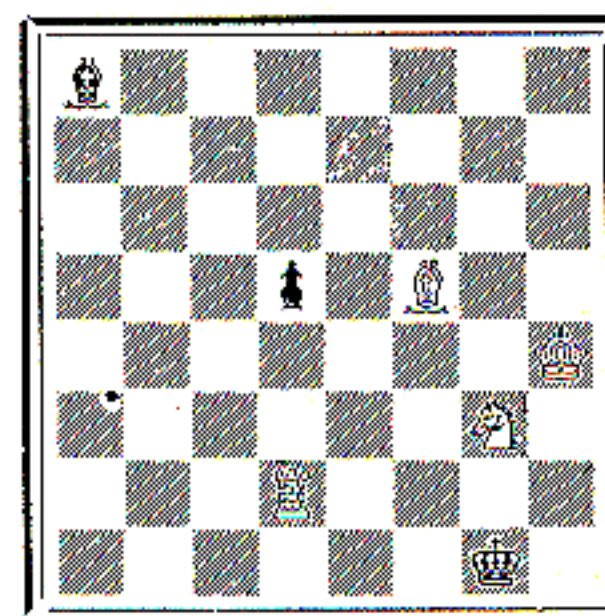
Mate in 2

No. 654

E. ZEPLER

Miniatures Strategiques

1935



Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 10th, 1937

The death of V. Kosek, (1861—Oct. 1936) illustrious Bohemian composer, is published in periodicals throughout the problem world. He composed many beautiful model-mate problems, a number of them two-movers! Here is one of his crystalline Merediths: 1st Prize Association Tchechoslovaque 1927—1Q6; 8; 8; 6s1; 2K2p2; 8; 4S2p1; 4B1kb. Mate in three.

We have just learned of the death of Alexander Kish of Dannemora, New York, internationally known and loved composer, who has remained very active even in recent months. Two of his prize-winning problems from the recent C.C.L.A. Tourney are reproduced in this month's Quoted Section.

The February "Schwalbe" brings news of the death of Valentin Marin, who died at Barcelona in Spain last December. He was for many years one of the world's greatest composers, as attested by his many prize-winners in important tourneys. Next month we hope to publish a number of his masterpieces together with a biographical note.

A change which will save the time and patience of solvers has been suggested, viz: that solvers shall receive credit for giving Keys only, to Ladder Problems.

In view of the fact that we are running twenty-seven problems per issue, we believe this plea is justifiable, and henceforth the writing of variations down to the mating move is completely at the option of the solver.

INFORMAL LADDER

I. Kashdan 338,65; M. Gonzales 270,61; A. Tokash 229,55; Dr. P. G. Keeney 206,—; J. F. Tracy 167,51; G. Plowman* 161,71; P. Rothenberg* 159,68; H. B. Daly* 142,61; H. Hausner 138,27; W. Patz 91,53; G. Dobbs* 89,73; I. Burstein 87,—; W. Jacobs 85,—; K. Lay 77,40; I. Genud 75,—; G. Berry 70,24; M. Gershenson 66,—; G. N. Cheney 60,—; V. Rosado 52,—; L. Greene 44,—; I. Rivise 43,27; B. Wisegarver 41,—; W. Vanwinkle 27,—; M. Hertzberger 23,—; W. Towle 22,—; Bourne Smith 18,28; I. Burn 17,—; K. S. Howard 17,—; J. Casey 16,—; P. Papp 16,—; E. Shortman 8,—; W. Rawlings 7,—; J. Turner 7,—; W. Neuert —, 8.

* Indicates winner of one ladder ascent.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 574 by Bill Beers.
Intention: 1. Rc1
Cooked by: 1 RxBch.
- No. 575 by Bill Beers. No Solution.
Intention: 1 Sd2: but 1 . . . Qf5 stops threat.
- No. 576 by Heinz Brixi. 1 Sxf7.
- No. 577 by E. L. Deiss. 1 Sd8
Neat rendering of theme—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 578 by B. M. Marshall. 1 Sa3.
Fine double Costachel with three mates along
line of pin.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 579 by G. Plowman. 1. Qf6.
Pretty self-interference and self-blocking.—H.
Hausner.
- No. 580 by R. J. Bermudez.
1. Qg7, Threat; 2. Sd5ch
1. . . . KxS; 2. Qc7ch
1. . . . Kd4; 2. Sd7ch
1. . . . Kd6; 2. Se8ch
1. . . . Rc5; 2. Sg6ch
1. . . . Sc6; 2. Qg5ch
Key offers added sacrifice; many variations. My
vote.—P. Rothenberg.

- No. 581 by S. Costikyan.
1. Sa5, Threat; 2. Qf5ch
1. Re5; 2. Ka7
1. RxB; 2. QxPch
1. Pd6; 2. Qg8ch
1. Sf3; 2. QxSch
Solvers found this difficult. 1 Sd2 was defeated by Bc5.—Ed.
- No. 582 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs
1. BxP, Threat; 2. Pb4ch and 2. Qxf3
1. Rc3; 2. Qc4
1. Rb1; 2. QxR(f3)
The two threats, both of which are defeated by 1. Rc3 violate the theme stipulation: "When Black pins the threat is stopped solely because of the pinning feature and for no other reason." Here when Black pins, threat 2. Qxf3 is avoided because Black removes the Rook from capture.—Ed.
Best of the month—gets my vote.—W. Patz.
- No. 583 by V. L. Eaton.
1. Sxd5, Threat; 2. SxQch
1. BxRch; 2. Sc3ch
1. QxR; 2. Sf6ch
1. RxQ; 2. Sc3ch
1. Sxb6 or c7; 2. SxSch
Strikingly original idea, doubled.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
Overbearingly heavy position.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 584 by A. Figdor.
1. Bg1, Threat; 2. Pd4ch
1. BxB; 2. Qf1
1. Pd4; 2. Qc4ch
1. Pe5; 2. QxR
Some pretty Queen sacrifices.—G. Plowman.
- No. 585 by G. Plowman.
1. Qa8, Pd5; 2. Qb8
1. Sb7 or c6; 2. Qh8
1. Pg2; 2. QxP
Not a true example of the London Theme as the mating move is effective before the second decoy.—Ed.
Pleasing Queen tour.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 586 by Fred Sprenger.
1. Bg8, Threat; 2. Qd5ch
1. Kf4; 2. Qf8ch
1. Kf5 or d4 2. Qd5ch
1. Bd8; 2. QxB
Quite mediocre.—P. Rothenberg. While key is not bad, it is a forceful threat.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 587 by J. F. Tracy.
1. Rf2, KxS; 2. Bg7ch
1. Kd4; 2. Qc3ch
1. BxP or d2; 2. Sd7ch
1. RxP; 2. Qc3ch
Has the Tracy touch.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 588 by R. J. Bermudez.
1. Rd1, Pb6; 2. Rd3, PxR; 3. Sc6
1. ; 2. , PxS; 3. RxP
Difficult. 1. Rf1 a promising try.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 589 by Fred Sprenger.
1.. Sc6, any; 2. Rf6, any; 3. Sb4
A difficult single-liner and a fine model mater.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 590 by H. M. Kosouski.
1. Rg6, BxR; 2. Qf8ch, RxQ; 3. Sf7ch
1. , PxR; 2. QxSch, Kg7; 3. Qh7ch
1. , Re7; 2. QxR, QxQ; 3. Pd8(Q)ch
1. , Re6; 2. BxR, PxR; 3. QxSch
Close tries are the feature here.—P. Rothenberg.
Remarkable.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 591 by Dr. P. G. Keeney.
1. Pa1(B), Bg8; 2. Pc1(B)
Good for Dr. Keeney!—Dr. G. Dobbs.
Simplicity itself could be no simpler.—G. Plowman.
- No. 592 by Vane Bor.
Intention: 1. Qb3
Cooked by: 1. RxBch
- No. 593 by Vane Bor. 1. Qe1.
No. 594 by Vane Bor. 1. Qg8.
No. 595 by E. Barthelemy. 1. SxP.
No. 596 by G. M. Fuchs. 1. Kc1.
No. 597 by Fred Lazard. 1. Sd6.
No. 598 by H. Junker. 1. KxP.
No. 599 by W. I. Kennard.
1. Rc8, Ke6; 2. Qd7ch
1. , Kc4; 2. Qa4ch
1. , Be6; 2. Se3ch
1. , Pc4; 2. Bf5
1. , S any 2. Bb3ch
- No. 600 by F. Kohnlein.
1. Rd8, Pb3; 2. Ra4, Pb2; 3. Rd8d4
1. , Ph5; 2. Rf4d4, Pb3; 3. Kb7.

"CHECKING THE NEWS"

with JOSEPH GANCHER

St. Petersburg, Fla. is distinguished for other things than its proverbial sunshine, it seems. In a chess sense, the town is worthy of renown. It lays claim to possessing the only chess club in the country—and maybe the world—with a whole house built and dedicated to honoring and furthering the interest of the game.

A. H. Gerwing, treasurer, is largely responsible for all this, and better yet, has perpetuated his own good name through the incalculable service of turning his great skill as a wood craftsman to most noble account, having made all the splendid paraphernalia in the building, such as sets, boards, tables, etc.

Another artist, Mrs. M. Kappelhoff, wife of a member, fashioned an amazingly well conceived and miraculously well executed emblem for the roof of the house. It is in the nature of a shield, no less than 5'x8' in dimensions, on which is depicted the very intrinsic soul of chess, as poetically dreamed and described through the ages, with its fusion of royal, clerical, military and peasant forces, from the king (assuming him to be highest) to the lowly pawns.

Need more be said to uphold St. Petersburg's claim to chess honor? So far as we are concerned, the eighth wonder of the world is a reality.

—●—

George Washington University, in the District of Columbia, boasts of a most aptly named organization: The Omar Khayam Chess Club. The Iranian poet and philosopher did much in his day to popularize the then literally royal game, and was responsible in no small degree for the interest which people of other lands were to take in later times.

Miss Jean Anderson is the club's secretary, and the program she has outlined bodes well for making the university a stronghold of chess.

The tournament for the 1937 District of Columbia championship has begun. Although last year's champion, D. Mugridge, is not entered, owing to ill health, the presence of M. Stark, Capital City C. C. titleholder for '36 and District champion in '35, V. Sournin, and L. N. Ponce is sufficient to guarantee an interesting struggle.

—●—

J. Partos is the Queens County champion. Formerly holder of the New York Interscholastic title, the talented youth went through the borough tournament with the fine score of 9½-1½. B. Altman was second, 9-2, T. Robinson was third, 8-3, and V. Lotzman, A. Goldman and E. Korpanty tied for fourth, each with 7-4.

The New York Metropolitan League season is on, with the following clubs having teams: Manhattan (champion), Marshall, Bronx-International, Modern, Gambit, West Side and Scanthorn.

The M. S. C. A. re-elected George Sturgis president and started its annual state championship tournaments with 18 in the master class and 12 in a minor affair.

The Boston Metropolitan League 1936-37 interclub series was won by Harvard University with a score of 6½-1½. Boston City Club was in second place 4½-3½, and Lynn Chess Club third 4-4. There were only five Clubs in the "A" division. Bay State and Boylston being the others. Rivalry among the "B" teams was keen. The Boston City Club took top honors winning twelve of the fourteen matches played and drawing three. Harvard University and the Harvard Club were tied for second place, both as to matches and games, with a score of 9-5. Cambridge YMCA was third 8-6, followed by Boylston, Commonwealth, Wells Memorial and Lynn.

The title of 1937 Massachusetts school champion is held by Joseph A. Fliegel of the Medway High School and he is the proud possessor of a gold medal emblematic of that honor, while Antone Travers of the New Bedford High School has a token indicating second place. The final rounds were played at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday under the direction of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n.

The six other candidates for interscholastic honors included: Eugene P. Edson of Lowell High, B. J. Golumb of Commerce High of Worcester, Chester Kripke of Boston English High, Milton Bass of Deerfield Academy, Louis Russell of Belmont Hill High, and Chester McLaughlin of Tucker School (Pittsfield).

—●—

Reuben Fine is continuing along his sparkling career with new events coming up all the time. Following his Stockholm Tournament success, he beat G. Stahlberg, Swedish champion, 4 wins, 2 losses and 2 draws in an eight game match, and is next slated to enter the lists at Margate, where Capablanca is also to participate. Besides, Dr. Euwe has chosen him as a second in a smart preparatory move in connection with the impending return title match with Dr. Alekhine.

—●—

The passing of Robert S. Goerlich is mourned by the many who knew him, both personally and in his capacity as President of the Pennsylvania Chess Association. In addition he had long been a valued member of the Bucks County team in the Philadelphia League, which attests, as little else can, to the limitless energy which the man devoted to the game. Truly, he was well loved for what he loved.

—●—

Kenneth S. Howard has won the championship of the chess club at Erie, Pa. The erstwhile Marshall Club player made a clean sweep, 8-0. Second was G. Hartleb, 7-1, and P. Plavcan was third, 5-3.

—●—

C. Parmelee, Newark, defeated S. Kowalski, Irvington, in a tie playoff for the North Jersey Chess Association championship, 1½-½, and will soon meet W. Ruth, South Jersey champion, in a six game match for the state title.

SELECTED GAMES

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

December, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Fine White		Dr. M. Vidmar Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 QR-B1	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 B-B7	K-B2
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	30 R-K4	P-KKt4
4 PxQP	KPxP	31 R-B5	RxR
5 P-KKt3	Kt-QB3	32 PxR	R-K1
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	33 P-B3	R-K2
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	34 B-Kt6	P-Kt5
8 O-O	O-O	35 PxP	RxP
9 PxP	P-Q5	36 R-B4	RxP
10 Kt-QR4	B-B4	37 P-QR4	R-Kt4
11 Kt-R4	B-Kt5	38 K-K2	R-Q4
12 P-QR3	Kt-Q4	39 R-B5	P-Q6ch
13 Q-Kt3	B-K3	40 K-Q2	R-Q2
14 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt3	41 P-Kt5	PxP
15 KtxBeh	QxKt	42 PxP	Kt-Q5
16 Q-Q1	KtxKt	43 R-B7	RxR
17 QxKt	QxP	44 BxR	KtxP
18 B-B4	Q-Kt3	45 B-B4	P-R4
19 P-QKt4	B-B5	46 KxP	K-K3
20 Q-B2	Q-R3	47 P-R3	P-B4
21 KR-K1	KR-K1	48 K-B4	Kt-Q3ch
22 B-K4	P-R3	49 K-B5	Kt-B1
23 B-R7ch	K-R1	50 B-Kt8	K-Q2
24 B-Q3	BxB	51 B-B4	Kt-K2
25 QxB	QxQ	52 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
26 PxQ	P-R3	53 K-Q5	P-Kt4
27 K-B1	K-Kt1	54 B-Q2	Drawn

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

December, 1936

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Fine White		G. Koltanowski Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 P-QKt4	Kt-R2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	24 Q-K3	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	25 QxQ	KtxQ
4 P-K4	P-Q3	26 P-Kt5	RxR
5 P-KKt3	O-O	27 RxR	R-KB1
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	28 RxR	KxR
7 KKt-K2	P-Kt4	29 P-B6	B-B1
8 P-Q5	Kt-K2	30 Kt-Kt4	K-K1
9 O-O	Kt-Q2	31 PxP	BxKtP
10 B-K3	P-KB4	32 Kt-B6	P-R3
11 Q-Q2	Kt-KB3	33 B-B1	PxP
12 P-B3	K-R1	34 BxP	BxKt
13 B-R6	BxB	35 BxBch	K-Q1
14 QxB	PxP	36 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt1
15 PxP	B-Q2	37 P-KR4	Kt-B2
16 P-KR3	QKt-Kt1	38 P-R4	Kt-K2
17 Q-K3	P-KR4	39 B-Kt7	K-Q2
18 Kt-B1	Q-B1	40 P-R5	Kt-Q1
19 K-R2	K-Kt2	41 P-R6	Kt-B1
20 Kt-Q3	Kt-R3	42 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt3
21 Q-Q2	Q-K1	43 Kt-R7	Resigns
22 P-B5	Q-K2		

The Valley C. C., Brownsville, Tex., stages an annual championship with an international flavor, as the players are from Mexico as well as from the U. S. J. Hunter, (Brownsville), won the recent tourney, scoring 10½—3½. Dr. A. Lejarza, (Matamoros), and J. Welsh, (La Feria), ranked next, both with 9½—4½, and G. Bowman, (Brownsville), had 9—5.

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

December, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Koltanowski White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 B-QB4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	25 KtxB	Kt-Q6
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	26 R-B2	QR-B1
4 QKt-Q2	P-B4	27 P-QKt3	R-KB4
5 P-B3	P-Kt3	28 B-K3	P-QKt4
6 B-Q3	B-Kt2	29 PxP	RxKtP
7 P-K4	P-Q3	30 R-Q2	RxP
8 O-O	O-O	31 KtxP	R-R6
9 Q-K2	PxP	32 KR-Q1	R(B)-B6
10 PxP	Kt-B3	33 Kt-B4	RxKt
11 P-QR3	Kt-Q2	34 RxKt	RxR
12 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	35 RxR	P-R3
13 P-QR4	Kt-Kt5	36 P-Kt3	K-R2
14 B-QKt5	Kt-KB3	37 P-R4	P-R4
15 P-Q5	P-K3	38 K-Kt2	R-B2
16 PxP	KtxP	39 R-R3	K-Kt1
17 Kt-Kt5	B-Q4	40 R-R7	RxR
18 PxPch	K-R1	41 BxR	K-B2
19 KtxKt	BxQKt	42 K-B3	K-K3
20 B-Kt5	Q-B2	43 K-K4	B-R3
21 QR-B1	QxP	44 P-B3	B-B1
22 KtxP	Q-K3		Drawn
23 QxQ	BxQ		

HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

December, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

M. Feigin White		R. Fine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-Kt2	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 P-Q5	O-O-O
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 PxP	PxP
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	18 K-Kt4	QxBP
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 BxKt	P-R4ch
6 QxB	Kt-K5	20 K-R3	P-KKt4
7 Q-B2	Kt-QB3	21 BxPch	K-Kt1
8 P-K3	P-K4	22 Kt-B3	P-Kt5ch
9 PxQP	QxP	23 RxP	PxBch
10 B-B4	Q-R4ch	24 KxP	QxPch
11 P-QKt4	KtxKtP	25 K-B5	R-R4ch
12 QxKt	Kt-B7ch	26 K-K6	Q-Kt1ch
13 K-K2	Q-K8ch		Resigns
14 K-B3	KtxR		

A. C. F. CONGRESS

Philadelphia, August, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

M. Hanauer White		G. N. Treysman Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 PxP	Q-B4ch
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 R-B2	PxP
3 P-K3	P-K3	18 Kt-B3	Kt(Q)B1
4 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	19 B-Q4	Q-B3
5 QKt-Q2	B-Q3	20 P-B5	Kt-K2
6 O-O	O-O	21 P-K6!	PxP
7 P-B4	P-B4	22 Kt-K5	Q-B2
8 P-QKt3	PxQP	23 P-B6!	PxP
9 KPXP	R-K1	24 RxP	Kt-B4
10 B-Kt2	Kt-R4	25 BxKt	PxB
11 Kt-K5	Kt-B5	26 R-QB1	Q-Kt2
12 B-B2	BxKt	27 R-KB7	Q-R3
13 PxP	Q-Kt4	28 QR-B7	B-K3
14 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	29 Kt-Kt4!	Resigns
15 P-B4	Q-K2		

CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

By IRVING CHERNEV

Reuben Fine lost only one game in 9 successive tournaments! His opponents included Capablanca, Dr. Botwinik, Dr. Alekhine, Dr. Lasker, Dr. Euwe, Bogoljubow, Flohr, Spielmann, Tartakower, Dr. Vidmar, Maroczy, Kashdan, Keres, Reshevsky, and Dake!!

The one player who defeated him is not in this list!

Hans Bruening won a game in 6 moves without moving a piece!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Amateur	Bruening
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4
4 B-B4	PxQP
5 BxKt	PxKt
	6 B-K5
	PxKtP
	and Black wins (the
	threat is 7... PxR
	or 7... B-Kt5ch.)

At St. Petersburg in 1909, Cohn made 44 Queen moves in succession against Salwe. Remarkable, but—there's nothing new under the sun—at London, in 1882, Mason made 72 consecutive Queen moves against Capt. MacKenzie!!

A grand master who has written at least 20 books on chess was once checkmated in 11 moves!!

Philidor never played Philidor's Defense!

Dr. Lasker is considered by many competent critics the greatest player that ever lived. And so perhaps he is. Yet it is most curious that the following players were victorious in their first meetings with him: Van Vliet (Amsterdam 1889); Tarrasch (Hastings 1895); Tchigorin (Hastings 1895); Charousek (Nuremberg 1896); Marshall (Paris 1900); Rubinstein and Dus-Chotimirski (St. Petersburg 1909); Torre and Lowenfish (Moscow 1925); Stahlberg (Zurich 1934); Fine and Reshevsky (Nottingham 1936).

Dake travelled over 1000 miles by airplane to play Alekhine, and lost to the Champion in 13 seconds!!

**DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!**

CONSULTATION GAME

Manhattan Chess Club

February, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

H. M. Phillips
J. R. Newman
A. C. Simonson

L. B. Meyer
I. Kashdan
I. A. Horowitz

White

Black

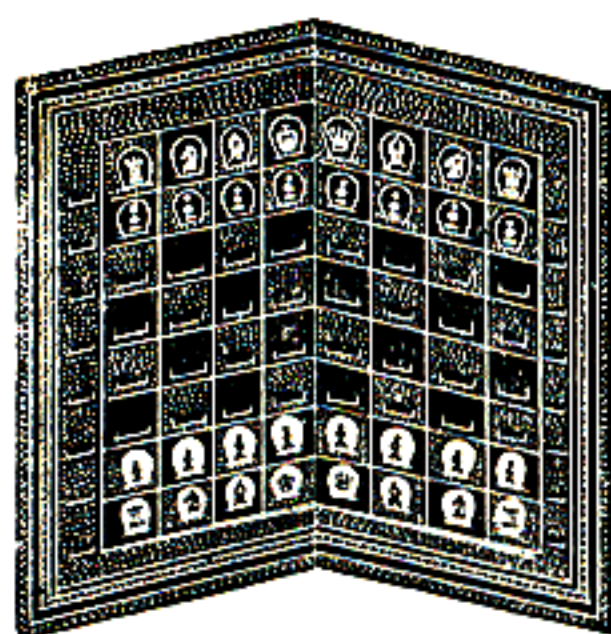
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 QKt-Q2	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 QR-QB1	B-B6
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	31 RxB	PxR
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	32 RxB	Q-K3
5 O-O	B-K2	33 QxQ	RxQ
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	34 P-Q4	KR-K1
7 B-Kt3	O-O	35 KtxKP	KtxKt
8 P-B3	P-Q3	36 BxKt	BxRP
9 P-Q3	Kt-QR4	37 R-R3	R-B8ch
10 B-B2	P-B4	38 K-R2	R-B7?
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	39 RxB	RxKt
12 R-K1	R-K1	40 K-Kt3	R-K3
13 Kt-B1	B-B1	41 P-B3	K-R2
14 P-KR3	P-Q4	42 B-B7	R-QB3
15 P-QR4	P-Kt5	43 BxB	R-Q8
16 B-Kt5	PxBP	44 P-R4	R-B7
17 PxBP	P-Q5	45 PxP	PxP
18 PxP	BPxP	46 B-Q8	R-KKt8
19 B-Kt3	P-R3	47 K-Kt4	R(B)xPch
20 B-Q5	B-Q2	48 K-B5	R-KB7
21 KR-B1	R-B1	49 R-R3	P-Kt5
22 B-R4	P-Kt4	50 K-B4	R-Q7
23 BxKt	BxB	51 PxP	RxQP
24 B-Kt3	Kt-Q2	52 B-B6	R-Q3
25 Q-R2	Q-B3	53 K-Kt5	RxPch
26 R-B4	Kt-Kt3	54 KxR	RxB
27 R-B2	B-Kt5		
28 Q-Kt3	P-QR4		Drawn

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SANTAYANA LOOKS AT CHESS

We are taking the liberty of publishing, without the formal permission of Mr. Sturgis, an interesting letter received by him from George Santayana, who has won a distinguished place in literature and philosophy.

To his query we can only answer that we understand fully and completely—we refer to our articles on "Vanity and Chess", etc. and merely state that it is this appeal of the game, plus "interest in essences", plus the battle against opposition, and much, much more besides that explains the fascination of chess.—(B. F. W.)

Hotel Bristol, Rome
March 13, 1937

Dear George:

Much interested in the article about you in *The Chess Review*. I had never heard, or properly taken in, the fact that you are a distinguished player. And as this article ends on a philosophical note, I am tempted to put a question that touches what I call the Realm of Essence, and the appeal it can make to the mind. Chess is a contest: but suppose we remove the motive of vanity or love of winning; you might satisfy that by seeing who can drink the other man under the table, rather than who can checkmate him upon it. And suppose we eliminate also any gambling or partisan interest in having one side win rather than the other, even if you are a mere on-looker. Now my question is this: How much of the fascination of chess comes from the excitement of carrying out a purpose under opposition; a suggestion or after-image of difficulties in living? And how much comes from the interest in *formal relations*, as in mathematics or stained glass, or arabesques? This latter interest is what I call interest in essences; of course, the interest itself, which we may feel, will be a form of life in us; but the object in which we are interested need not be living; and the point that touches my philosophy is whether the living interest in non-living things is normal in man, or is a mere eccentricity or illusion, in that nothing can really concern us except our own life.

If this is unintelligible, don't bother about it; or submit it to some other chess-player, who likes speculation.

Yours affectionately,

George Santayana.

NOTES ON THE LATVIAN GAMBIT

(We have received from Karl Behting of Riga the following interesting analytical comment.)

The Greco-Counter Gambit has to date been little studied and is generally considered insufficient. Due to extensive analysis conducted in Latvia, the International Chess Federation (F.I.D.E.) has given the opening the name of the Latvian Gambit. In order to test the value of the gambit for practical purposes, five correspondence games were played between the Swedish Chess Federation (represented by four well known chess clubs of Stockholm) on one side, and the Senior Club of Riga on the other—the Riga Club playing the Black side. Of the five games, Riga won three and two were drawn. This appears to establish the merit of the gambit. The following are two of the wins, which are of theoretical interest.

LATVIAN GAMBIT (Greco-Counter)

Stockholm White	Riga Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4
3 KtxP	Q-B3
4 P-Q4	P-Q3
5 Kt-B4	PxP
6 Kt-K3	.....

Recommended by Nimzowitsch in his "Chess Praxis" as the most forceful continuation. However, Nimzowitsch considers only 6 P-B3 as a feasible reply.

6	Kt-B3
7 Kt-Q5	.....

7 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 8 Kt-B3, Q-Kt3; 9 Q-Q4, Kt-KB3 leads to interesting play: 10 Kt-Kt5, K-Q1; 11 KtxRP?, B-Q2!; 12 Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 13 BxB, QxP!! with advantage to Black. In this variation, 10 K-Q1, sacrificing the privilege of castling, is not a source of annoyance, as the second player may easily free himself with P-QB3 and K-B2.

7	Q-B2
8 QKt-B3	...

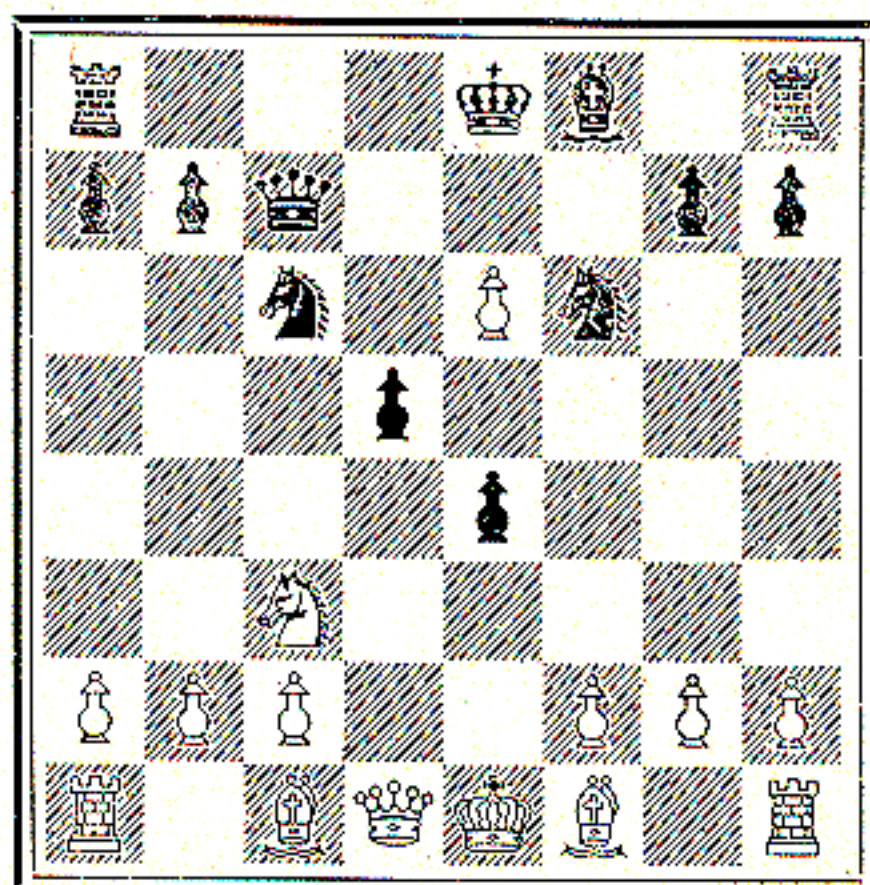
8 P-QB4 is a good alternative, but Black obtains good counter play by B-B4 and O-O-O.

8	B-K3
9 KtxBPch	.....

White's attack is based on this apparently aggressive move, but Black is still not without resource.

9	QxKt
10 P-Q5	Kt-B3!
11 PxP	P-Q4!

Riga



Stockholm

12 B-QKt5

After 12 KtxQP, Q-R4ch; 13 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 14 B-Q2? White is in difficulties: 14 O-O-O with the threat of 15 RxB followed by 16 R-Q1.

12	O-O-O
13 B-Kt5	P-Q5!
14 BxQKt	QxB

Not 14 PxKt; 15 B-Q7ch!

15 BxKt	PxB
16 P-K7	BxP
17 Q-Kt4ch	K-Kt1
18 KtxP	B-Kt5ch
19 K-Q1	.....

19 P-QB3, KR-K1; 20 P-B3, BxPch!!

19	KR-K1
20 P-KB3	R-QB1
21 QR-B1	P-Q6
22 P-B3	.....

If 22 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 23 PxP, Q-R5ch; 24 K-K2, R-B7ch!; 25 K-B1, B-Q7! and wins.

22	Q-R5ch
23 K-Q2	QxP
24 R-QKt1	R-Kt1
25 Q-B4ch	K-R1
26 P-KKt3	B-R6

Resigns

There is no defense to the threat of BxP e.g.: 27 K-B1, P-B4; 28 Q-Q2 (QxP? Q-Kt6!), PxKt; 29 PxP, QxPch; 30 K-Q1, P-K6!!



LATVIAN GAMBIT (Greco-Counter)

Stockholm White	Riga Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4
3 P-Q4	.....

Not as aggressive as 3 KtxP but a more "solid" line.

3 BPxP
 4 KtxP Kt-KB3
 5 B-QB4 P-Q4
 6 B-Kt3 B-K3

Another possibility to counteract the pressure on the QP was 6 . . . Kt-B3. After 7 P-QB4 then . . . B-Q3!

7 O-O B-K2
 8 B-Kt5 O-O
 9 Kt-Q2

Better was the immediate P-QB4. Then if 9 . . . PxP; 10 KtxP, Kt-QB3; 11 Kt-Kt6, PxKt; 12 BxBch, K-R1 with equal chances.

9 Kt-B3!

Forces the exchange of Kts and strengthens the center.

10 KtxKt PxKt
 11 P-QB4 R-Kt1
 12 R-B1 P-QR4

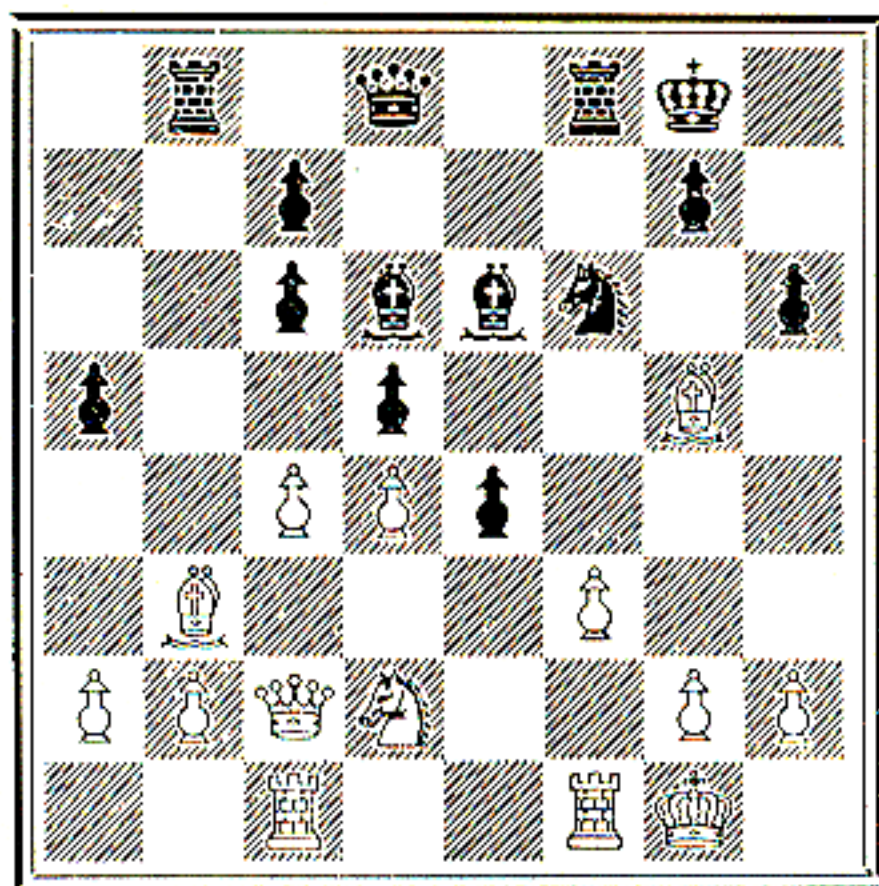
Necessary counterplay. White threatens to line up on the F file and attack the loose Pawns.

13 Q-B2 B-Q3!
 14 P-B3

Not 14 PxP, PxP; 15 KtxP, P-R5!; 16 KtxB, PxP; 17 QxBP, PxP!! nor 16 KtxKtch, PxKt and two pieces are simultaneously attacked.

14 P-R3

Riga



Stockholm

15 B-KR4 P-K6!

The strongest continuation. In a later game Black played at this point . . . B-KB4 and was only able to achieve a draw.

16 PxP PxKt
 17 PxB RxB

The point is that should White now capture 18 QxR then 18 . . . PxR(Kt) and wins.

18 P-K7 BxP
 19 QxRch Kt-Q4
 20 QR-Q1 BxB

And now Black has two pieces and the better position for a Rook.

21 RxP B-B3
 22 Q-R4 Q-K1

23 QxRP BxPch
 24 K-R1 Q-K6
 25 KR-Q1 B-Kt3

Black must still play with circumspection. The tempting 25 . . . RxP fails: 26 Q-R4!, QxR; 27 PxR, Q-KB7; 28 QxB!, QxPch; 29 K-Kt1, Kt-B5; Q-B4ch, K-R2; 31 Q-B2ch and wins, or in this variation 29 . . . Kt-K6; 30 Q-Q8ch, K-R2; 31 Q-Q3ch with a draw by perpetual check.

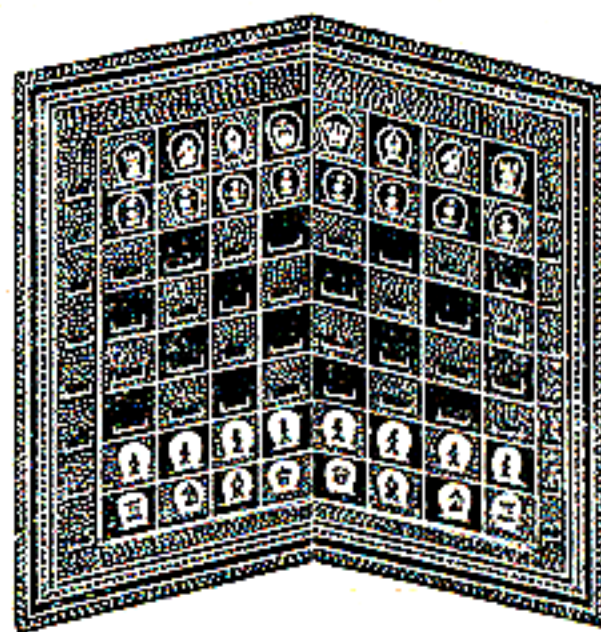
26 Q-R4 R-K1
 27 P-KR3 R-K3
 28 Q-B2 Q-B5
 29 R-K2 B-K6
 30 P(Q)-K1 R-K4
 31 Q-Kt3 K-R1
 32 Q-Kt8ch K-R2
 33 Q-Kt3 P-B4
 34 Q-Q3ch K-R1
 35 Q-Kt5

Should White have continued with 35 RxB, the ensuing positions might have been amusing: The play would have been 35 . . . RxR; 36 RxR, KtxR; 37 Q-Q8ch, K-R2; 38 Q-Q3ch, Kt-B4!!; 39 P-KKt4, Q-B8ch; 40 K-Kt2, QxPch; 41 K-B1, Q-R8ch; 42 K-K2, QxPch and White is helpless: e.g. 43 K-Q1, Q-Q4!; or 43 K-B1, Q-B5! or 43 K-K1, Q-K3ch; 44 K-B2 (or Q2), Q-K6ch exchanging Q's with an easily won endgame.

35 Q-Kt6
 36 RxB KtxR
 37 R-K2 P-B5
 38 Q-Kt8ch K-R2
 39 QxP Q-B5!

Resigns. The threat is . . . Kt-Kt5.

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Alekhine — Euwe, 1937

DR. MAX EUWE—*First of the Mortals*

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Since the earliest days of chess, the title of champion has fairly bristled with connotations of vizardry, of youthful precocity, the supermind of mental marvels a magic brain, and invincibility. The rank and file of chess players dazzled by the legend of Morphy's pre-eminence and with the long saga of Steinitz and Lasker still fresh in mind, lent easy credence to the super-human quality of the performance of Capablanca and Alekhine. In each case there was ample background to nourish the impress of something more than mortal achievement.

Even lesser masters ably filled the Merlin role,—Charousek, Zukertort, Rubinstein and Pillsbury—to name but a few, who not only played superlative chess, but who were immune from the trials and tribulations, the buffets and the oversights of the average experts, and to whom defeat, on the rare occasion of its coming, seemed a wanton insult.

In sharp contrast to the colorful story of these genii who flashed across the chessic horizon, is the prosaic record of the slow rise of Dr. Max Euwe to mastership. And since his recognition as one of the world's great players, his match and tournament performances range from the level of inspired successes to humdrum and average play, with some mediocre chess thrown in.

I know of few classic brilliancies in which Alekhine played the part of victim. Lasker was just as wary an antagonist, and Capablanca even more rarely produced a masterpiece for his opponent. But Euwe was on the losing side of many a famous game; to Rubinstein in 1921 at the Hague, to Vidmar at Carlsbad in 1929, to Kostic at Budapest in 1921. He has headed the list at the Hague in 1928 (amateur tourney) and at Hastings in 1930. Certainly these two firsts—in tournaments far below average strength, are a startling contrast to the veritable succession of triumphs each of his predecessors could marshal.

At Hastings in 1934 he shared first place with Flohr and Thomas, outranking Capablanca, Botwinnik and Lilienthal—and this—



Dr. Max Euwe

after Nottingham 1937* and Zurich 1934** is probably his best performance. At Bad Kissingen, 1928 he was placed 3—4 with Rubinstein, in a strong field; at Berne, 1934, he shared 2-3 with Flohr; at Carlsbad in 1929 he was bracketed with Becker and Vidmar for 5th-6th and 7th; at Hastings, 1931 he was 3rd after Flohr and Kashdan. At Leningrad, 1934 he was 6th; at Budapest in 1921 he was 6th; at the Hague in that year he scored 2 points out of 9.

We can recall his first game at London in 1922, when he fell an easy prey to a simple combination by Capablanca. There was certainly nothing heroic in his moves on that day, and many a wise critic smiled indulgently.

His matches are also uneven—victories against Colle and Dr. Olland, equality with Maroczy and Flohr, minus scores against Bogolubow (twice) and Capablanca.

He had played many outstanding games

* Tied for 3rd, 4th and 5th with Fine and Reshevsky.

** 2—3 with Flohr.

previous to his match with Alekhine, but it is noteworthy that he selected the 20th game of the encounter as the best example of his skill. And the score of that match is by no means a final verdict on the relative merits of the two men.

Yet it is easy to distort the import of all this. Of his chess ability, his profound positional and combinative insight, there never was any question. The comparative unevenness of his scores merely indicates that Dr. Euwe is a very normal person—a talented but busy chess-player, who is taken up with more serious matters, and who accords the game, due homage, but by no means the fanatical adoration that shuts out all else.

Dr. Euwe also possesses an average fund of humor, a due sense of proportion, and neither abnormal ego nor ambition. He has made chess a sport once more, and is never unmindful of the fact that it is neither a business nor a science, but an art and a game.

Withal I think he is more of a scientist than an artist. His mind is the clear-thinking mind of the mathematician, and he is champion only because the most complex manoeuvres of the chess board are resolvable into very simple elements. His triumph over Alekhine was the triumph of science over art. In the present status of theory the imaginative and the speculative yield to the analytical and the conservative. There were notable exceptions, of course,—Dr. Euwe sacrificed his pieces in the 25th game, but by and large, Dr. Alekhine's combinations were grounded on the rocks of his opponent's clear grasp of the fundamentals of the position.

In a return match Dr. Euwe will be a formidable opponent. His innate common sense will serve him in good stead. He is inured to defeat, and will not be stunned by it. He will return to each game, after victory or defeat, with temper unruffled, and with a smile.

And a man who continues his way cheerfully, no matter what the bumps of the road, is apt to arrive, in any profession, and is a hard man to beat, because he is never beaten . . .

MINIATURE GAMES

PLAYED IN AUSTRIA—1936

SCOTCH GAMBIT

(by transposition)

L. BACHER

BARON DORY

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	15 BxKt	Kt-K4!
2 P-Q4	PxP	16 B-Kt3	B-K7!
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 R-B1	.....
4 B-QB4	B-B4	If R-K1, Kt-B6ch!	
5 P-B3	P-Q6	17	R-K1
6 O-O	P-Q3	18 Kt-R3	Kt-Q6
7 QxP	B-KKt5	19 R-B2	Kt-B5
8 P-K5	Q-Q2	20 P-B3	B-Q8!
9 PxP	O-O-O	21 R-B2	.....
10 B-B4	BxQP	Black announced	
11 BxB	QxB	mate in 4: 21	
12 QxQ	RxQ	R-K8ch; 22	R-B1,
13 Kt-Kt5?	Kt-R3	Kt-R6ch; 23	PxKt,
14 KtxBP	KtxKt	R-Kt3ch, etc.	

MATCH ROCHESTER vs SYRACUSE

Board 2

GIUOCO PIANO

M. HERZBERGER

A. H. WOOD

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Kt-K4	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 Kt(B)-	
3 B-B4	B-K2	Kt5	P-KR3
4 P-Q3	Kt-B3	13 P-KR4!	B-KB4
5 B-K3	P-Q3	14 Q-B3	Q-Q2
6 QKt-Q2	P-QR3	15 P-KKt4!	BxP
7 P-B3	P-Q4	16 Kt-B6ch!!	PxKt
8 PxP	KtxP	17 QxP	Q-B4
9 Q-K2	KtxB	18 QxRP	Kt-K2
10 QxKt	B-Q3	19 R-KKt1	B-B4
		20 Kt-K4 and wins.	

PLAYED AT TEN SECONDS PER MOVE

Manhattan Chess Club

March, 1937

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

(Wilkes-Barre Variation)

D. MACMURRAY

A. S. KUSSMAN

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	8 PxP	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 PxKt	P-K5
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	10 P-Q3	Q-Q3
4 Kt-Kt5	B-B4	11 P-KKt3	B-KKt5
5 BxPch	K-B1?	12 PxP	R-QKt1
6 B-Kt3	P-Q4	13 Q-Q2	QxKtPch!!
7 O-O	P-KR3	Resigns	

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Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

Bird's Opening is looked upon nowadays as something of an antique, but as it happens, a thorough study of this old line of play is conducive to a clear understanding of some of the most popular openings which enjoy contemporary favor. This seemingly paradoxical statement is based on the following points:

- (1) Bird's Opening has an obvious affinity with such openings as the Dutch Defense and the Queen's Indian Defense (for Black) and Nimzowitsch's Opening (1 K-KB3, P-Q4; 2 P-QKt3).
- (2) Among the favorite stratagems of modern opening play are
 - (a) playing Black's defenses with a move in hand and
 - (b) transposing from relatively harmless openings into others that confront the opponent with difficult and unusual tasks.

From this point of view, Bird's Opening is decidedly "modern"—and in recent years it has been adopted by Capablanca, Tartakower (who has played it all through his career), Pirc and Miss Menchik, among others.

Black has a number of ways of meeting 1 P-KB4:

- (1) 1 . . . P-K4 (From's Gambit), which will be discussed in the May issue.
- (2) 1 . . . P-Q4 followed by the characteristic moves . . . P-QB4 and . . . P-K3.
- (3) 1 . . . P-Q4 followed by the characteristic move . . . P-KKt3.
- (4) 1 . . . P-Q3 in conjunction with . . . P-KKt3.

The attentive reader will already have noticed that the first three methods are also adopted by White when playing against the Dutch Defense! We know that in this latter opening, Black's aims are to control K5 and to get rid of his KB by exchanging (also, if possible, to eliminate White's QKt by exchange, for then the control of K5 is even stronger). White's strategy in Bird's Opening is much like Black's in the Dutch Defense.

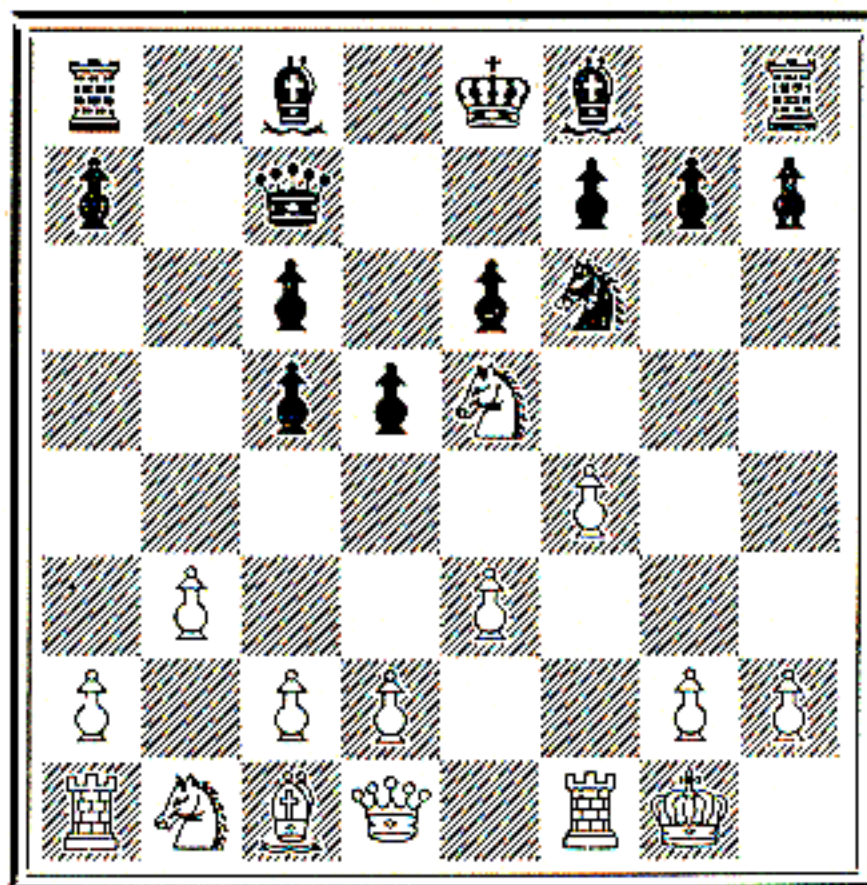
And therefore, the really important variation in the Griffith and White analysis is not Column 1, but note (a) to Column 1:

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	5 BxKtch	PxB
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	6 Kt-K5	Q-B2
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4	7 O-O	P-K3
4 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	8 P-QKt3	.....

to be followed by 9 B-Kt2 (Bird-Janowski, Hastings 1895).

WHITE'S IDEAL POSITION

D. JANOWSKI



H. BIRD

From what has been said in the previous paragraph, it will be seen that White has achieved his goal and has an ideal position; not only does he control K5 and is rid of the awkward KB, but in addition Black's Q side is weak. Black's mistake here was in the early . . . P-QB4; but the effects of this could have been mitigated by 4 . . . B-Q2; 5 BxBch, QxB (or . . . QKtxB) followed by . . . Kt-B3, and White's control of K5 will not be so thorough as in the game. Note the similarity of all this to kindred problems in the Dutch Defense.

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Let us observe a few more examples of this theme (in each case Black plays . . . P-QB4 too soon):

(a) A game played at Prague in 1934, in which Miss Menchik had White, began as follows:

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	7 B-Kt2	B-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	8 KBxKt	BxB
3 P-K3	Kt-QB3	9 Kt-K5	Q-B2
4 B-Kt5	B-Q2	10 P-Q3	O-O
5 O-O	P-K3	11 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4
6 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	12 R-B3	.....

with fine attacking chances.

(b) Now see the transposing possibilities:

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	8 QKt-Q2	O-O
2 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3	9 KBxKt	BxB
3 B-Kt2	P-B4	10 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	11 QKt-B3	R-B1
5 B-Kt5	B-Q2	12 Q-K2	KtxKt
6 O-O	P-K3	13 KtxKt	B-K1
7 P-Q3	B-K2	14 Q-Kt4	.....

again with a good attack. The immediate threat is Kt-B6 (Nimzowitsch—Wolf, Carlsbad 1923).

(c) And here is an interesting example of playing the same opening from both sides:

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	6 O-O	P-K3
2 P-QKt3	P-QB4	7 P-Q3	B-K2
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	8 QKt-Q2	O-O
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	9 BxKt	BxB
5 B-Kt5	B-Q2	10 Kt-K5	R-B1

(Nimzowitsch—Spielmann, New York 1927).

This is already familiar to us, but now notice this: the next day Nimzowitsch had Black against Vidmar, and the opening took the following course:

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	(better is P-KKt3)
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	5 O-O
3 P-B4	B-Kt5ch	6 P-K3 P-Q3
4 B-Q2	Q-K2	7 B-K2 P-QKt3
5 Kt-B3	.....	8 O-O B-Kt2

The same system, but with colors reversed.

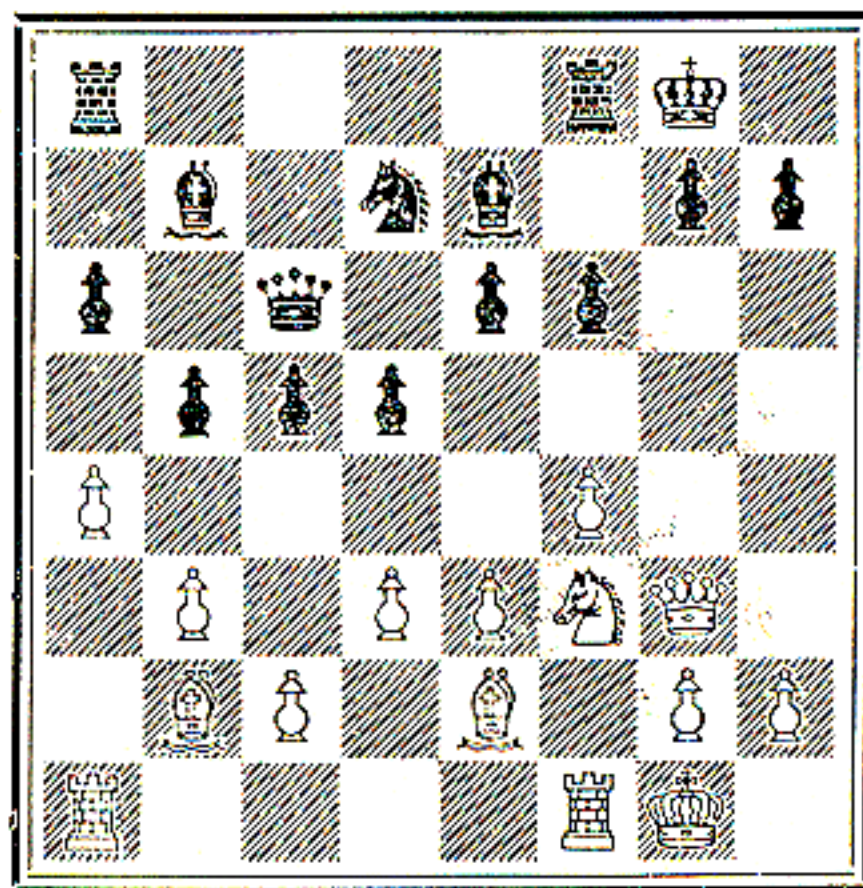
The attempt has therefore been made, where Black's characteristic moves are . . . P-Q4, . . . P-QB4 and . . . P-K3—to avoid White's check with the KB and the subsequent exchange. Here is an example:

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	9 P-Q3	O-O
2 P-K3	P-K3	10 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	11 QKt-B3	P-B3
4 P-QKt3	B-K2	12 KtxQKt	QxKt
5 B-Kt2	P-QR3!	13 Q-K1	P-QKt4
6 B-K2	P-B4	14 P-QR4	B-Kt2
7 O-O	Kt-B3	15 Q-Kt3	.....
8 Kt-K5	Q-B2		

(Bird—Dr. Tarrasch, Manchester 1890).

BLACK'S IDEAL POSITION

DR. S. TARRASCH



H. BIRD

One readily sees the vast improvement in Black's treatment of the opening. White still has some chances on the K side, but Black has much better prospects on the Q side or even in the center, despite White's QB!! Black has the choice of . . . Kt-Kt3 and . . . P-B5, or . . . B-Q3, . . . QR-K1 and . . . P-K4. He chose the former course.

However, the last word has not been said on this line of play; for, after 1 P-KB4, P-Q4; 2 P-K3, P-K3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-QKt3, B-K2; 5 B-Kt2, P-QR3 White, instead of playing the superficial and at all events not very useful B-K2, may play P-KKt3, then B-Kt2 followed later on by P-Q3 and Q-K2 with a view to P-K4.

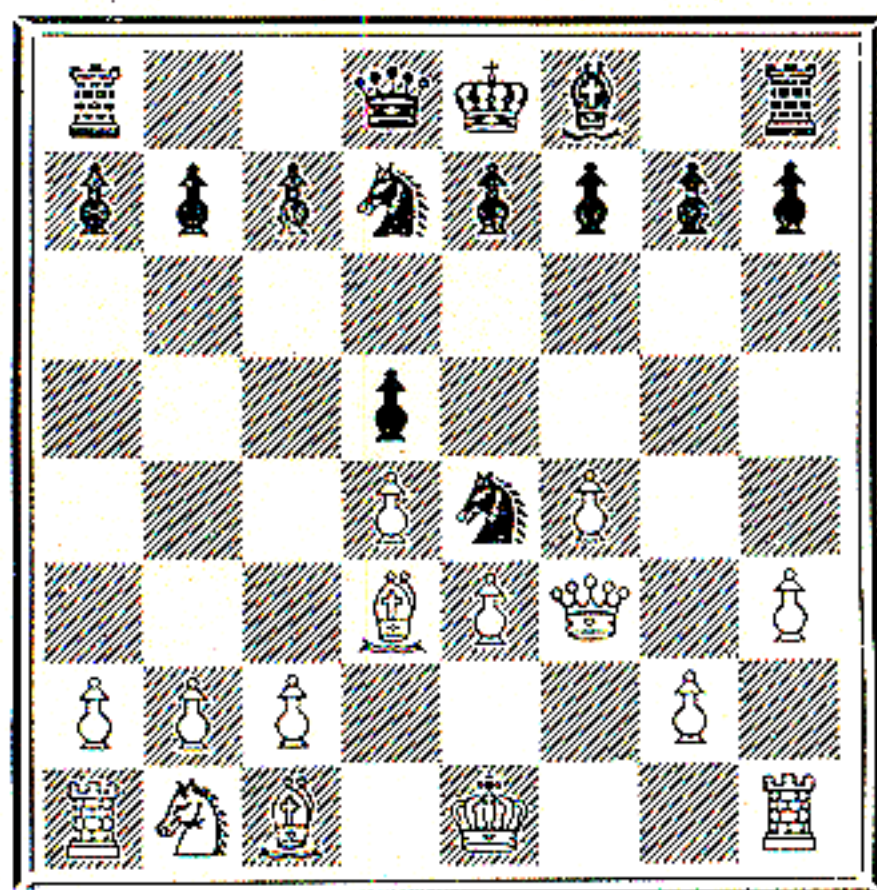
Column 2

This is the beginning of a very interesting game (Brinckmann—Knoch, Kecskemet 1927) which may be found in the November 1935 issue of *The Chess Review*, with notes by Dr. Euwe. There are a number of points which need to be stressed. After the moves 1 P-KB4, P-Q4; 2 P-K3, Kt-KB3; 3 Kt-KB3; B-Kt5; 4 P-KR3, BxKt; 5 QxB, QKt-Q2; 6 P-Q4, Kt-K5; White played 7 B-Q3.

(See Diagram On Next Page)

Since Black's Kt is too well-placed at K5, White will have to exchange it off sooner or later. Hence it was better to continue 7 Kt-Q2, P-KB4; 8 KtxKt! Now Black is confronted with a dilemma: if he retakes with the KBP, he gives White dangerous attacking possibilities with P-KKt4 later on; if he retakes with the QP, White will be able to develop his KB advantageously to QB4.

H. KMOCH



A. BRINCKMANN

After 7 B-Q3, however, there followed: 7 . . . P-KB4; 8 O-O, P-K3; 9 P-B4, P-B3; 10 B-Q2, B-Q3 (there is a very important difference between this B and White's QB: since White's center Ps are on black squares, White's QB is a "bad" Bishop and Black's KB is a "good" Bishop); 11 P-B5, B-B2; 12 P-QKt4, Q-B3 and Black soon obtained a powerful attack based on the break-through with . . . P-KKt4!

Having glanced at the Stonewall Formation in Column 2, let us see what happens when White advances more slowly. For example, a game Nimzowitsch—Grunfeld, Marienbad 1925:

1 P-K3	Kt-KB3	would block his QB.	
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	6 B-K2	
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	7 P-KR3	BxKt
4 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2	8 QxB	O-O
5 B-Kt2	P-K3	9 P-KKt4	Kt-K5
6 P-B4	. . . . .	10 P-Kt5	. . . . .

White wants to avoid P-Q4, which

To stop . . . B-B3.

White's position, only half developed, his King unsafe, a compromising advance against a non-existent goal—all these factors must arouse grave doubts as to the soundness of White's opening play. The right move for Black, to demonstrate the unsound character of White's set-up, was 10 . . . P-KB3!! An attack against White's exposed King, supported by Black's superior development, must be successful

OUR READERS' COLUMN

To the Editor of The Chess Review:

Mr. Grover's reply to the "attack" on chess printed in Esquire, published in the February issue of The Chess Review, seems slightly misplaced. The "attack" is in reality a fine tribute to the power of chess to reflect life, and Esquire is to be commended for printing a poem on chess of such imaginative power. Too often chess is flippantly accused or tritely defended in doggerel verse. That chess can be the subject of genuine poetry seems to have escaped the poets.

I would like to see The Chess Review print some more poems on chess. I wonder how many readers agree?

Seattle, Wash.

BOURNE SMITH.

—●—

To the Editor of The Chess Review:

Deeply moved by the plaintive sighs of boredom of these gentlemen who find chess too dull and simple for their hypertrophied cerebra, I humbly offer the following modest suggestions: Let us increase the complexity of the game in all its elements, force, time, and space. To augment the first, let us add a piece, the powers of which shall be such that, when placed upon one of the center squares, it shall command every square on the board which would not be commanded by a Knight or a Queen in its place. (Really, not quite as silly as it sounds—its maximum power would be only 29, while that of the Queen is 27.) As for time, let us accord the players the right of making two or more moves at each turn to play. Finally, to increase the space in which the forces contend, let us give the players the right to set their pieces off the board and announce, for example, "I place my Queen six imaginary squares beyond the edge of the board on the KB file."

against White's shattered position. However, Grunfeld chose a less energetic course, which is quite playable:

10	P-QB3	with such spices!	
11 P-Q3	Q-R4ch	12 Kt-Q3	
12 K-K2	. . . . .	13 B-B3	Q-Kt3
Only Steinitz and		14 P-KR4	Kt-KB4
Nimzowitsch knew		15 B-R3	P-Q5
the recipe for garn-		16 BxKt	PxB
ishing an opening			

And now, rather than submit to 17 B-R3, P-B7; 18 Kt-Q2, B-R6 Nimzowitsch decided to give up a piece for two Pawns by 17 BxPch, KxB; 18 KtxP etc. Eventually Grunfeld, mentally exhausted by Nimzowitsch's unexpected moves, lost the game—but this result should not predispose anyone in favor of White's opening play here!

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GAME STUDIES

MARSHALL C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

January, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

F. Reinfeld	R. Smirka
White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-B3
3 P-Q4	P-Q4
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
6 QKt-Q2	.....

With the idea of avoiding the Meran Variation (6 Kt-B3, Pxp; 7 BxBP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-QR3 etc.).

6 B-Q3

More usual nowadays is Bogolubow's line 6 ... B-K2 so as to avoid the exchange which is almost compulsory in the text continuation after the ninth move.

7 O-O	O-O
8 P-K4	PxKP
9 KtxP	KtxKt
10 BxKt	P-KR3

But not 10 ... P-K4?; 11 PxP, KtxP; 12 KtxKt, BxKt and White wins a P with 13 BxPch etc.

11 B-B2 Kt-B3

The only move which will induce Black to renounce the idea of ... P-K4. 11 R-K1 would not serve the purpose: 11 ... P-K4!; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 KtxKt, BxKt; 14 QxQ, RxQ; with an even game.

11 Kt-B3

He is afraid to play 11 ... P-K4 because of



Then, when the new life given the game by these modest improvements has been played out, let our *Schachuebermenschen* contrive a game for themselves involving four dimensions—as some modern mathematicians have done!

New Haven, Conn. WILLIAM NEWBERRY.

P. S. Seriously, it does appear that Capablanca's suggestion would make the game more difficult; and the stalemate does seem to be inconsistent with the spirit of chess. However, "stalemate" belongs not only to chess but to the entire literate world. Moreover, are not most twenty-move draws due to a desire on the part of the players to keep a half point in hand in preference to a problematical one or zero, rather than to the simplicity of the game?

As for Mr. Harvey's suggestion, why has no one pointed out that it is not new but quite old, already tried and found wanting?

P. P. S. L. Steiner writes, "The Japanese ... consider it (Shogi) the greatest game in existence." According to Edward Lasker, Shogi is the vulgar game of Japan, while the game which corresponds to the chess of the western world is Igo or Go. Who is right?

the reply 12 Q-Q3. But then 12... P-KB4; 13 P-B5, B-B2 (13 ... B-K2? loses a Pawn by 14 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 15 KtxP; and 13 ... P-K5? is equally bad because of 14 Q-Kt3ch, K-R2; 15 PxP, P-Kt; 16 QxBP. In this line if, 14 ... K-R1; 15 Kt-Kt5!, PxKt; 16 Q-R3ch, K-Kt1; 17 B-Kt3ch, etc.); 14 Q-B4ch, K-R1; with a playable game. Hence 11 ... P-K4 could and should have been played, as after the text Black's game remains cramped.

12 B-Q2 Q-K2

13 R-K1

Having in view the subsequent thrust forward of the QP.

13 R-Q1

14 P-QR3!

Since White has mapped out a brilliant future for his QB, he does not play B-B3 at once because of the reply ... B-Kt5.

14 P-B4

To this White could reply with 15 PxP, BxP; 16 P-QKt4 with a strong Q side majority; but at the same time Black would have good squares for most of his pieces, and the open Q file has too great an equalizing character. Hence he decides to play for the attack.

15 P-Q5! Q-B2

In order to clear the situation by the seemingly forced exchange of Ps in the center. But the QP continues to live a charmed life.

16 B-B3! B-K2

On 16 ... PxP White could play 17 BxKt, PxP; 18 Q-Q3, P-B4; 19 PxP, P-R3; 20 P-KKt3, P-Kt4; 21 Kt-R4, P-QB5; 22 Q-KB3 which is banal but strong. Actually he intended (after 16 ... PxP; 17 PxP!, B-K2 (not 17 ... KtxP; 18 QxKt!, BxPch; 19 KtxB, RxQ; 20 R-K8 mate); 18 Q-Q3 with a winning attack (18 ... RxP? 19 RxB! QxR; 20 BxKt and wins!).

17 Q-Q3

Very strong, since ... PxP can always be answered now with BxKt, forcing mate whether Black retakes with the B or with the P.

17 P-QKt4!

A bold bid for freedom, which fails because of the general inferiority of Black's game. If 17 ... P-KKt3 (to parry the threat mentioned in the previous note), then 18 Kt-K5 with the decisive threats of KtxBP or KtxKtP according to circumstances.

18 P-QKt3 Q-Kt3

19 QR-Q1 B-R3

Threatening 20 ... KtPxP; 21 KtPxP, RxP etc. But now White has all his pieces arranged for the final onslaught. 19 ... B-Kt2 would not have been any better, as White could reply 20 Kt-K5, threatening KtxBP! or Kt-Kt4.

20 BxKt BxB

21 Q-R7ch K-B1

22 P-Q6!

The passed Pawn's "lust to expand!" Since the flight square is blocked and since 22 ... RxP would lose a R, Black is forced to weaken his position still further.

22 P-Kt3

23 Kt-K5!

A simple but very forceful continuation (much better than 23 QxRPch, B-Kt2).

23 B-KKt2

If 23 . . . BxKt; 24 RxB wins easily, and if 23 . . . Q-Kt2; 24 P-Q7, Bxkt; 25 RxB and Black's position must fall to pieces.

24 KtxBP KxKt
Or 24 . . . R-Q2; 25 KtxP winning quickly.
25 QxPch K-B1
26 R-K3? . . .

An inexact move which, however, does not spoil anything. The simplest was 26 RxB, and on both . . . R-Q2 or . . . R-K1; 27 R-K7! wins effortlessly. The "fancy" finish that White was aiming for could have been achieved with 26 R-K4, P-K4; 27 R-Q3, R-Q2; 28 R-B3ch, K-Kt1; 29 R-R4, P-K5; 30 RxB, PxR; 31 R-R8ch and mate the next move.

26 . . . B-Kt2
27 RxB Q-B3
28 R-Q5 Resigns

For if 28 . . . R-K1; 29 R-B6ch with a forced mate, and if 28 . . . R-Q2; 29 R-B5ch, K-Kt1; 30 R-K8ch, RxB; 31 QxRch, K-R2; 32 R-Q5 mate.

MARSHALL CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

January, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by S. Bernstein)

S. Bernstein

F. J. Marshall

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 Q-B2	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 QxKt	O-O
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	9 O-O	P-QB4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	10 R-Q1	P-Q4
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	11 Kt-K5	B-KB3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	12 P-K3?	. . .

Much stronger was 12 PxQP! with the following possibilities:

I. 12 . . . KPxB; 13 PxP, Kt-Q2 (not 13 . . . PxP; 14 Q-Kt3!); 14 P-B4, P-Q5; 15 RxB, BxB; 16 RxB, BxKt; 17 RxQ, BxQ; 18 RxRch, KxR; 19 KxB etc.

II. 12 . . . EPxB; 13 QxP, Kt-Q2; 14 P-B4 winning a P.

III. 12 . . . BxP; 13 PxP, Kt-Q2, 14 P-B4 BxB; 15 RxB, QxR (or 15 . . . BxKt, 16 RxQ, BxQ; 17 RxRch, KxR; 18 KxB etc.); 16 KtxQ, BxQ; 17 KtxR, B-QB3; 18 PxP and White will come out a Pawn ahead with good winning chances.

12 . . .	Kt-B3	18 BxB	RxB
13 KtxKt	BxKt	19 PxP	Q-B2
14 P-Kt3	R-B1	20 Q-Kt3	R-QB1
15 B-QR3	R-K1	21 P-Q5	PxP
16 QR-B1	PxQP	22 PxP	R-B6
17 KPxB	PxP	23 P-Q6!	Q-Q2

Not 23 . . . RxQ; 24 RxQ! and wins.

24 Q-Kt4

The point. If now 24 . . . P-QR4; 25 QxKtP, RxB; 26 RxRch (if 26 Q-Kt5, R-Q1), QxR; 27 P-Q7, Q-Q1; 28 QxQch! BxQ; 29 R-K1!, P-B3; 30 R-K8ch, K-B2; 31 RxB, K-K2; 32 R-KKt8, KxP; 33 RxPch, K-K3; 34 RxP, RxP; 35 R-QR7 and wins. (Better for Black would be 29 . . . P-Kt3; 30 R-K8ch, K-Kt2; 31 RxB, R-Q6; —F. R.)

24 . . .	P-KR3
25 RxB	BxR
26 Q-K4	B-B3
27 R-K1	. . .

To stop Black's R from taking the K file or playing along the QB file.

27 . . .	P-Kt3
28 R-K2	K-Kt2
29 K-Kt2	. . .

This does not turn out well; but, being in great time-pressure, White did not like the look of 29 R-B2, R-K1; 30 R-B7, Q-Kt4. In this 30 Q-B3 leaves White with a good game.

29 . . .	P-QR4
30 R-B2	RxR
31 QxR	Q-Kt2ch
32 P-B3	Q-Q4
33 Q-KB2!	. . .

So that if 33 . . . B-Q5; 34 Q-Q2!

33 . . .	B-K4
34 B-Kt2	QxQP
35 BxBch	QxB
36 QxP	Q-B6
37 Q-Kt3	Q-Q7ch
38 K-R3	. . .

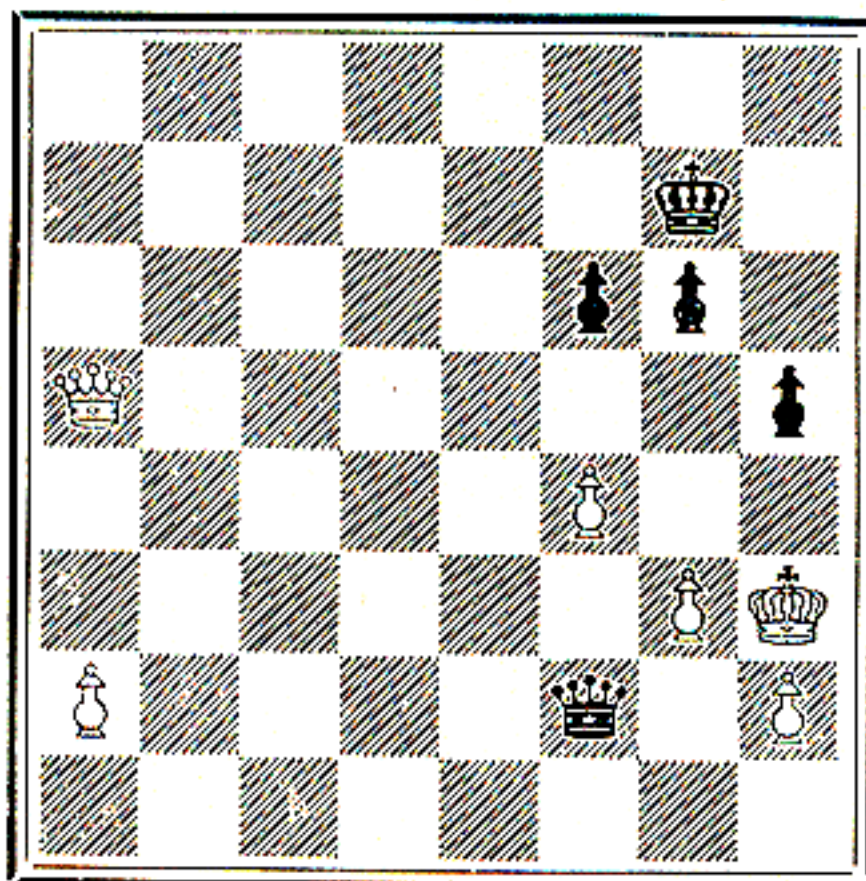
K-Kt1 was safer, but the text loses only because White tries to win.

38 . . .	P-R4
39 P-B4	Q-KB7
40 Q-B3ch?	. . .

40 Q-Q5 draws. White's Pawn-snatching is based on the premise that Black's K cannot be brought up to the trapped White K (see move 43).

40 . . .	P-B3
41 QxRP	. . .

F. J. MARSHALL



S. BERNSTEIN

41 . . .	Q-B8ch
42 K-R4	Q-Kt7
43 P-KR3	Q-K5
44 Q-R3	. . .

Guarding against what he thought to be the only threat: 44 . . . P-Kt4ch; 45 KxP, Q-B6ch; 46 P-Kt4, QxRP mate. But White has completely missed the point of Marshall's subtle combination.

44 . . . P-Kt4ch

White resigns, for if 45 KxP, Q-K7ch! 46 P-Kt4, Q-K1 mate!

The Russian chess periodical "64" offered prizes for the best played games in the last Russian national tournament. M. M. Botvinnik, as judge, decided in favor of the games reproduced herewith with his notes.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by M. M. Botwinnik)

I. KAN

V. ALATORZEW

White

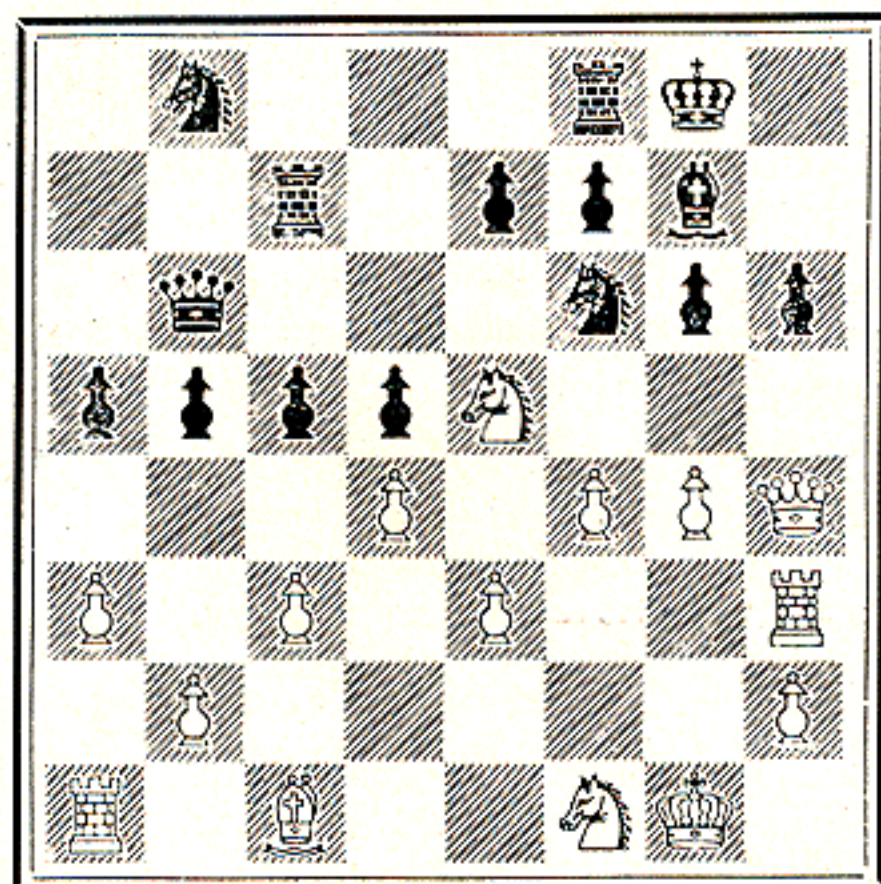
Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 5 B-Q3 | P-KKt3 |
| 2 P-K3 | P-QKt3 | 6 O-O | B-Kt2 |
| 3 P-KB4 | B-Kt2 | 7 P-QB3 | O-O |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | P-B4 | 8 Q-K1 | P-Q4 |

White's system of development is doubtful but Black has not aimed at refutation. His last move in fact is a serious blunder as he makes no attempt to guard the square K4.... P-Q3 was indicated.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 9 Q-R4 | B-QR3 | 14 P-KKt4 | R-B2 |
| 10 BxB | KtXB | 15 R-B3 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 11 QKt-Q2 | P-QKt4 | 16 R-R3 | P-QR4 |
| 12 P-QR3 | Q-Kt3 | 17 QKt-B1 | P-KR3 |
| 13 Kt-K5 | QR-B1 | | |

V. ALATORZEW



I. KAN

18 P-KKt5

If instead White played 18 Kt-Kt3, Black can liquidate the attack: e.g. 18 Kt-Kt3, Kt-R2; 19 P-KKt5, P-QKt5; 20 Kt-Kt4, P-KR5; 21 Kt-K5, BxKt; 22 QPxP, PxBP; 23 PxP, P-KB3. If in this variation 21 P-B5, KtxP; 22 QxKt, PxKt; etc.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------|----------|
| 18 | RPxP | 22 KtxKtch | PxKt |
| 19 KBPxP | Kt-R4 | 23 QxP | Q-Kt3 |
| 20 Kt-Kt3 | BxKt | 24 Q-B3 | Kt-B3! |
| 21 QPxP | K-Kt2 | 25 Q-Kt3 | R(B2)-B1 |

Much stronger was 25... Q-K5; 26 B-Q2, KtxP; 27 R-B1, Q-Kt5; with a better game for Black. Not good is 26 P-K6, PxP; 27 QxR, Q-B4 and wins.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 26 P-K4 | QxP |
| 27 B-B4 | P-K3 |

If... P-Q5 White would reply R-K1 followed by R-R6 with definite threats.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 28 R-R6 | KR-R1 |
| 29 R-K1 | Q-B7 |
| 30 P-Kt6 | PxP |

If RxR, White has at least a draw.



M. M. BOTWINNIK

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 31 Q-R4 | Q-B4 | 35 Q-Kt2 | Q-Q6 |
| 32 R-KB1 | QR-KB1 | 36 Q-Kt4 | Kt-K2 |
| 33 RxR | RxR | 37 QxKP | Kt-B4 |
| 34 Q-Kt3 | R-R6 | 38 Q-B6ch | |

Here White missed a win: 38 Q-Q7ch, K-R1; 39 P-K6, Q-K5; 40 Q-Q8ch, K-R2; 41 Q-B7ch, Kt-Kt2; 42 B-K5, Q-Kt5ch; 43 B-Kt3, QxP; 44 R-B7, RxBch; 45 PxR, Q-K6ch; 46 R-B2 and should win. Black may choose other variations with the same result.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------|---------|
| 38 | K-R2 | 43 P-KR4 | Q-Kt8ch |
| 39 Q-B7ch | Kt-Kt2 | 44 K-Kt2 | QxPch |
| 40 P-K6 | R-B6 | 45 K-Kt3 | QxBPch |
| 41 RxR | QxR | | Drawn |
| 42 P-K7 | Q-K5 | | |

RUSSIAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by M. M. Botwinnik)

H. RAUSER

N. RJUMIN

White

Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 8 P-QB3 | QKt-R4 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 9 B-B2 | P-QB4 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-KB3 | 10 P-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 5 O-O | B-K2 | 11 Kt-Q2 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 R-K1 | P-QKt4 | | |

Premature. 11... O-O or ... B-Kt5 was better. Now White gets an opportunity to obtain possession of the open QR file.

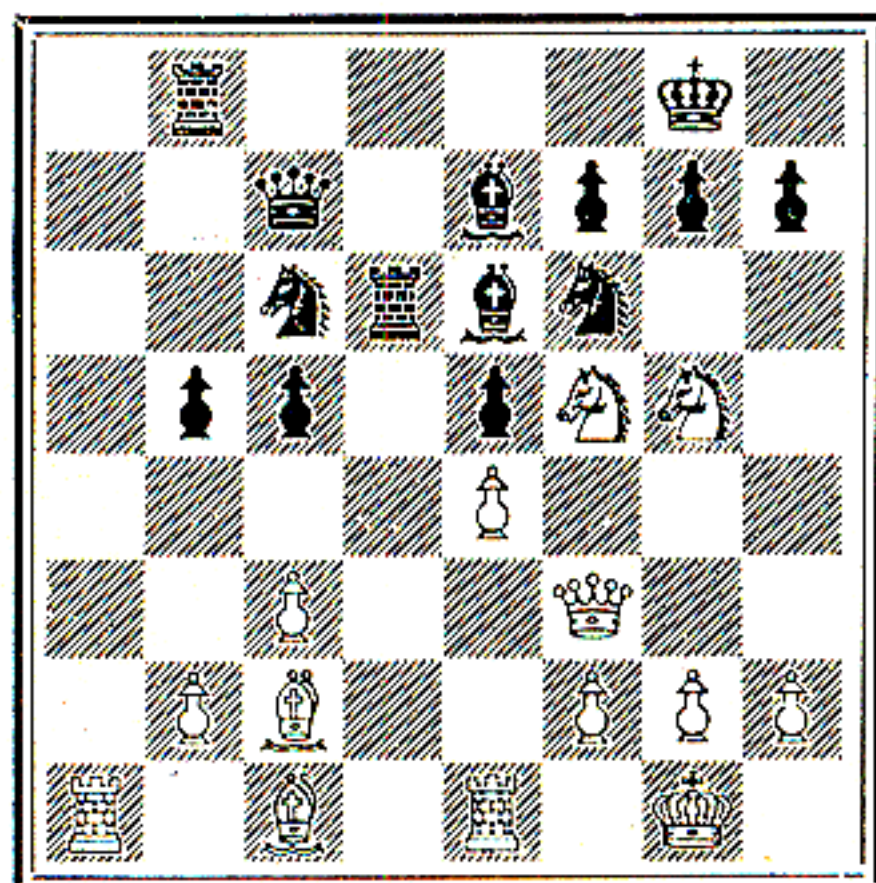
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|----------|--------|
| 12 P-QR4 | QR-Kt1 |
|----------|--------|

The weakness of Black's 11th play becomes evident. 11... P-Kt5 gives White a strong post at QB4 for his Kt.

13 RPxP	RPxP	17 Kt-Kt5	KR-Q1
14 QPxBP	PxP	18 Q-B3	R-Q3
15 Kt-B1	B-K3	19 Kt-B5	....
16 Kt-K3	O-O		

A clever idea. The exchange on KB5 is unavoidable, after which the white Bishop will assume a dominating role on K4, and White's K side Pawns will be in a position to assail the opposing K.

N. RJUMIN



H. RAUSER

19	BxKt	29 P-Kt4!	Kt-Kt1
20 PxB	P-KR3	30 P-Kt5	B-K2
21 Kt-K4	KtxKt	31 P-B6	BxBP
22 BxKt	B-B3	32 PxP	KtxP
23 B-K3	Kt-K2	33 B-B2	R-Q1
24 P-QKt4	P-B5	34 R-Q1	Q-B2
25 P-KKt3	R-Q2	35 BxP	RxRch
26 R-R7	Q-Q1	36 BxR	P-K5
27 RxR	QxR	37 B-B4	Q-Q1
28 P-KR4	K-R1	38 Q-K2	Resigns

J. Levin won the 1937 tournament for the championship of the Mercantile Library C. C. in Philadelphia. The final standing follows:

	Won	Drew	Lost	Points
J. Levin	8	3	1	9½
W. Ruth	6	5	1	8½
B. Keltz	7	3	2	8½
S. Drasin	5	6	1	8
B. Winkelman	7	2	3	8
Fine	5	3	4	6½
I. Ash	4	4	4	6
J. Leary	4	4	4	6
M. Morris	3	5	4	5½
S. Sklaroff	4	2	6	5
Yablonowitz	3	3	6	4½
V. DiMartino	1	0	11	1

"CHECKING THE NEWS"

with Joseph Gancher

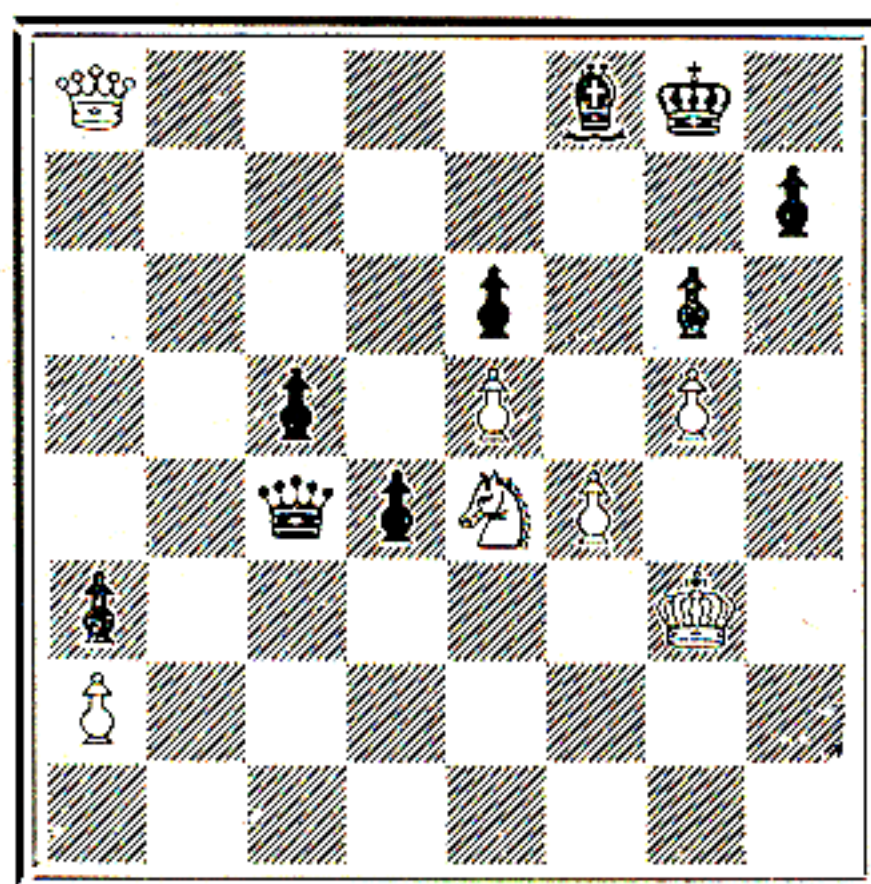
A report from Amsterdam relates that Alekhine visited Euwe on January 25th to discuss their forthcoming return match. Since losing the title Alekhine has put on 25 pounds and looks in the "pink" of condition. He planned to visit Roumania, then to participate in a tournament in Kemerli (Latvia), and from there to go to Stockholm for the International Team Tournament scheduled for July 31 to August 15th. He has expressed a preference for Eliskases as his second in the return battle with Euwe. The March issue of *The Chess Review* reported the World Champion's choice of Fine as his second.



After contesting 3 games in the playoff for the 1936 Philadelphia title, with each scoring 1½—1½, I. Ash and J. Levin decided to share the top standing instead of continuing the struggle for supremacy.

The following position occurred at the adjournment of the third play-off game. White had sealed Kt-K4 as his move and offhand it would seem as if nothing could save Black, but he evolved an ingenious defense.

J. LEVIN



I. ASH

1	Q-Kt4
To stop the threatened mate.	
2 K-R4	....
To free the Knight.	
2	P-QB5!
The only move. . . . K-B2 would lose.	
3 Q-R7	B-Kt5!
4 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
5 KtxRPch	K-K1
6 Kt-B6ch	K-Q1
7 QxPch	K-B2
8 Kt-K4	Q-B3
9 Q-R7ch	Q-Kt2
10 Q-Q4	Q-Q4
11 Q-R7ch	Drawn

As a sort of tune-up for strenuous days to come at Margate, England; Kemer, Latvia; and the International Team Tournament; Reuben Fine visited Russia and participated in two small tournaments in Moscow and Leningrad—taking first place with little trouble.

IN MOSCOW

IN LENINGRAD

Player	Points	Player	Points
Fine	5 —2	Fine	4 —1
Kan	4½—2½	Lowenfish	3 —2
Panoff	4 —3	R'witsch	2½—2½
Belawenetz	3½—3½	Budo	2 —3
Alatorzew	3 —4	Rauser	2 —3
Judowitsch	3 —4	Iljin-G'sky	1½—3½
B'rewsky	2½—4½		
Lilienthal	2½—4½		



J. C. MacLane, of the Boston City Club, (Mass.), has given considerable thought to the problem that besets chess clubs everywhere—how to get new members. The result of his ponderings is an idea which we believe worthy of investigation and following up by all club secretaries who are sincerely desirous of giving the game every possible chance for expansion. Mr. MacLane's proposal is that the following questions be submitted to all club members, after which tabulation and common-sense analysis of the replies should go far in advancing the new 'missionary' work:

(a) How old were you when you first played chess?

(b) When did your interest become permanent?

(c) How did you learn the game? Did someone teach you without your showing definite interest, or were you induced to learn through seeing others play?

(d) How long was it until you got real enjoyment and satisfaction out of playing a game?

(e) What is it about the game that particularly fascinates you?



The Cincinnati Chess Club announces a series of lessons to be given all beginners and novices in the locality who wish to take advantage of instruction from first class authority. Among the lecturers are Dr. P. G. Keeney, Ohio State champion; R. B. Baxter, chairman of the instructions committee of the Ohio Valley Chess Federation, a finalist in the Southern Ohio championship; M. Bock, A. E. Plueddemann, and G. Weidner—all three also finalists in the same competition.

The six game match between Wm. A. Ruth, Champion of South Jersey, and Clinton Parmelee, Champion of North Jersey, finds Ruth leading with a score of 2—0 as we go to press. The first two games were played at the Newark Rice C. C. on March 20 and 21 and the third game is scheduled for April 3 at the Camden C. C.

FIRST GAME OF MATCH

March 20, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by Wm. A. Ruth)

W. A. RUTH

C. PARMELEE

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 P-QB3	O-O
2 B-Kt5	Kt-KB3	8 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-Q2	P-K3	9 B-Q3	P-QKt3
4 P-K4	PxP	10 Q-K2	B-Kt2
5 KtxP	B-K2	11 O-O-O	Q-B1
6 BxKt	BxB		

This move, indicating an immediate attack against the White K, is questionable. Black should rather have strengthened his own defense first.

12 P-KR4

P-QB4

13 Kt-Q6

BxKt

This is necessary. On 13... Q-B2 would follow 14 KtxB, QxKt; 15 B-K4 winning the exchange.

14 QxB

Q-Q1?

15 Q-K4

....

Forcing Black's reply so that the rook file can be opened immediately.

15

P-Kt3

16 P-R5

PxQP

Black surely doesn't have time for this counter demonstration.

17 PxKtP

RPxP

17... PxBP would lose at once by 18 P-Kt7!

18 Q-Kt4

K-Kt2

19 R-R7ch

....

And now the deluge. Black's last move gave White the chance to conclude brilliantly but his game was beyond redemption.

19	KxR	22 QxR	Kt-B1
20 KtxP!	RxKt	23 R-R1ch	B-R5
21 QxPch	K-R1	24 P-KKt3 and wins.	

The Manhattan Chess Club (NYC) mourns the death of Louis Zeckendorf. Mr. Zeckendorf was 99, and indeed, was less than a month short of reaching his 100th anniversary. Prior to his membership in the club, where he was a favorite with all because of his quite incredible vigor and enthusiasm, he had carried with him an interest in the game that dated back to long years of fantastic adventure in the pioneer days of the old South and Southwest. Among his favorite memories

was a game played and won against no less a personage than the Confederate General Longstreet, a victory which the winner accounted as lucky because of his opponent's preoccupation with Civil War matters.



The Marshall C. C. holds the lead in the New York Metropolitan Chess League team tournament. Having defeated the strong Bronx-International group, they hold a commanding position, as the latter, an aggregation of comparative youngsters in the main, administered a stunning blow to the champion Manhattans, leaving the Marshalls the only team with a perfect score. Of course, the real fireworks are still to come, when the Marshall and Manhattan clubs square off in the final round match—an occasion when both are sure to be at full strength, which means a fray between masters on every board.



Winning seven straight in the finals, Samuel Factor clinched his right to the 1937 city championship honors of Chicago. He allowed no points from the opposition in the qualifying section either, which is reminiscent of his splendid showing in the U. S. National Championship last year.

The other finalists in the Chicago championship were E. Gordon, L. Isaacs, B. Dahlstrom, G. Larson, G. O'Dell, F. Hazard, C. Czerwien and F. Webster.



CHICAGO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

March 10, 1937

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

S. D. FACTOR

White

L. J. ISAACS

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 BxB	RPxB
2 P-QB4	P-K4	17 Kt-Q4	Q-B3
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	18 Q-B3	P-QB3
4 P-K4	KtxKP	19 B-B2	B-Q2
5 P-B4	KKt-B3	20 Q-Q3	P-Kt3
6 B-K3	B-Kt5ch	21 R-K1	P-QB4
7 Kt-B3	O-O	22 P-K5	Q-R5
8 B-Q3	P-Q3	23 P-KKt3!	QxRP
9 Kt-K2	Kt-Q2	24 Kt-Kt5	P-B5
10 O-O	Kt-B3	25 Q-K3!	BxKt
11 P-KR3	Q-K2?	26 P-B5!	PxKP
12 Kt-Q5!	KtxKt	27 P-B6	P-B6?
13 BPxKt	Kt-Q1	28 B-B5!	Q-R4
14 Q-B2	B-R4	29 B-Kt4	QxB
15 R-B3	B-Kt3	30 Q-R6	Resigns



We learn that Sergei Prokofieff, eminent Russian pianist and composer, is another of the better-known artists who rate chess among

their prized diversions. He is a good friend of both Dr. Alekhine and Dr. Tartakower, and has faced them over the board in innumerable offhand bouts. Fritz Kreisler and Sergei Rachmaninov have demonstrated an extraordinary affinity for chess, too. As for Mischa Elman, Max Rosen and Louis Persinger, many New York club players are familiar with them as comrades-in-arms of long and pleasant standing.



METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York — March, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

F. J. MARSHALL

(Marshall C. C.)

White

S. KARANDY

(West Side "Y")

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Q-K4	P-K4!
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 Q-R4	K-R2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 BxKt	BxB
4 B-Q2	O-O	25 Q-B6	R-KKt1
5 Q-B2	P-Q4	26 O-O	R(B)-K1
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	27 QR-B1	Q-K2
7 Kt-B3	PxP	28 QxQ	RxQ
8 BxP	P-QKt3	29 B-Kt5	R-Q2
9 P-K4	B-Kt2	30 KR-Q1	B-Kt2
10 B-Q3	P-KR3	31 B-B6	R-K1
11 P-QR3	B-K2	32 P-B4!	PxP
12 P-K5	Kt-Q4	33 RxP	RxR
13 Kt-K4	P-QB4!	34 BxR	KxP
14 P-KR4	R-B1	35 R-B7	B-Q4
15 QKt-Kt5!	PxP	36 R-Q7	B-B5
16 Q-Kt1	Q-B2	37 B-B3	P-KKt4
17 B-R7ch	K-R1	38 RxRP	R-K7
18 B-K4	BxKt!	39 R-Q7	K-R4
19 PxP	KtxP	40 R-Q4	B-Kt4
20 PxP	KtxKtch	41 R-Q6	Drawn
21 BxKt	P-Kt3		



METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York — February, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

S. BRUZZA

(Marshall C. C.)

White

W. JACOBS

(Bronx-Int'l C. C.)

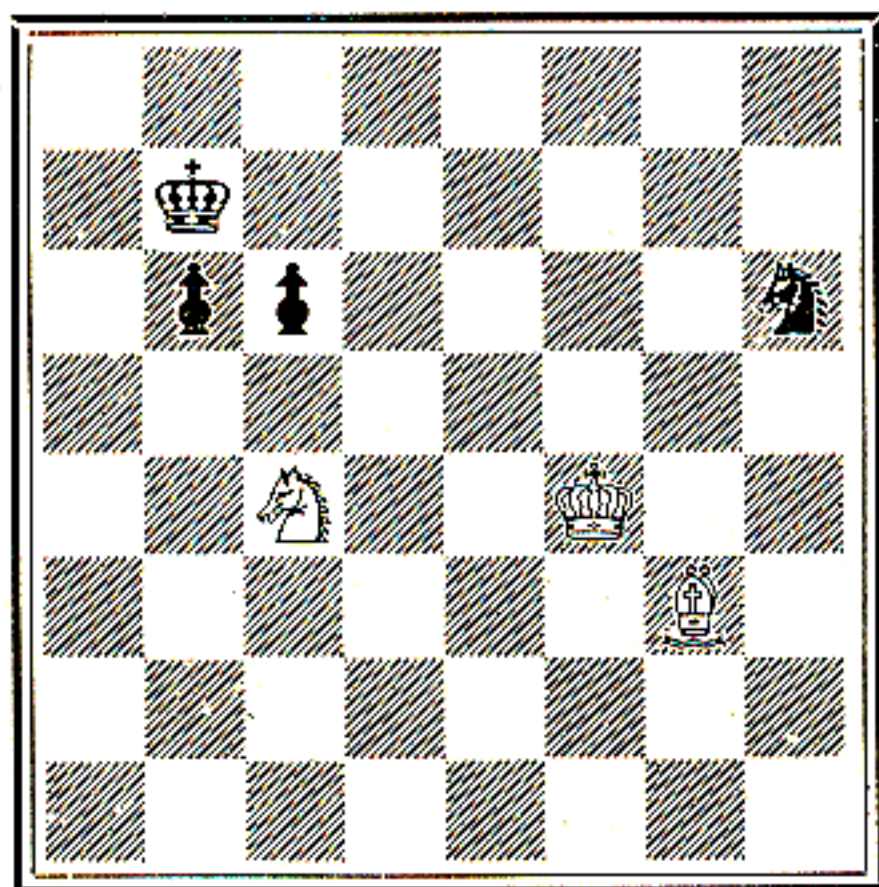
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 P-Kt4	P-R3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 P-R4	Kt-B5!
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 P-Kt5?	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 PxP	Q-Kt3ch
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	20 K-Kt2	KtxKtP!!
6 B-K2	P-Q3	21 BxKt	RxKt
7 O-O	P-QR3	22 QxR	KtxP
8 B-K3	Q-B2	23 Q-R5	Q-K6!
9 P-B4	Kt-QR4	24 BxPch	PxB
10 Q-Q3	P-QKt4	25 QxPch	K-Q1
11 QR-Q1	B-Kt2	26 R-B3	QxPch
12 P-QR3?	R-B1	27 K-B1	R-R8ch
13 P-B5?	P-K4	28 K-K2	Q-Kt7ch
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5		and wins.
15 B-B1	KtxRP		

A QUARTET OF ENDINGS

We are privileged to publish four endings of unusual merit composed by Mr. Sven Almgren of New York City. For the benefit of those who enjoy the trials and tribulations of solving without aid, we are publishing the solutions on the following page.

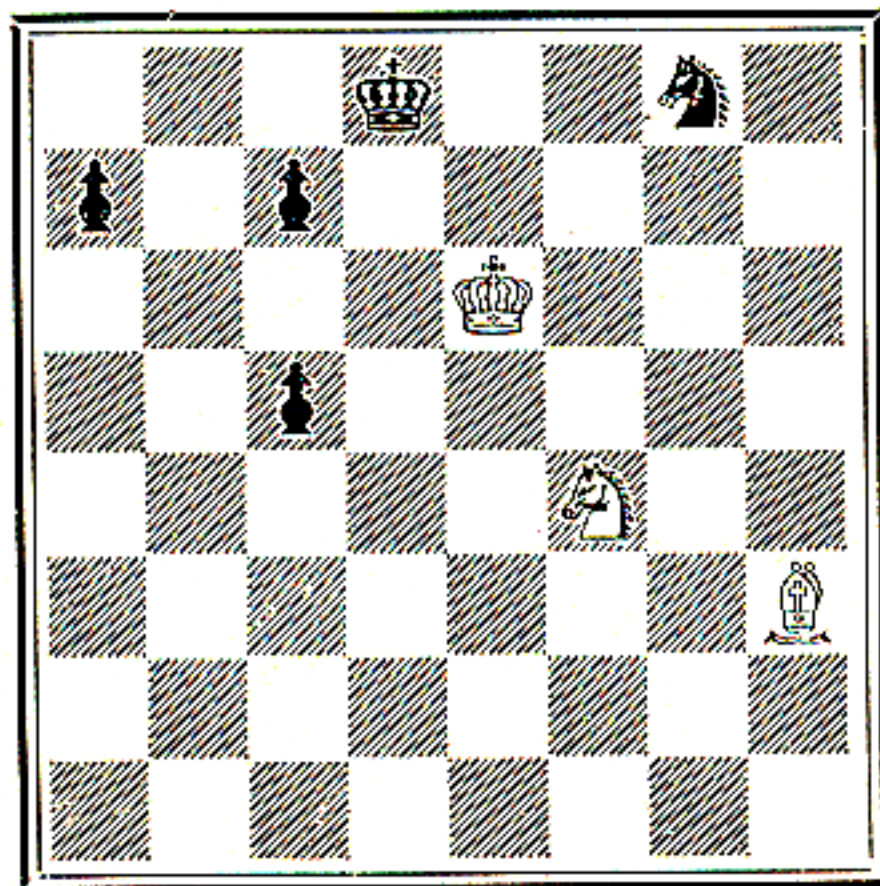
I. S. ALMGREN
(First Publication)
Black



White
White to Play and Win

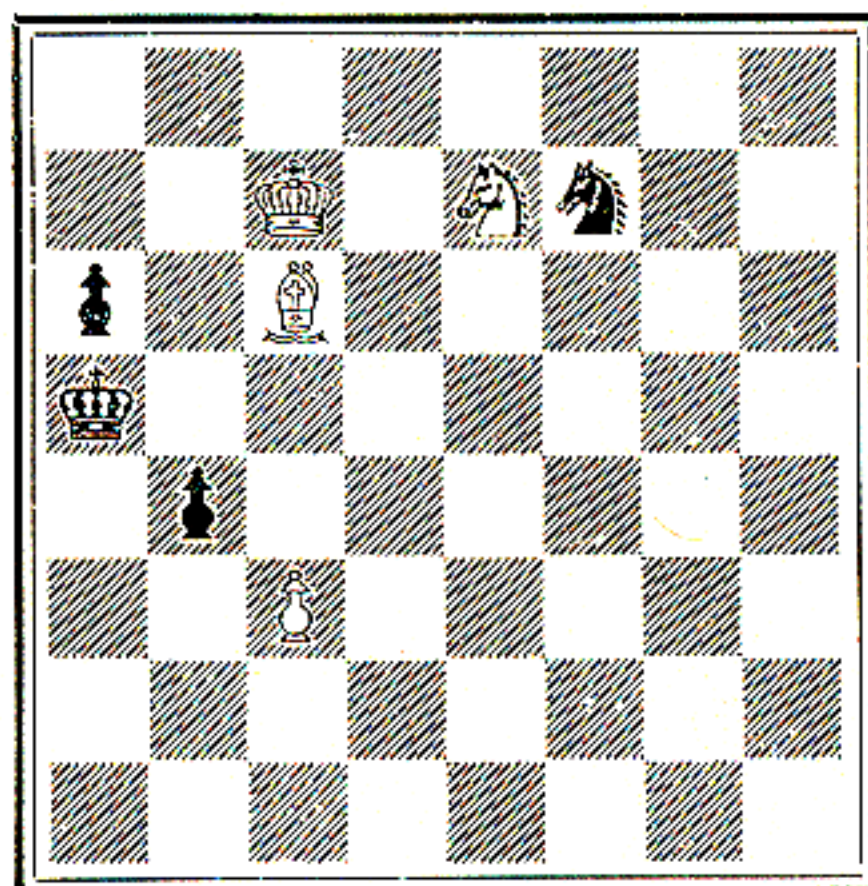


II. S. ALMGREN
(First Publication)
Black



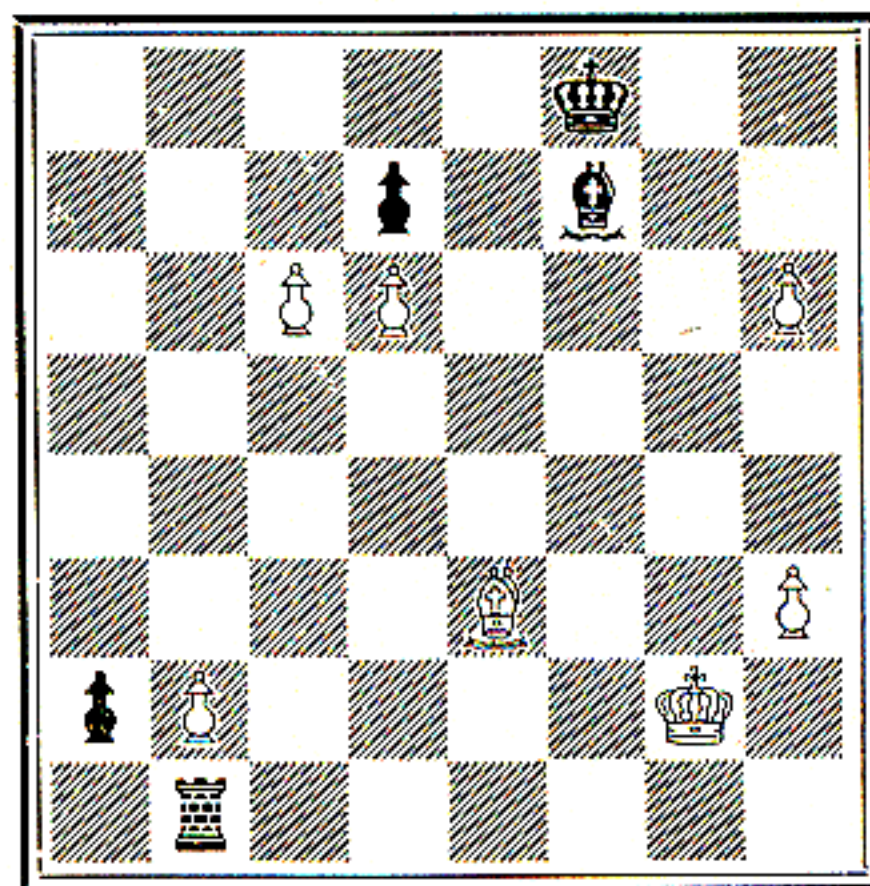
White
White to Play and Win

III. S. ALMGREN
(First Publication)
Black



White
White to Play and Win

IV. S. ALMGREN
(First Publication)
Black



White
White to Play and Draw

Washington, D. C. has lost one of its foremost chess adherents in the passing of E. B. Adams. Mr. Adams, who was 67, came to Washington from Baltimore in 1902, and within 5 years had become one of the city's strongest players. He was first a member of the Washington Chess and Whist Club, and later joined the Capital City C. C., of which he was champion in 1908. He also served as its president from 1917 until 1921. In addition, he won the Rice Gambit title in 1910, and besides, was known for his Adams variation in the Evans Gambit.

SOLUTIONS TO ENDGAMES

I.

1 K-K5, Kt-B2ch; 2 K-B6, P-Kt4; 3 Kt-K3, Kt-Q1; 4 K-K7, K-B1; 5 Kt-B5, Kt-Kt2; 6 K-K8, Kt any; 7 Kt-Q6ch!! winning the black Kt on the following move.

1 K-K5, Kt-Kt1?; 2 K-K6, P-Kt4; 3 Kt-K3, P-Kt5; 4 K-B7, P-Kt6; 5 B-K5, Kt-R3ch; 6 K-Kt7, Kt-Kt5ch; 7 KtxKt, P-B4; 8 Kt-K3, followed by 9 Kt-Q1!

1 K-K5, Kt-Kt5ch?; 2 K-B5, Kt-R3ch; 3 K-Kt6, Kt-Kt5; 4 K-Kt5!

Not 1 K-Kt5?, Kt-Kt1!; 2 B-Q6, K-B1 followed by ...K-Q1 and the Kt gets out. Nor 1 Kt-Q6ch?, K-B2; 2 K-Kt5, Kt-Kt1, followed by ...K-Q2. Nor 1 B-R4?, Kt-B2 followed by ...P-Kt4.

II.

1 K-B7 Kt-K2
2 K-B8!

Threatening 3 Kt-K6ch, K-Q2; 4 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 5 Kt-B7ch!

2 Kt-B3
3 Kt-K6ch K-B1

If ...K-Q2; 4 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 5 Kt-B7ch, K-Q4; 6 B-Kt2ch, K-Q5; 7 BxKt, P-B5; 8 K-K7, P-B6; 9 B-R4, K-Q6; 10 Kt-K5ch, K-Q7 (10 ...K-Q5; 11 Kt-B3ch followed by Kt-K1-B2); 11 Kt-B4ch, K any; 12 Kt-R3 and wins.

In this variation if Black continues 9 ...K-B5, then 10 Kt-K5ch, K-Kt5; 11 B-Q1, K-R6; 12 Kt-Q6, P-B4; 13 KtxP, K-Kt7; 14 Kt-Q6ch, K-Kt8; 15 Kt-K1, K-B8; 16 B-R4 followed by 17 Kt-B2 and wins.

4 KtxP(5)ch K-Kt1
5 Kt-Q7ch K-Kt2
6 B-Kt2 and wins.

III.

1 B-K8

1 P-B4 does not win: e.g. ...P-Kt6 (threatening ...K-Kt5 winning the Pawn); 2 P-B5 (Kt-Q5, Kt-K4), K-Kt5; 3 K-Kt6, Kt-K4 (threatening ...Kt-Q6); 4 Kt-Q5ch, K-B5 draw.

1 Kt-K4

1 ...Kt-Kt4; 2 Kt-B6ch, K-Kt4; 3 Pxp, Kt-K3ch; 4 K-Kt7, Kt-B5; 5 B-Q7! (B-B7, Kt-Q6; or if 6 K-R7, Kt-R3!), Kt-R4 (...Kt-Q4; 6 Kt-K7ch, K-B5; 7 B-K6! or ...Kt-Q6; 6 Kt-K5ch!); 6 B-R3!!

2 P-B4 KtxP

If 2 ...P-Kt6; 3 Kt-B6ch, KtxKt; 4 KxKt, K-Kt5; 5 K-Q5, P-R4; 6 P-B5, P-R5; 7 P-B6, P-Kt7; 8 B-Kt6, P-R6; 9 P-B7 (not 9 B-Kt1?, K-Kt6), P-R7; 10 P-B(Q), P-Kt8(Q); 11 BxQ, P-R8(Q)!; 12 Q-Kt7ch, K-R6; 13 K-B4 and wins. Or in this variation 10 ...P-R8(Q); 11 Q-B5ch and mate in two.

If 2 ...Kt-Q6, B6 or Kt5; 3 Kt-B6ch, K-R5; 4 Kt-K5ch and wins the Kt.

3 Kt-B6ch K-Kt4

3 ...K-R5; 4 Kt-K5ch, K-Kt6; 5 B-B2 and wins: e.g. 5 ...P-R4; 6 KtxKt, P-R5; 7 Kt-Kt6ch, K-R6; 8 B-K8, P-Kt6; 9 KtxP, P-Kt7; 10 Kt-B3, K-Kt6; 11 Kt-Kt1, K-B7; 12 B-Kt6ch.

4 Kt-Q4ch K-B4

5 Kt-Kt3ch K-Q4

6 B-B2ch K-K5

7 BxKt and wins.

IV.

1 P-R7

1 Pxp is refuted by ...Rxpch; 2 K-Kt3, R-Kt1; 3 B-Q4, K-Kt1; 4 B-B6, B-K3.

1 P-B7 is refuted by ...Rxpch followed by ...R-QB7 or 1 ...B-Q4ch followed by ...B-Kt2.

1 RxPch

1 ...K-Kt2?; 2 B-Q4ch, Kxp; 3 Pxp, P-R8(Q); 4 P-Q8(Q), B-Q4ch; 5 K-Kt3! R-Kt8ch; 6 BxR, QxBch; 7 K-B4 and draws. Also if 1 ...B-Q4ch; 2 K-Kt3!, K-Kt2; 3 Pxp will draw.

2 K-Kt3

2 K-B3?, R-B7ch; 3 KxR, P-R8(Q); 4 P-B7 (Pxp, Q-B3ch), Q-B3ch; 5 K-Kt1 (if K moves to a white square Black wins by ...B-B5ch or ...B-Q4ch followed by ...B-R3 or ...B-Kt2 respectively), Q-Kt3ch; 6 K-B1 (6 K-B2 or 6 K-R2 then ...Q-B7ch followed by ...K-Kt2), B-B5ch; 7 K-K1, Q-QKt8ch; 8 any, Q-Kt7ch; followed by 9 ...B-R3!

In this variation if (after 4 P-B7, Q-B3ch) 5 K-K1, Q-B6ch; 6 B-Q2, Q-K4ch; 7 K-B2, Q-B4ch; 8 B-K3, Q-B7ch; 9 K any, K-Kt2 wins.

2 R-Kt7ch

3 K-R4 P-R8(Q)

3 ...P-R8(B); 4 B-R6ch, K-K1; 5 B-Kt7, BxB (...R-Kt5ch, 6 Pxp, BxB; 7 P-B7); 6 P-R8(Q)ch, BxQ; 7 Pxpch, etc.

3 ...R-Kt5ch; 4 Pxp, P-R8(Q); 5 Pxp will draw.

4 B-R6ch K-K1

5 P-R8(Q)ch QxQ

6 Pxpch K any

Stalemate

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CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

By IRVING CHERNEV

One of the special prizes donated for the Tarrasch-Mieses Match of 1916 was a half-pound of butter, to be presented to the winner of the Match. (The war-time date explains the value of the prize!)



In the Philadelphia 1936 Tournament, a player in the minor section was about to seal a move before he realized that this move forced checkmate at once!



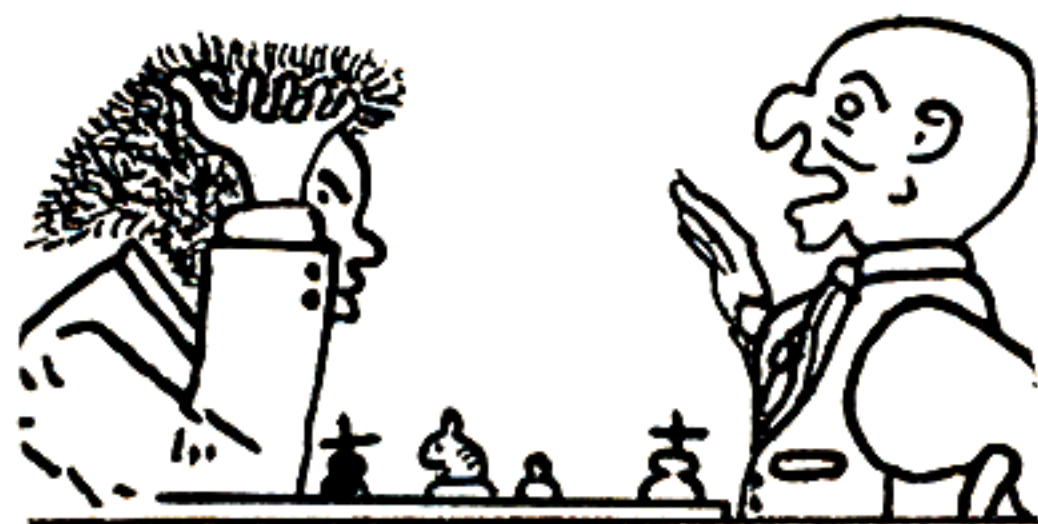
At the British Chess Federation Tournament (Cheltenham 1913) a game was awarded the brilliancy prize in the Class B Section—although it was all “book” from the first move to the last!



The “opening of the future,” as Tartakower calls the Reti-Zukertort Opening, was played as far back as 1804 by Napoleon Bonaparte!



In 1891 a team match was played in the Manhattan Chess Club between the bald-headed members and the full-haired members. The bald-heads won by 14-11.



(Illustrations by J. PIERRE BEQUE)

ARE CHESS AND CHECKERS SISTER GAMES?

In Chess, White moves first.

In Chess, captures are optional.

Chess is played on all 64 squares.

In Chess, only one piece may be captured at a time.

In Chess, the capturing piece replaces the captured piece.

In Chess, a stalemate is a draw.

In Chess, when a Pawn reaches the last rank, it may be promoted to anything but a King.

In Chess, the various pieces have different ways of moving.

In Chess, you may choose your opening.

In Chess, there is a time limit of a certain number of moves per hour.

In Checkers, Black moves first.

In Checkers, captures are compulsory.

Checkers is played on the 32 black squares.

In Checkers, several pieces may be captured at one stroke.

In Checkers, the capturing piece jumps over to the square beyond.

In Checkers, a stalemate wins.

In Checkers, a piece reaching the last rank, may become a King only.

In Checkers, all the pieces move in the same way and have the same powers.

In Checkers, the openings are restricted by ballot.

In Checkers, there is a time limit of five minutes on any specific move.

THAT'S
OLD
STUFF!



Steinitz and Zukertort were once present at a dinner where a toast was given to the “Chess Champion of the world.” Both players stood up!



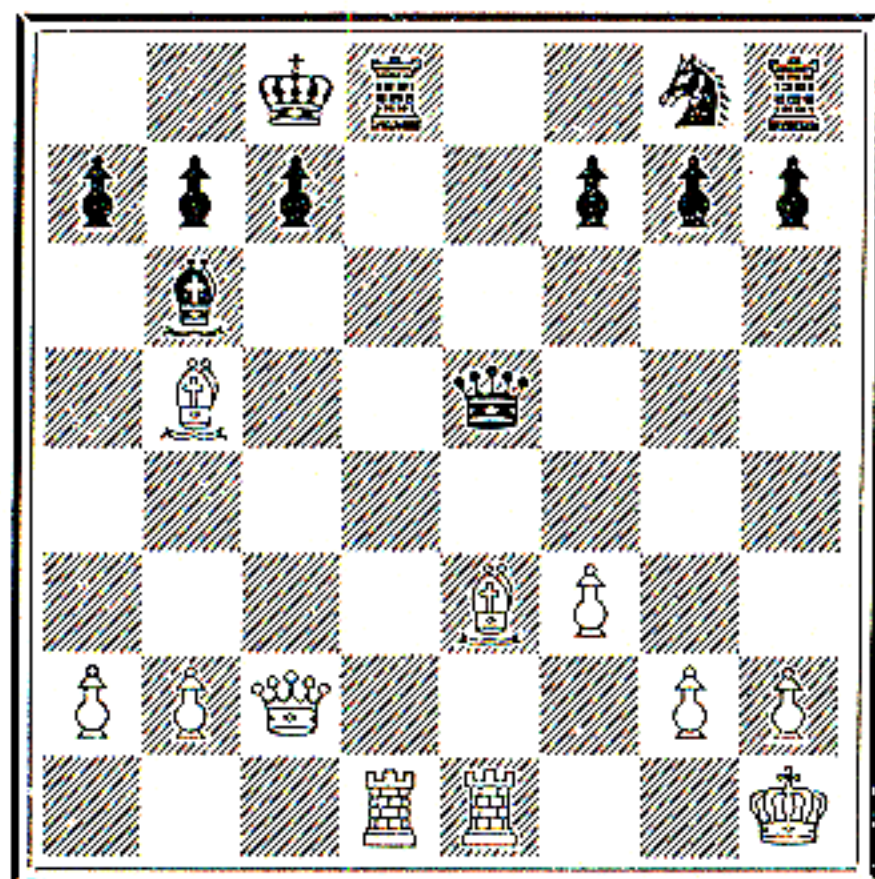
Deschappelles was once the World Champion at both whist and chess. The Deschappelles coup (his invention) is still used today by bridge players!

Studies in Combination Play

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

An example of an idea that occurs rather frequently in over-the-board play when one side has a preponderance of position and development.

Breslau, 1859
H. HILLEL



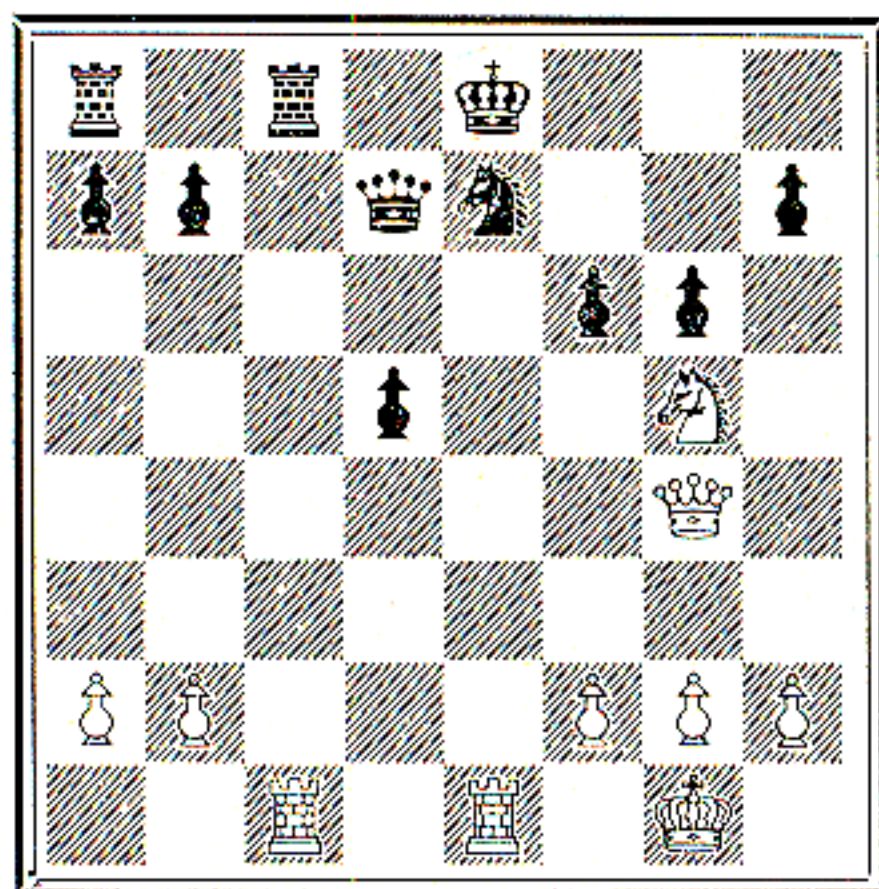
A. ANDERSSSEN

1 B-Kt5 QxQB 3 RxRch KxR
2 Q-B5ch QxQ 4 R-K8 mate

The famous brilliancy prize game of the Hastings Tournament of 1895 is the next study. It is a problem for the problemist, and has often been described as an example of the poetry of chess.

Hastings, 1895

C. VON BARDELEBEN



W. STEINITZ

1 RxKtch

A move based on the fact that Black cannot recapture with the K or Q.

1 K-B1
2 R-B7ch K-Kt1
3 R-Kt7ch K-R1

If 3 . . . K-B1; 4 KtxRPch would win.

4 RxPch K-Kt1
5 R-Kt7ch K-B1

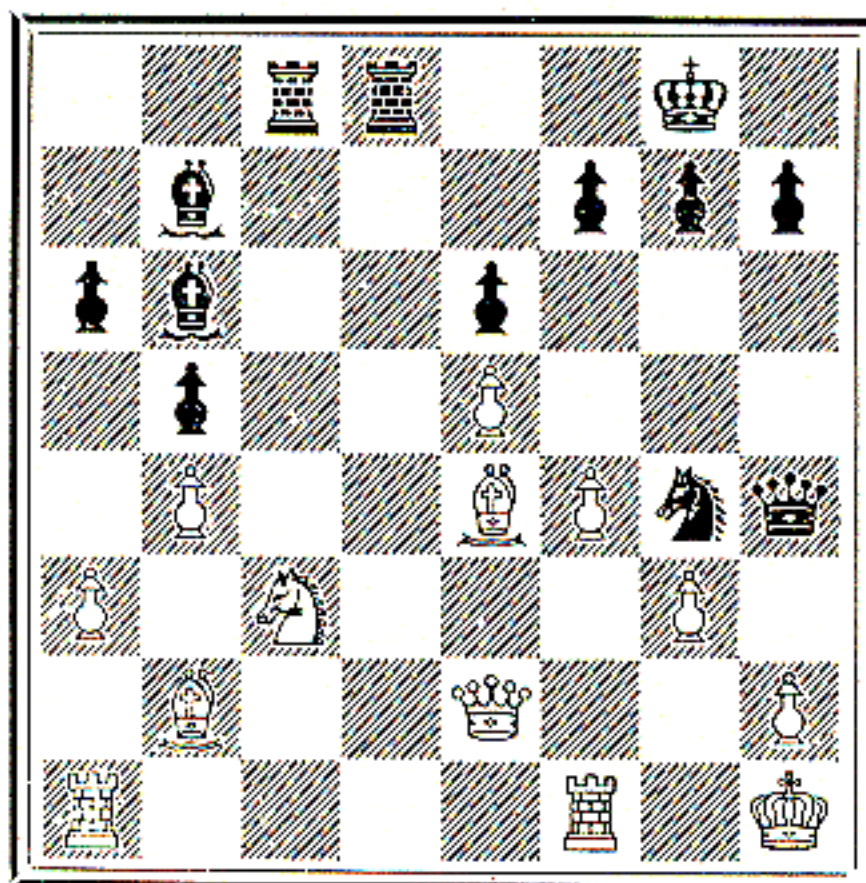
If 5 . . . K-R1; 6 Q-R4ch, KxR; 7 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 8 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 9 Q-Kt7ch, K-Q1; 10 Q-B8ch, Q-K1; 11 Kt-B7ch, K-Q2; 12 Q-Q6 mate.

6 Kt-R7ch and wins.

Four forceful moves, and White cannot avoid mate. Hardly believable!

Lodz, 1907

A. RUBINSTEIN



S. ROTLEVI

Black continued:
1 RxKt 3 QxR BxBch
2 PxQ(forced) R-Q7 4 Q-Kt2 R-R6!
Resigns

(Continued on Page 96)

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THEME PALAESTRA

This month's problem fare continues the assertion of a tendency which we have found most heartening, i.e. to seek for the new and little explored, that which has not been done before.

One of the greatest living authorities on problems has said that the majority of compositions, especially two movers, are simply re-arrangements of past work. Certainly experienced solvers can find little joy in repetitious efforts. After all, it is the novel that thrills. To say "just another two-mover" is damning criticism for it means that the creation has failed in its prime aim—to entertain, and that the solver has actually suffered boredom! On the other hand, how keenly a surprise delights us, whether it be subtle strategy, a thematic device, or an unlooked for mate or echo!

No. 656 is an airy example of a theme involving black unpinning of which we have presented several illustrations in recent months.

No. 657 depicts an idea now having considerable vogue among the continentals and characterized by black self-interference which allows mate in the line of pin. 1. . . . Pd4 shows a Plachutta interference—interference between pieces of the same motion in that line of motion—in this case pawn and rook. Players who have been following Mr. Th. C. L. Kok's articles on "Plachutta Interference in the End Game" will recognize this device.

Of No. 659 Mr. Wallis states that it shows Black knight three-fold interferences with a black bishop plus two interferences with black rooks.

Nos. 660 and 661 are along novel lines, the idea being White pawn-one-two play co-ordinated with Black pawn-one-two defenses. The scheme is new to us, but we await final word from Mr. C. S. Kipping, Curator of the A. C. White Collection.

In No. 663 Mr. Bukofzer exercises his well-known penchant for knight and bishop combinations of cobweb lightness.

No. 665 reveals a two-fold setting of a complex decoy idea popularized by The Viennese Circle.

No. 666 engages a clever and little-worked stratagem.

No. 667 is a typically difficult Tracy three-er.

No. 668 is a noteworthy collaborative achievement—a stimulating thematic study with a double Indian effect.

In No. 672 both the fairy enthusiast and the orthodox solver will find diversion. The Grasshopper (inverted Queen) moves in same lines as the Queen but only by hopping over one man of either color to the square beyond, and has power *only* over that square. Thus: 1. G(b8) covers only b5, d6, and h8.

Nos. 673 and 674 are selections from A. C. White's Christmas volume "A Genius of the Two-Mover." Of No. 673 Godfrey Heathcote said "The finest half-pin two-er I know." No. 674 is a masterly illustration of interference unpin of White.

Nos. 675 and 676 are examples quoted by A. Ellerman in an article in "El Ajedrez Americano" on unpinning themes.

No. 675 contains a changed cross-check plus interference unpins, an idea first set forth in a pioneer version by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 111 B Good Companion Two-Mover 1914, 3rd Hon. Men. s1b5, K3Sr2, 2R5, 4kBR1, 3SP1s1, p5P1, 1B5p, 3Q2bq. Key: Qc2.

Nos. 677 and 678 by K. S. Howard involve special en passant play, and are two of a series displaying the remarkable thematic fertility of this seemingly limited maneuver.

NOTES AND NEWS

Hearty congratulations to Walter Jacobs, who wins the honor prize with his complex four-move study No. 615.

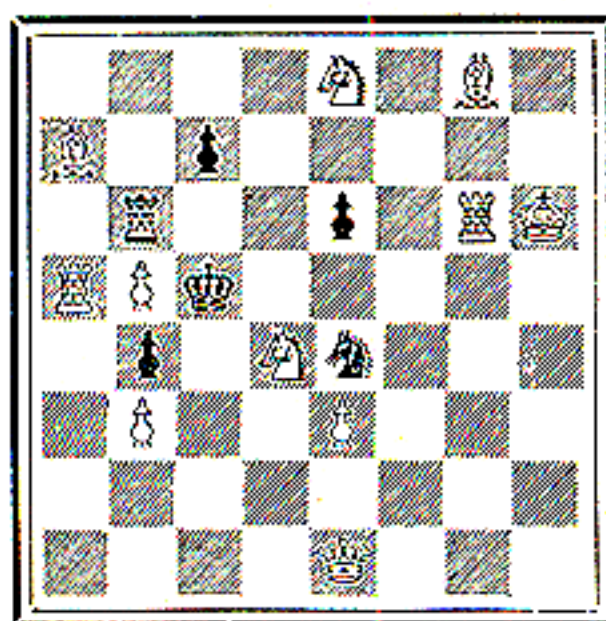
Manuel Gonzalez receives the ladder prizes and we wish him good fortune on his next ascent.

To date we have received a very promising response to our query as to solvers who are interested in the formation of a problem society. If you have not already done so, please send us your name, so that you may receive further plans of our project.

If composers and solvers cannot aid the cause of chess in any other tangible financial way, they may at least do so by subscribing to *The Chess Review*. Many who buy the Review only occasionally or who receive complimentary copies will find that the continuity of pleasure obtained by a subscription is really invaluable.

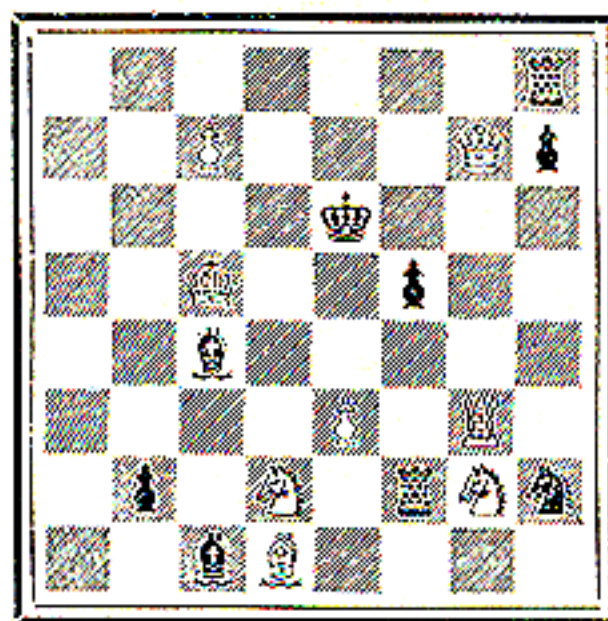
ORIGINAL SECTION

No. 655

SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York City

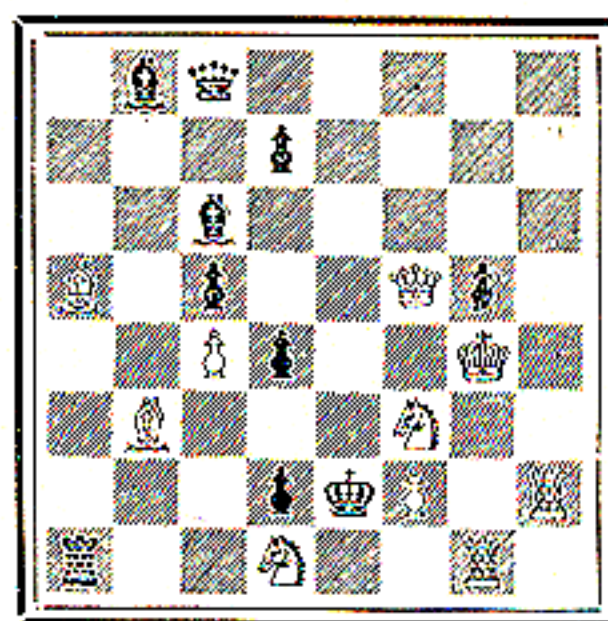
Mate in 2

No. 658

FRED SPRENGER
New York City

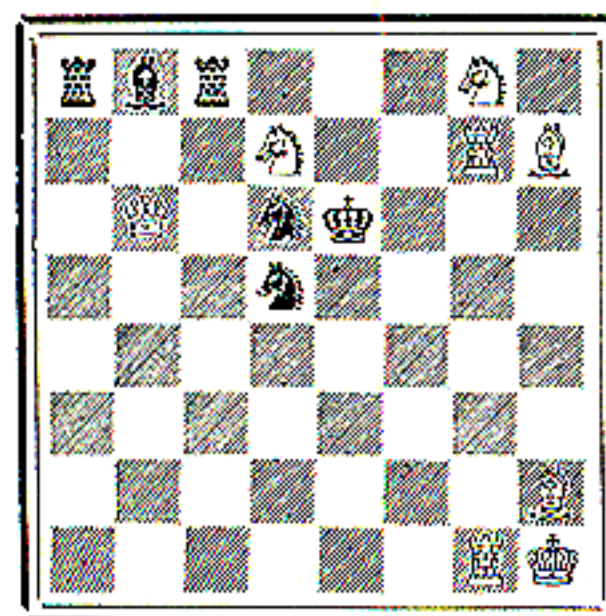
Mate in 2

No. 661

W. K. WIMSATT, JR.
Washington, D. C.

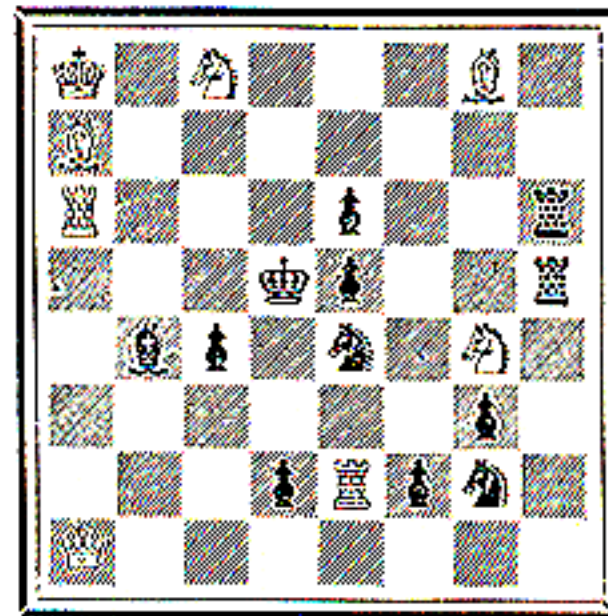
Mate in 2

No. 656

EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.

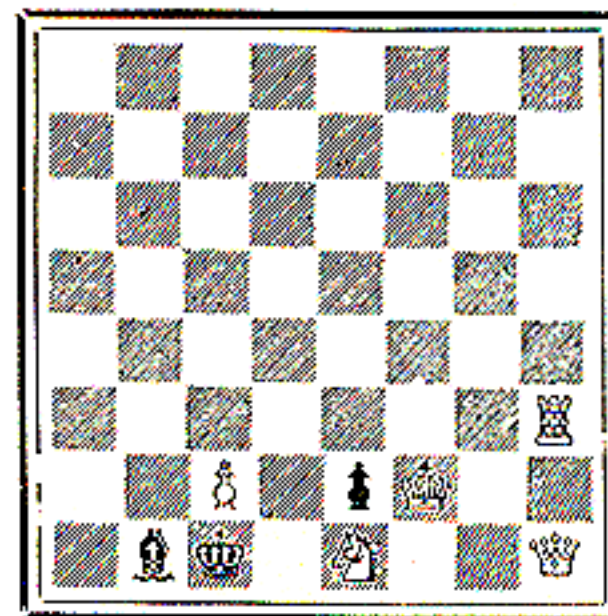
Mate in 2

No. 659

W. W. WALLIS
Johannesburg, So. Africa

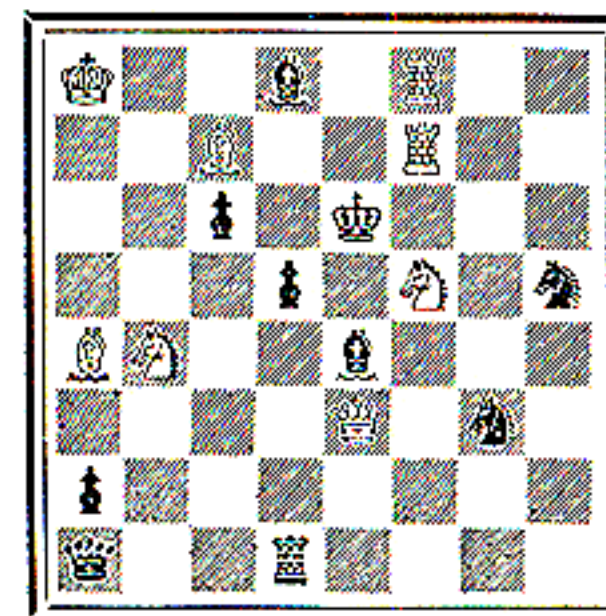
Mate in 2

No. 662

R. J. BERMUDEZ
Tampico, Mexico

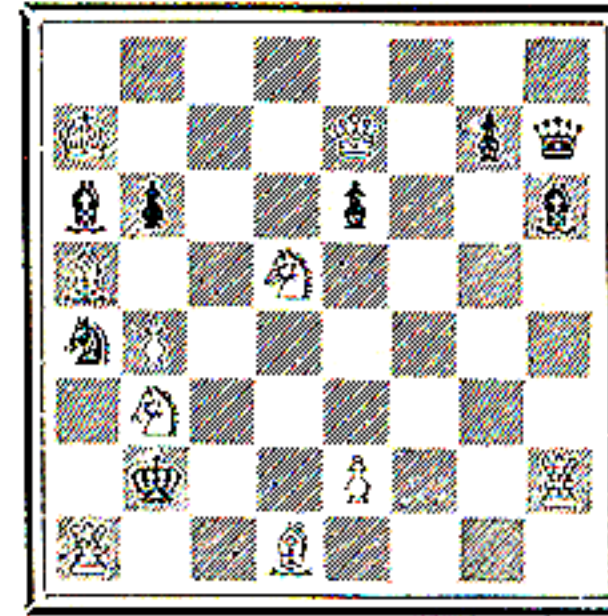
Mate in 3

No. 657

DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Georgia

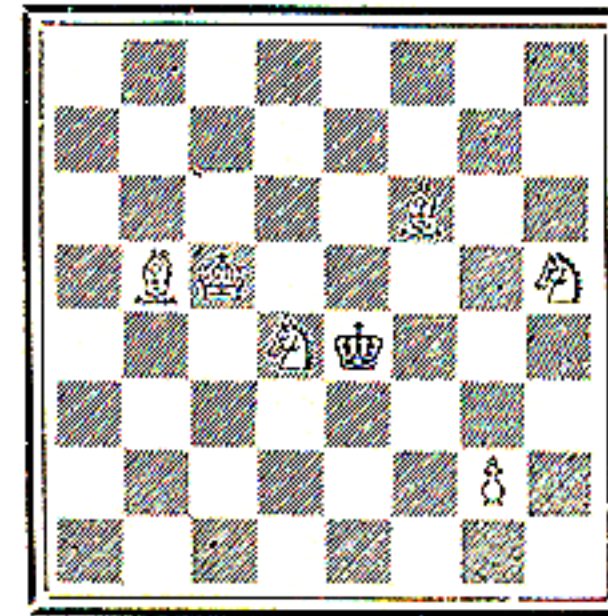
Mate in 2

No. 660

W. K. WIMSATT, JR.
Washington, D. C.

Mate in 2

No. 663

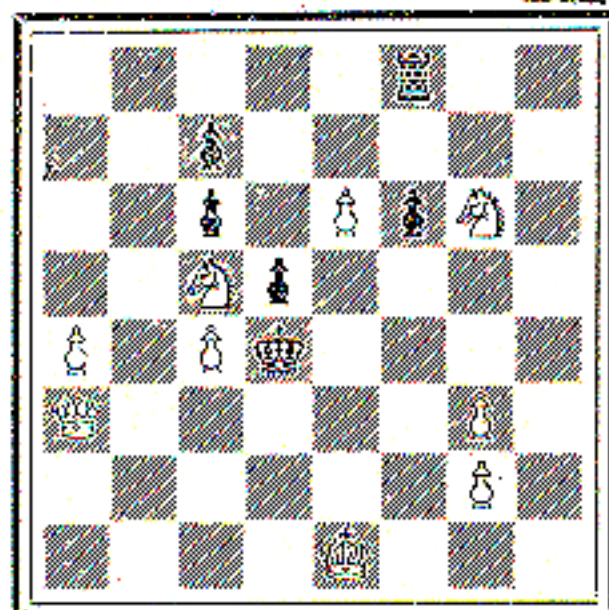
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, Long Island

Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MAY 10th, 1937

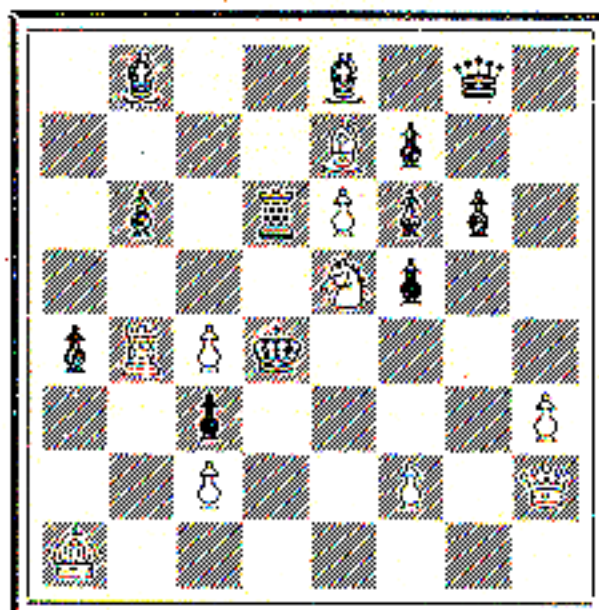
ORIGINAL SECTION (cont'd)

No. 664
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria



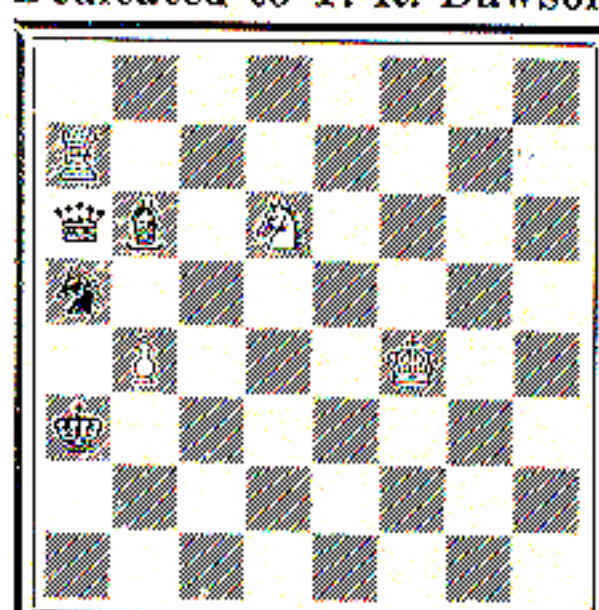
Mate in 3

No. 667
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, California



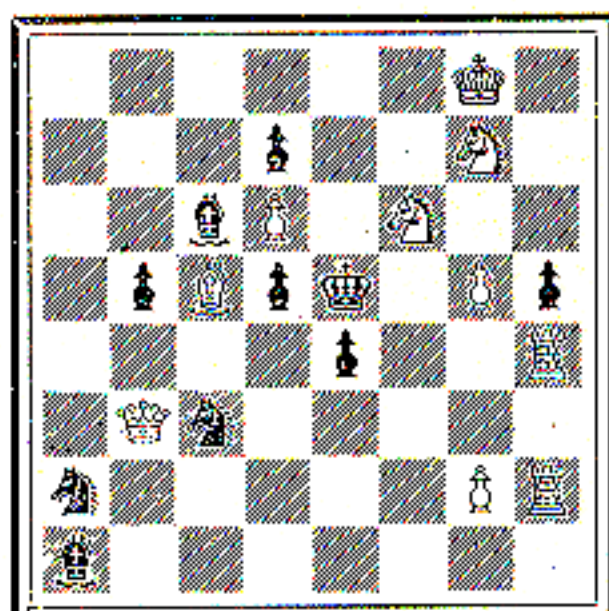
Mate in 3

No. 670
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.
Dedicated to T. R. Dawson



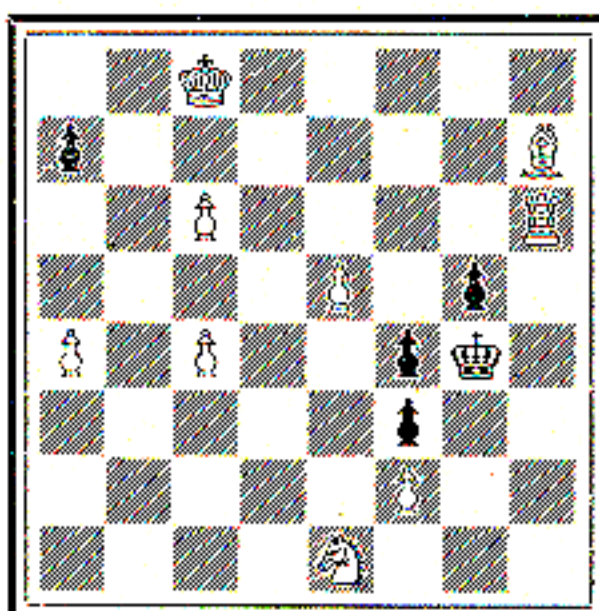
Black plays and helps
White mate in 3 moves

No. 665
A. D. GIBBS
Rochester, N. Y.



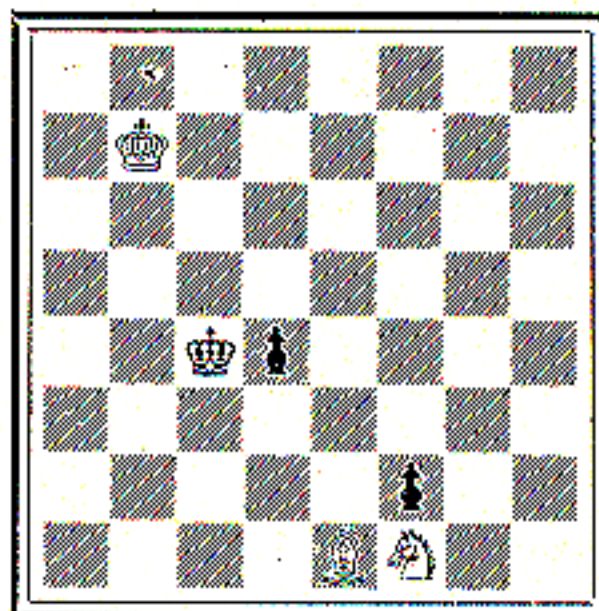
Mate in 3

No. 668
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
and OTTO WURZBURG



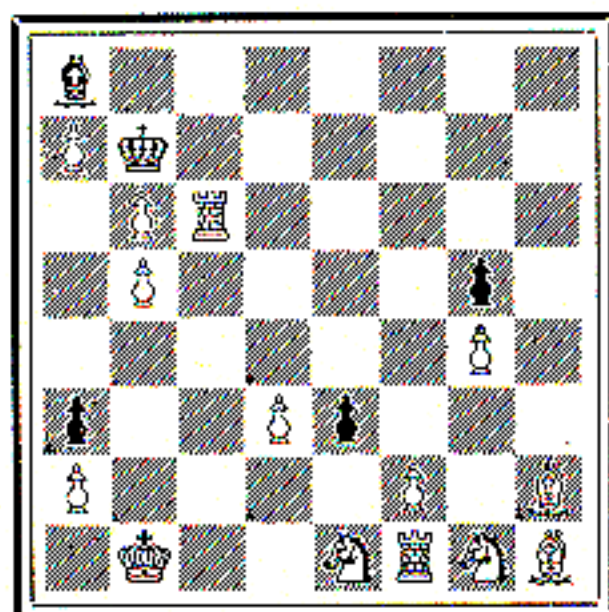
Mate in 4

No. 671
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



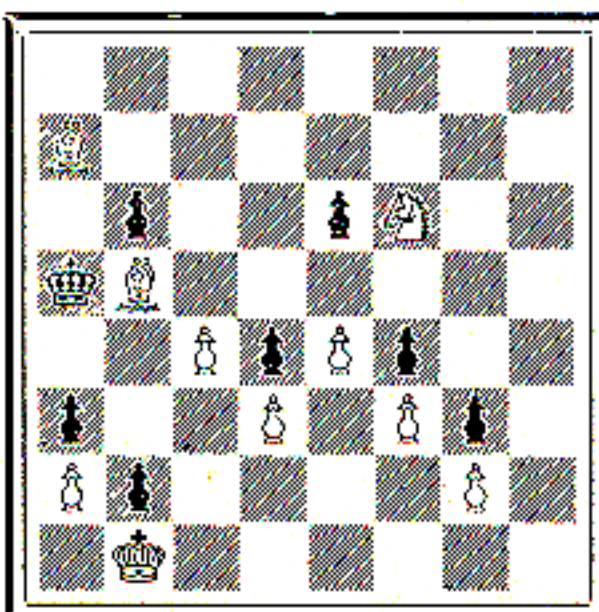
1. Black helps self-mate in three
2. Move Pf2 to e8 and same
3. Move Kb7 to c6, Pd4 to d3
and same

No. 666
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.
Dedicated to R. Cheney



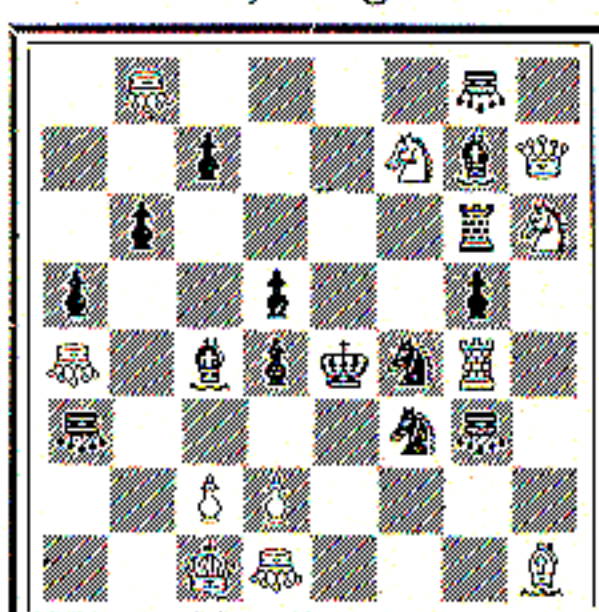
Mate in 3

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ING. H. GUTTMAN
Vienna, Austria



Mate in 4

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MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, Long Island

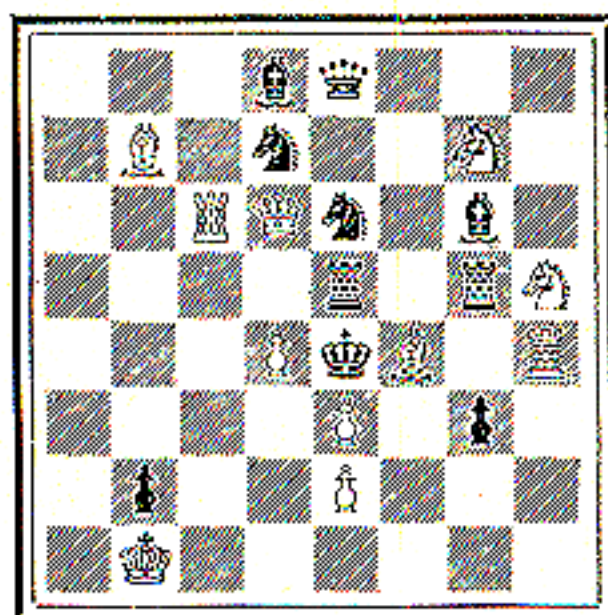


Mate in 2

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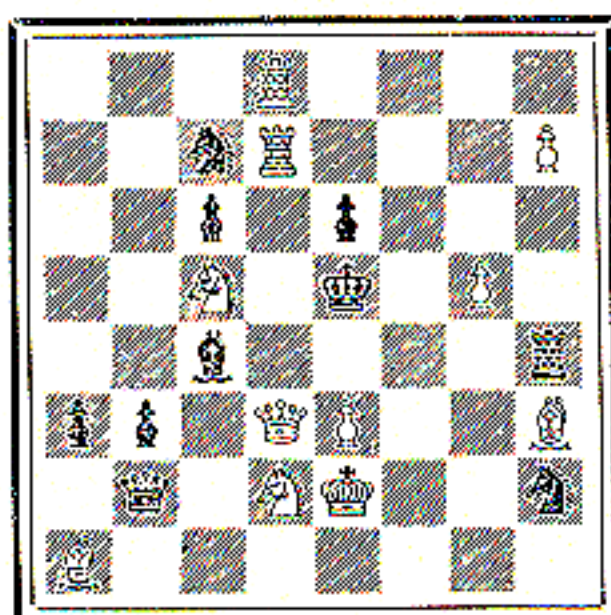
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No. 673
C. MANSFIELD
1 pr El Ajedrez Argentino
1926-27



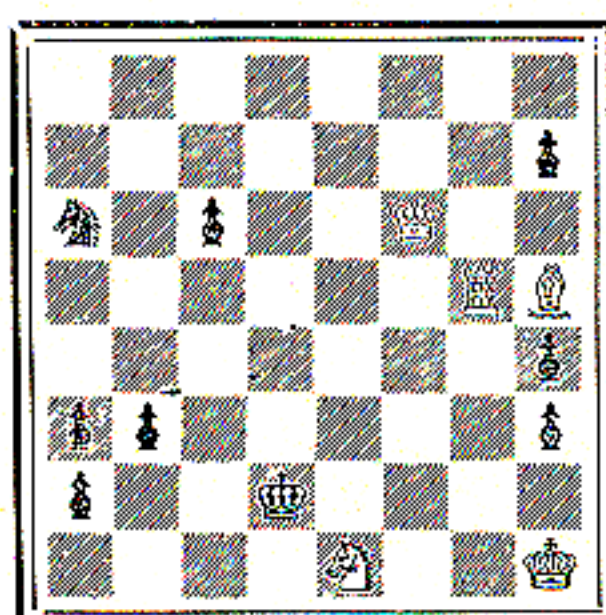
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3rd Prize
Els Escacs a Catalunya
1932



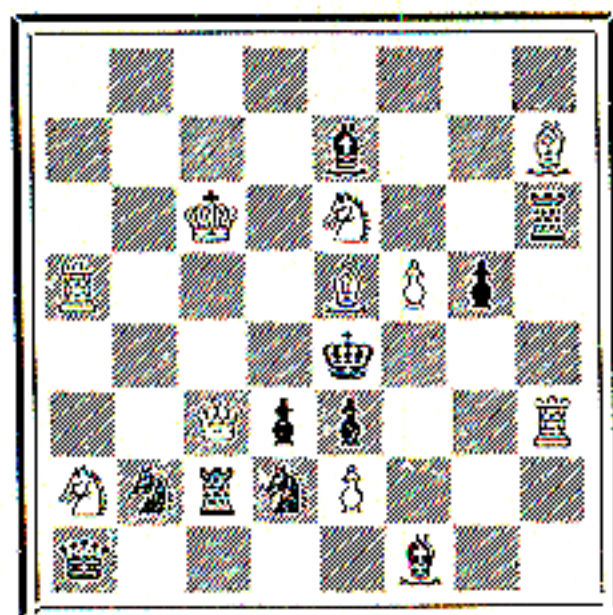
Mate in 2

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M. HAVEL
1 Pr. Prochaska Memorial
1936



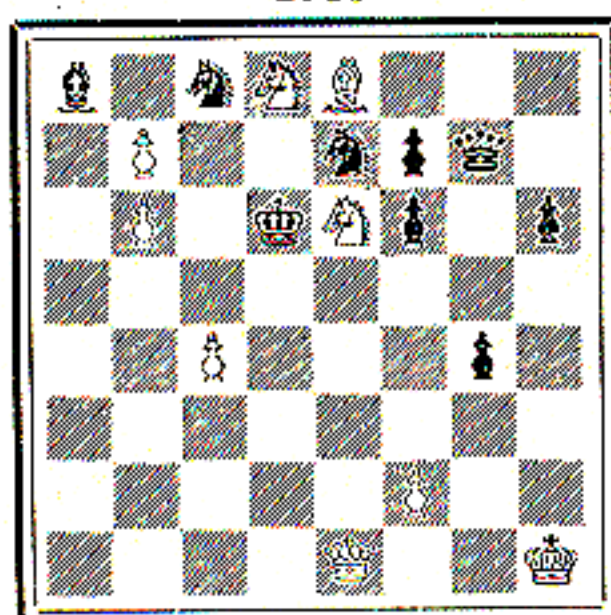
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C. MANSFIELD
Commended:
Sports Referee 1933



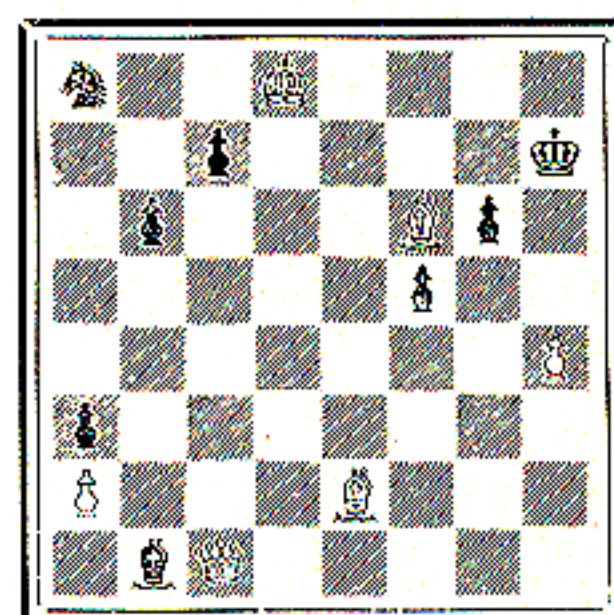
Mate in 2

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KENNETH S. HOWARD
Western Morning News
1935



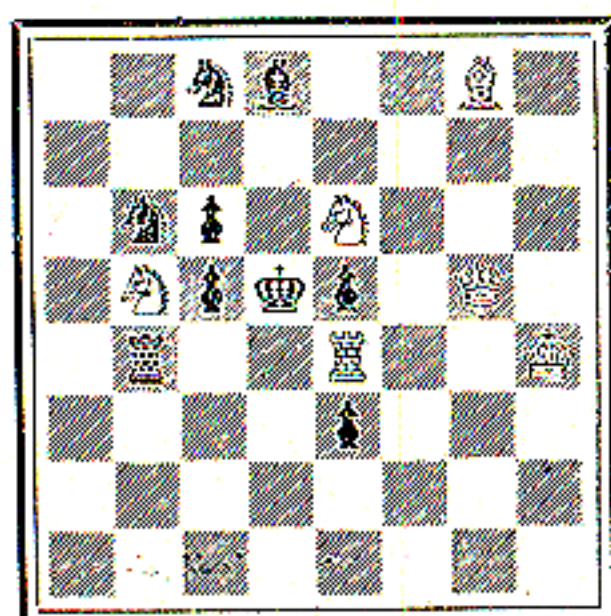
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V. MARIN
Latois, 1925



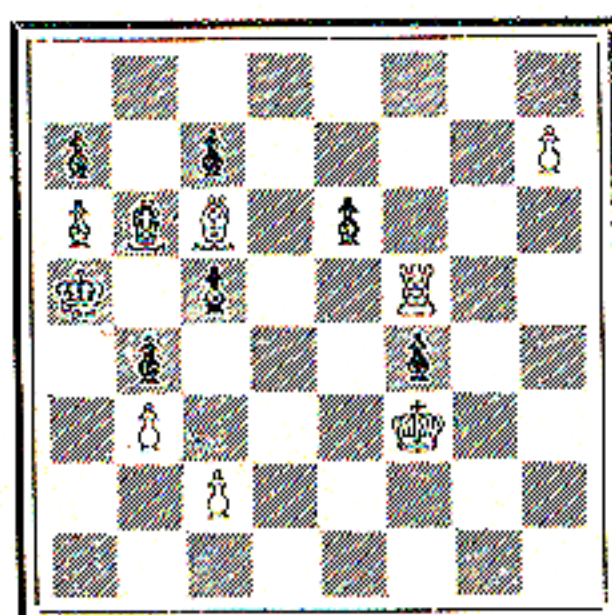
Mate in 3

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Author?
Hon. Men. Western Morning News and D. Gazette
1932



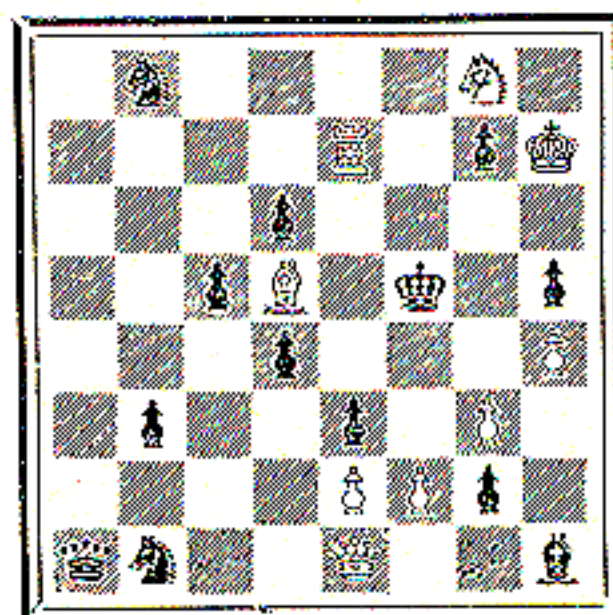
Mate in 2

No. 678
KENNETH S. HOWARD
The Empire Review
1925



Mate in 3

No. 681
V. MARIN
1 Pr. Spanish Tourney
1920



Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MAY 10th, 1937

A GENIUS OF THE TWO-MOVER

C. MANSFIELD

This volume contains a selection of 113 problems by C. Mansfield, the great contemporary of whom Brian Harley has said "The general opinion, with which I concur, is that no greater two-move composer than Comins Mansfield has existed."

Trenchant and authoritative comment is given on each problem, mainly by Mr. A. C. White although the remarks of a number of other famous problemists are quoted. Many of these problems have already taken their place as familiar classics, others not so generally known but of the highest excellence will give the solver many delightful hours.

The caption "32nd and Final Year of the Christmas Series" on the title page will grieve many who have long enjoyed the bounty of this unequalled patron of Caissa.

The work is most attractively arranged, with large, clear diagrams, skillfully placed solutions which do not catch the solver's eye against his will, and is handsomely bound.

We reproduce at random two problems from the selection in this month's Quoted Section.

THE EMERY MEMORIAL

Published in memory of the widely known and beloved problemist, George R. Emery, this volume is a splendid tribute to an unusual personality.

The introductory articles and biographical sketches are not only interesting, but manifest the character of Emery in warm human colors.

In addition to two unpublished gems by Emery, there are twenty-four memorial problems, contributed by Emery's composer friends and admirers—compositions of a high quality which will prove most engrossing to the solver.

The editors are to be complimented on the excellent format—tasteful printing, elegant paper, large clear diagrams, and complete solutions on the final page.

Those who wish to obtain a copy of this most desirable work may do so by writing to the editor, Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, Carrollton, Georgia, who has a limited number of copies on hand and will accept subscriptions.

VALENTIN MARIN

This truly great composer was born in Barcelona on January 17, 1872, where he lived until his death at the age of sixty-five years.

He learned chess very young, and first began to publish problems in 1889, since when he rapidly attained the highest ranks of problem-dom. His compositions were mainly of a them-

atic type in the style of the old German school, in which J. Berger was a pioneer influence. With Wolfgang Pauly he was for many years one of the foremost exponents of difficult strategy combined with thematic beauty.

We reproduce two of his problems, one a brilliant first prize winner and the other a comparative lightweight.

INFORMAL LADDER

M. Gonzales 331,73; A. Tokash 284,50; G. Plowman 232,59; P. Rothenberg 227,89; J. F. Tracy 218,52; Dr. P. G. Keeney 206,—; H. B. Daly 203,72; A. Sheftel 172,61; H. Hausner 165,32; Dr. G. Dobbs 162,65; W. Patz 144,74; K. Lay 117,—; G. Berry 94,12; I. Burstein 87,63; W. Jacobs 85,—; I. Genud 75,—; I. Rivise 70,26; M. Gershenson 66,—; I. Kashdan 65,94; G. N. Cheney 60,—; V. Rosado 52,—; Bourne Smith 46,34; L. Greene 44,47; B. Wisegarver 41,—; W. Vanwinkle 27,—; M. Hertzberger 23,—; W. Towle 22,—; I. Burn 17,—; K. S. Howard 17,—; J. Casey 16,—; P. Papp 16,—; W. Neuert 8,18; E. Shortman 8,—; W. Rawlings 7,—; J. Turner 7,—; A. Palwick —, 16.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 601. by Bill Beers. 1. Qf5.
Mr. C. S. Kipping points out that this is completely anticipated by J. Maas, Tijdschrift. Quoted Aachener-Anzeiger 1929. 1B1rBSq1, 8. 1sp5, 2kP1Q2, 1sb2R2, K1S1b3, PPpRPp2, 5r2. —Ed.
- No. 602. by M. Charosh. 1. Ke5. Threatening check forces obvious key.—H. Hausner.
- No. 603. by Dr. Erdos. 1. Kf4. Eight perfect S variation without duals.—M. Gonzalez.
- No. 604. by B. Marshall. 1. Ke8.
- No. 605. by F. Sprenger. 1. Pxp e.p.
- No. 606. by F. Sprenger. 1. Rxd5. Splendid and relatively economical.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 607. by W. Wimsatt.
Intention: 1. Rf4
Cooked by: 1. Se4ch
- No. 608. by Z. Zilahi. 1. Bg6. Unpin produces a nice mate.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 609. by S. Costikyan
1. Ra4, Threat 2. Pc4ch
1. Ke4; 2. Qe6ch
1. Rh4; 2. RXPch
1. Re3; 2. SxRch
1. Rd3; 2. PxR
Pins and mutual interferences very good.—W. Patz.
- No. 610. by Dr. G. Dobbs
1. Sd4, Threats 2. Se3ch and 2. Sb6ch
1. KxS; 2. Qd6
1. BxS; 2. Qf5ch
Marvelous artistry. Best of month.—M. Gonzalez.
- No. 611. by Dr. G. Erdos
1. Pf4, Pxp e.p. or Pe3; 2. Rb4
1. Sf7; 2. Se3ch
1. BxP; 2. Rf1
- No. 612. by A. D. Gibbs
1. Pxp Threat 2. Be3
1. Pxp; 2. Qg1
1. Pf5; 2. Qe6
- No. 613. by R. Cheney
Intention:
1. Kd1, Threat: 2. Se2ch

1. PxB; 2. Qd6
 1. c6xS; 2. SxSch
 1. f5xS; 2. Ba3 or Qh4
 Cooked by: 1. Rf3ch Ke4; 2. Rf2ch
 A Black pawn on g4 eliminates both the cook
 and the dual.—Ed.

No. 614. by I. Guttman

1. Re4, PxR; 2. BxP, Bd5; 3. Se6
 1. Bg8; 2. Re8
 1. B else; 2. Se6

No. 615. by W. Jacobs

1. Qc6, Threat; 2. Bg6, Kg4; 3. Qg2ch
 1. KxP; 2. Qg2, Rg3; 3. PxRch
 1. Pxf4; 2. Bg6ch, Ke5; 3. Qc5ch
 1. 2. Kg4; 3. Qg2ch
 1. Pe4; 2. Bg5, Threat; 3. Qe8
 1. 2. Rxd6; 3. Qc5ch
 1. Rxd2; 2. Qc3, Ke4; 3. QxPch
 1. 2. Re2; 3. Bg6ch
 1. Rg3; 2. PxR, Pxf4; 3. Pd3
 1. 2. Pe4; 3. Qc5ch
 1. 2. Pxd6; 3. Qf3
 1. Rf3; 2. QxR, Pxf4; 3. Pd4
 1. Rd5; 2. Qc3, Threat 3. Bg6ch
 Prolific variety for a 4-mover.—W. Patz.

No. 616. by J. F. Tracy

1. Qe1, Pg4; 2. Se4, Ke5; 3. Se5ch
 1. 2. Kd3; 3. Sf2ch
 1. 2. Pg3; 3. Sxg3
 1. 2. Sb6; 3. Qc3ch
 1. Ra4; 2. Sd1, Threat 3. Qc3ch
 1. 2. Kd3; 3. Sf2ch
 1. Sb6; 2. SxPch, RxS; 3. Qc3ch
 1. 2. Kd3; 3. Qd1ch

No. 617. by Dr. G. Dobbs

1. Qd7, Qb5 or f1; 2. Qf5ch, QxQ; 3. Pf7, Qc8
 mate
 1. RxP; 2. QxRch, Qd5; 3. Qd7, Qg8 mate
 1. Rg2; 2. Kf7, Rg8; 3. Qd5ch, QxQ mate
 1. Rd1; 2. QxPch, RxQ; 3. Pf7, Qc8 mate.

No. 618. by G. Plowman

1. Sc4, Pd3; 2. Bg5, Pd2; 3. Bh4, Pd1 (Q) or
 (R)ch; 4. Bd3ch
 1. 2. 3. Pd1 (B);
 4. QxPch
 1. 2. 3. Pd1 (S);
 4. Se3ch

No. 619. by W. Popp. 1. Kf2.

No. 620. by J. Szoghy. 1. Qb6.

No. 621. by A. Mari. 1. Kb7.

No. 622. by U. Castellari. 1. Qf5.

No. 623. by C. Mansfield. 1. Bh5.

No. 624. by K. Hajek

1. Sf3, Threat 2. Pd5
 1. e4xS; 2. Pc4
 1. g4xS; 2. Qh1

No. 625. by J. Halumbirek

1. Qh8, Bb8; 2. Qa1, Ba7; 3. Qd1
 1. 2. Bg3; 3. Ke2ch
 1. Bb7; 2. Qg7, Bg5; 3. Qxb7
 1. Be6; 2. Qc3, Be3; 3. Qxc6

No. 626. by F. Sackman

Intention:
 1. Qh6, Ke5; 2. Qe6, Kd4; 3. Qe3ch, Kd5;
 4. Qb6
 1. 2. Kb5; 3. Qb6ch
 1. 2. Kb4; 3. Qe5
 1. 2. Sd6; 3. QxSch, Kb5;
 4. Qb6ch
 1. Kd4; 2. Qe3ch, Kd5; 3. Qb6
 Cooked by:
 1. Qa6, Kc5; 2. Qe6 etc. as above
 1. Kd4; 2. Qa7ch, Kc3; 3. Qe3ch, Kb4;
 4. Qe5
 1. 2. 3. Kc2; 4. Qb3ch
 1. 2. Kd5; 3. Qb6

No. 627. by Dr. Otto Blathy

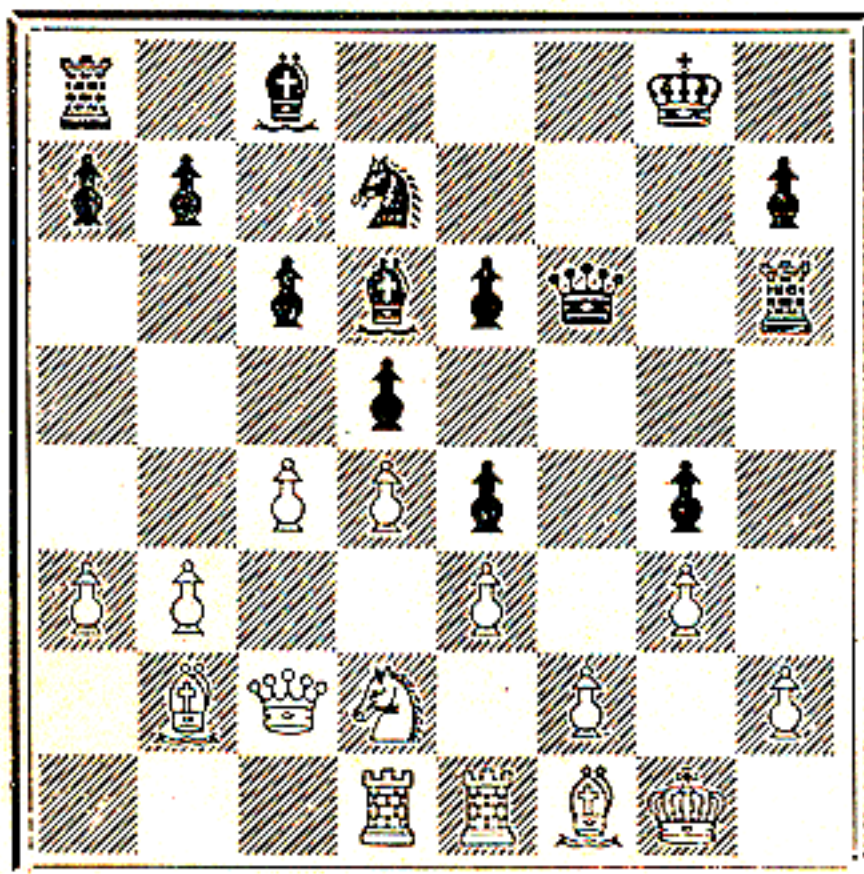
1. Be3, Qg3; 2. Ba1, Qg1; 3. Be5, Qg2; 4. Bb2,
 Qg1; 5. Be1, Qg2; 6. Bd2, Qg1; 7. Be1, Qg2;
 8. Bf2, Kc8; 9. Ka7, Kd8; 10. Kb7, Ke8; 11.
 Bh4, Kd8; 12. Bg5, Qe2; 13. Pg8 (Q)ch, Qe8;
 14. Qg7, Qe2; 15. QxP, Pe6; 16. Qf8ch, Qe8;
 17. Pf7 mate.
 Black's best defense necessitates 17 moves for
 the mate. Shorter mates claimed by some sol-
 vers are due to inferior defenses.—Ed.

(Continued from Page 90)

The depth of the following sacrifice is
 hardly to be equalled, particularly in
 view of Black's undeveloped position.

Teplitz-Schonau, 1922

S. G. TARTAKOWER



G. MAROCZY

Black played:

1. RxP
 2 KxR QxBPch
 3 K-R1

Desiring to keep
 the second rank open
 for rook and queen.

3. Kt-B3

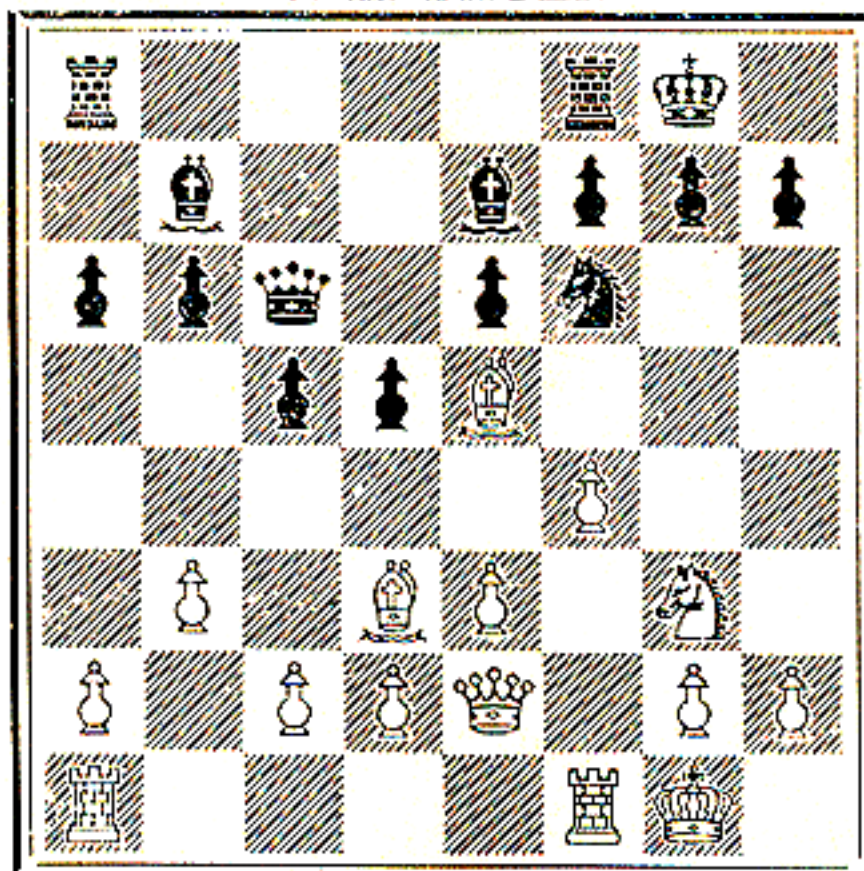
And Black won in seven more moves.

4 R-K2 QxKtP
 5 Kt-Kt1 Kt-R4
 6 Q-Q2 B-Q2
 7 R-B2 Q-R5ch
 8 K-Kt1 B-Kt6
 9 B-B3 BxRch
 10 QxB P-Kt6
 11 Q-KKt2 R-KB1

The double bishop sacrifice is exem-
 plified to perfection here.

Amsterdam Tourney, 1889

J. H. BAUER



DR. EMANUEL LASKER

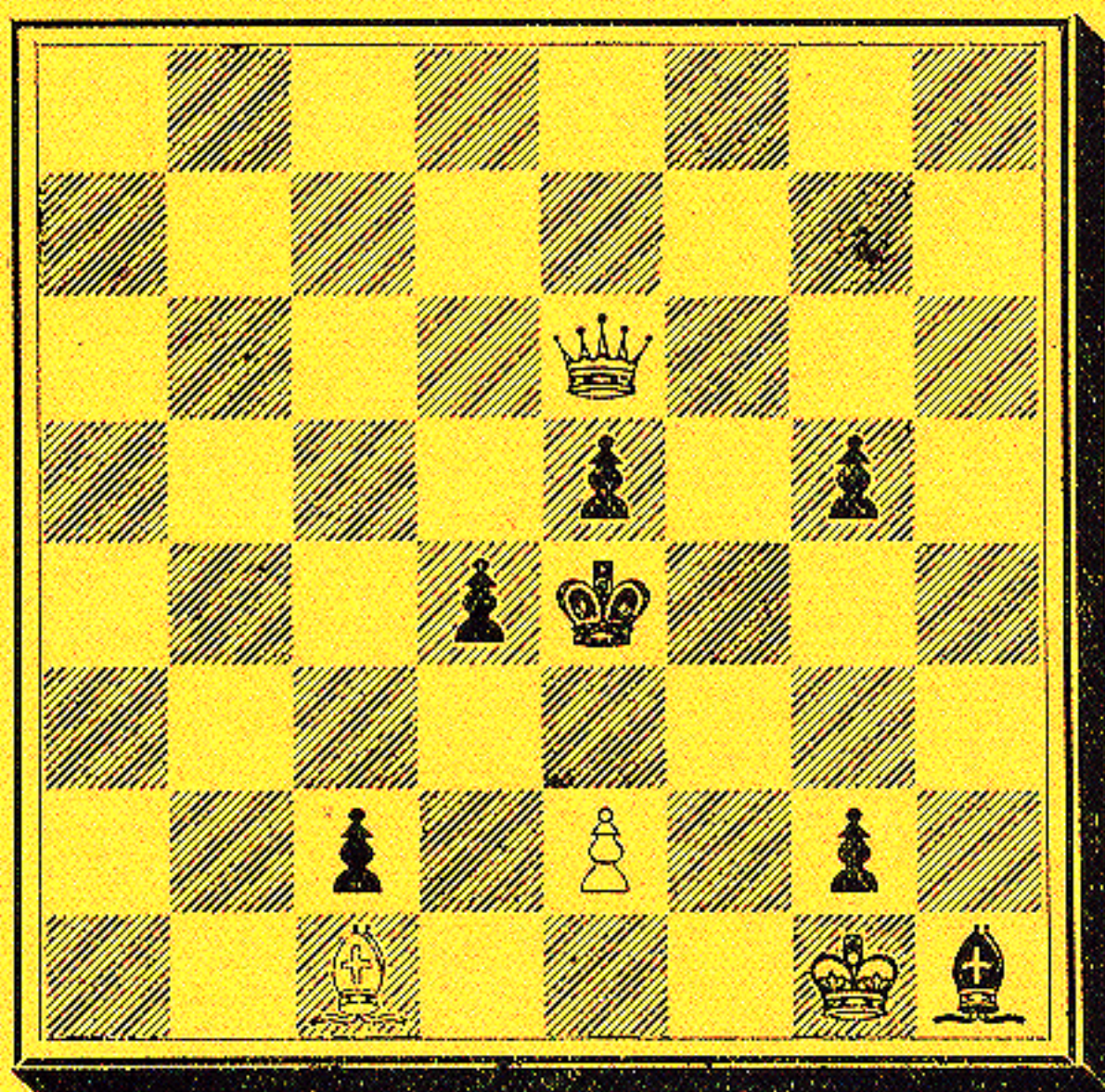
1 Kt-R5 KtxKt 4 BxP KxB
 2 BxPch KxB 5 Q-Kt4ch K-R2
 3 QxKtch K-Kt1 6 R-B3 and wins

The **CHESS** **REVIEW**

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Vol. V. No. 5

May, 1937

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The Marshall-Manhattan Match

Once more the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League changed hands as the result of one of those epic matches between the Manhattan and Marshall clubs; the latter taking the 1937 title by dint of a well-earned victory, 5½-4½ in the final round of the season. As the losers entered the fray with something of a handicap, owing to a previous loss to the surprising Bronx-Internationals, the Marshall C. C. needed only a tie to assure their winning the prize from their perennial rivals. Therefore the extra half point in their favor was somewhat superfluous, if nominally indicative of superiority. From the spectators' point of view the Marshall's superiority was even more marked than the score indicates.

As we said last month, a conflict between masters was the order of the program when the teams representing two of the world's strongest chess clubs got together. The Manhattan C. C., as defending champion and host, saw fit to employ even larger quarters than their own in the Hotel Alamac to accommodate the big crowd expected, and used the spacious Congo Room atop the same hotel. This proved a wise move, for the attendance very nearly taxed capacity when the match at last got under way.

With L. Walter Stephens, Secretary of the Manhattan C. C., as Master of Ceremonies, and Louis J. Wolff of the Marshall C. C. and Leonard B. Meyer of the Manhattan C. C. acting as Team Captains, the drawings for play began. The thrill that accompanies big names being paired off was one of the initial treats of the occasion, and from then on it was one unending striking series of events to satisfy the chess taste of all presents—and satisfy in infinite variety.

Big names! Horowitz vs. Hanauer, — contenders in last year's national championship, both veterans of service abroad on the U. S. team, the former American Federation champion, the other a former N. Y. State champion. Kupchik vs. Santasiere, — enough club and other titles between them to satiate the vainest of souls, which they themselves are not. Marshall vs. Kevitz, — the American standard bearer for many years, and one of his outstanding challengers. Reshevsky vs. Simonson, — national champion against his deadly close runner-up . . . sufficient unto itself! But let the action tell the story:

Horowitz and Hanauer drew first blood, and drew it right evenly, dividing the point between them. Shortly after, S. S. Cohen's

name went up in the winning column, H. Sussman faltering just when another draw was in sight. The team needing points the more was getting off on the right foot. But not for long. Frank Marshall, plainly again in the form so long associated with his properly honored past, which stands for competitive skill of the most sterling quality, proved too much for a strangely inadequate Alexander Kevitz, and things stood even. And standing even meant standing better for the Marshall's, with their flawless season's record holding in good stead. Then there came what amounted to the definite marker telling in which direction the battle was going in the long run. Reshevsky and Simonson were both pressed for time, the champion having a bit the worst of it on that count, let alone a position that promised more for his opponent anyway. To one watcher in particular, it seemed that Simonson, as he considered the time situation, was becoming more absorbed with it as an important element than he was with the very game he was playing. Indeed, he seemed to be making it more a part of the game, especially with Reshevsky's urgent preoccupation being what it was. At any rate, he did what the watcher has too often done—made inferior moves, in haste, doubtless, because the other man was in time trouble! An elementary fallacy perhaps, expecting hastily conceived moves to serve in a psychological crisis of enough complexity to warrant greater care in one's doings. But it is as normal as it is elementary, and for all Simonson's phenomenal skill he is one hundred percent the normal youth in all things in which are involved decision and impulse. In brief, he had a good game and he lost it. As if in contagion, Kupchik threw away a still greater positional advantage, turning an easy win into a difficult ending. Manhattan was beaten in spirit if not in fact. Four other games were adjourned, too, but when Mott-Smith beat MacMurray after a tense struggle, before the evening's session was over, it was conceded that all was over. The score was $3\frac{1}{2}$ for the invaders, $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the unstable holders of the fort. Polland had luckily escaped serious trouble, and in the tenuous lines of a brain-splitting ending secured an advantage over Dr. Platz. S. Bruzza and Denker seemed headed for a draw. Though Kashdan had a pawn advantage against Edward Lasker (there's a big name combination for you!), it was scarcely an overwhelming grip on things,

as the draw eventually consummated was proof. The Willman-Tholfsen affair had looked bad for both sides from time to time, but the win credited to Willman finally did not affect the result. After three years of striving the Marshall C. C. deposed its rival as the leader of metropolitan chess for 1937.—J. G.

The pairings and the score:

Board	Marshall C. C.	Pts.	Manh. C. C.	Pts.
1	S. Reshevsky	1	A. C. Simonson	0
2*	A. E. Santasiere	0	A. Kupchik	1
3	Edward Lasker	½	I. Kashdan	½
4	F. J. Marshall	1	A. Kevitz	0
5	M. Hanauer	½	I. A. Horowitz	½
6	S. Bruzza	½	A. S. Denker	½
7	H. Sussman	0	S. S. Cohen	1
8*	E. Tholfsen	0	R. Willman	1
9	K. O. Mott-Smith	1	D. MacMurray	0
10	D. S. Polland	1	Dr. J. Platz	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		Total 5½	Total 4½	

*Games adjourned and defaulted.

Marshall C. C. had white on the odd boards.

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York, April, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

S. Reshevsky	A. C. Simonson
Marshall C. C.	Manhattan C. C.
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	P-QR3

To be able to continue after the routine 6 B-Q3, with 6 . . . PxP; 7 BxP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-B4, gaining a tempo over the usual line of play 6 . . . P-QB3, with the same objective in view. However, the text has its disadvantages.

6 P-QKt3

But this makes no attempt at immediate refutation. The alternative would be 6 PxP, PxP, creating an unbalanced Pawn formation, with a Q side P advance in view for White as against a K side attack for the second player. Experience has shown that with proper play, Black's indicated K side attack can be successfully parried, while White's P advance is difficult to meet.

However, this much can be said in favor of the text: it does not relieve the tension in the center, it retains the possibility of effectively continuing after proper preparation with P-K4, and it permits the transfer of White's QB

to a diagonal where it will command greater scope.

6 P-QKt3

6 . . . P x P; 7 P x P, P-B4; 8 B-Q3, P x P; 9 P x P, would leave White's center Pawns weak, but it is questionable whether they are weak enough to compensate for White's freer game.

7 B-Q3 B-Kt2

8 Q-B2

Out of order. The spot for the Q should be determined after White has completed his development. In any event, Q-K2 bearing down on Black's weak QRP deserves preference.

8 P-B4

8 . . . P x P followed by 9 . . . P-B4 was also to be favorably considered.

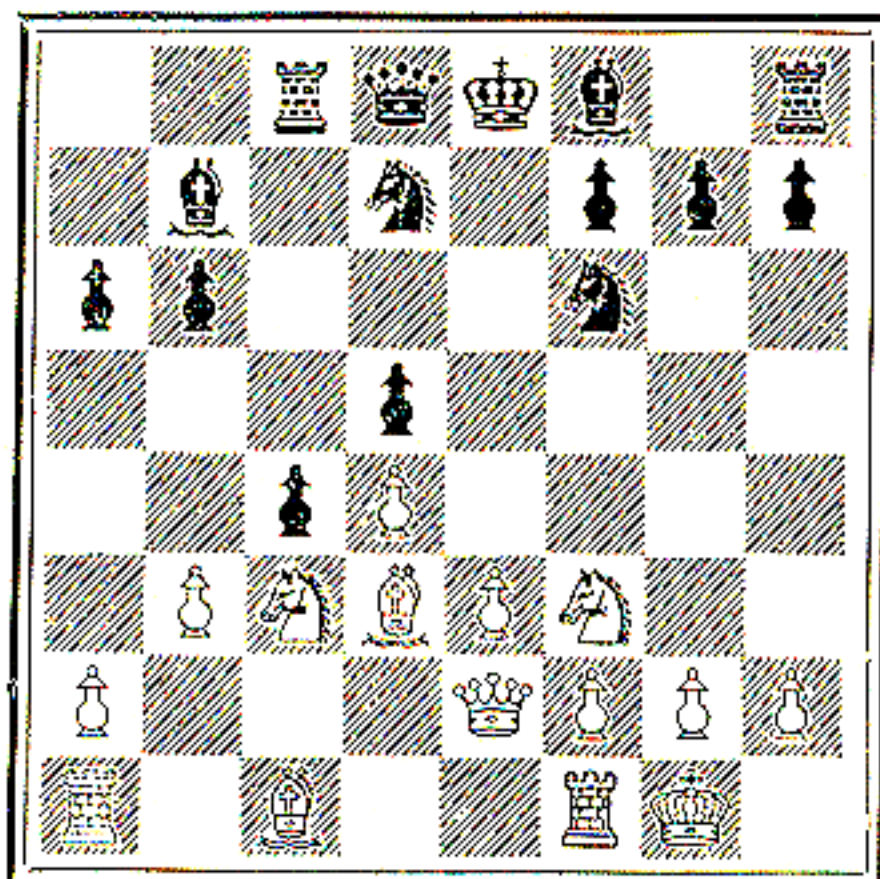
9 P x QP KP x P

10 O-O R-B1

11 Q-K2 P-B5!

Forcing through a menacing Q side P majority.

A. C. SIMONSON



S. RESHEVSKY

12 P x P P x P

13 B-B2 B-Kt5

14 B-Q2 O-O

15 P-K4 R-K1

Threatening . . . B x Kt followed by . . . Kt x P and . . . P-B4!

16 P-K5 B x Kt

White is now forced to recapture with the KtP and in turn weaken his P formation: if 17 Q x B, Kt x P; 18 P x Kt, Q x B!

17 P x B Kt-B1

18 QR-Kt1 B x Kt

Black's Q side P majority, and the strong post for his Kt at Q4, compensate for White's advantage of the Bishops.

19 B x B Kt-Q4

20 B-Q2 Kt-K3

This is a bit premature. Black should stress the menace of the Q side Pawns, when White, of necessity, would concentrate on the Q side defense. Then Black could shift to a K side

assault with telling effect . . . P-QKt4 seems to be indicated.

21 Q-K4

22 KR-K1

P-Kt3

P-B4?

And this seems unnecessary. Black's strength lies in his comparatively safe K side and his menacing, mobile Q side Pawns. These Pawns must assume a threatening role at once.

While the text aims at locking the K side against the possible invasion of the Bishops, or at destroying White's P structure, it does in the latter event, permit the penetration of the Bishops.

23 P x P e.p.

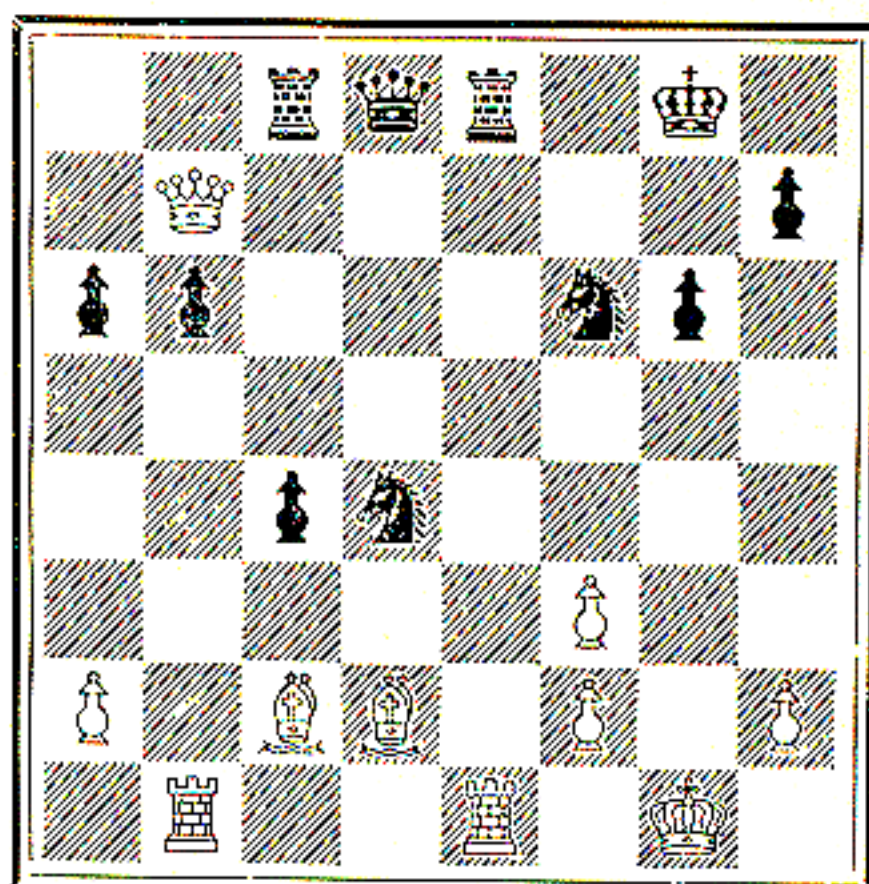
24 Q-Kt7!

Kt x BP

Kt x P

24 . . . Kt-Q4 would still consolidate the position: e.g. 25 B-K4, Kt(K3)-B5! and if 26 B x Ktch, Q x B!

A. C. SIMONSON



S. RESHEVSKY

25 R x Rch

Q x R

25 . . . Kt x R seems to lead to a maze of interesting complications, with Black still on top: 26 B-K4, P-B6!; 27 B-K3, Kt-K7ch!; 28 K-B1, P-B7; 29 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 30 K x Kt, P x R (Q); 31 B-Q4ch, Kt-B3; 32 Q x R!!, Q-Kt4ch, followed by either . . . Q(Kt)-K1, or Q x B. Or in this variation if 27 B-R6, P-B7; 28 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 29 Q-KB7, P x R(Q)ch; 30 K-Kt2, Q x B!! Or 26 B-K4, P-B6; 27 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 28 Q-KB7 Kt-Q3!

26 R x P

R-B3?

The fatal blunder. 26 . . . Q-Q2 and Black still has a good game. If 27 B-K4, Q-R6!

27 B-R6!

28 R x R

Kt-R4

Q x R?

Losing a piece, but the game is lost in any event. 28 . . . Kt x R; 29 B-K4, Kt-K2; 30 Q x P, followed by picking up the BP.

29 Q-Kt8ch

30 Q-R7ch

31 Q x Kt

K-B2

K-Kt1

Resigns

SWEET REVENGE FOR 1935

Metropolitan Chess League

New York, April, 1937

ENGLISH OPENING

A. KEVITZ
(Manhattan C. C.)F. J. MARSHALL
(Marshall C. C.)

White

Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Q2	QR-B1
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	15 KtxB	BxKt!
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	16 PxB	RxKt
4 P-Q4	B-Kt5	17 Q-Kt3?	R-Kt4ch
5 P-K3	O-O	18 K-R1?	Kt-B4
6 B-Q3	P-B4	19 Q-B2	R-R4
7 O-O	PxBP	20 B-R5	Q-Kt2
8 BxBP	P-QR3	21 R-KKt1	QxPch
9 PxP	BxP	22 R-Kt2	KtxB
10 Q-B2?	P-QKt4	23 QxKt	Kt-Kt5
11 R-Q1	Q-K2	24 K-Kt1	KtxBP
12 B-Q3	B-Kt2	25 R-KB1	QxRch
13 Kt-K4	QKt-Q2	Resigns	

Metropolitan League Match

April 3, 1937

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by K. O. Mott-Smith)

K. O. Mott-Smith
(Marshall C. C.)D. MacMurray
(Manhattan C. C.)

White

Black

1 P-QB4

.....

Amateurs, who play for the love of the game merely, owe, as it seems to me, a certain duty to the cause of chess to avoid Safety-First tactics and the trodden path. In my game played in this same competition the previous week, I had successfully essayed a King's Gambit. On this occasion, knowing of my adversary's flair for complications and hand-to-hand conflict, I deliberately adopted an opening (the Dragon variation of the Sicilian with colors reversed) which seemed to me likely to lead to both.

1	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-Q3	P-Q4
5 PxP	KtxP
6 P-KKt3	B-K3
7 B-Kt2	B-K2
8 O-O	O-O
9 P-QR3	.....

In the Dragon variation, White, having Black's present position and the move, plays usually Kt-Kt3 in order to avoid the equalizing P-Q4 by Black. But I refrained from playing P-Q4 here precisely because I desired to avoid simplification and equality. My adversary was thereby enabled to maintain his Kt at Q4 with advantage to himself in the subsequent moves.

9	P-KR3
10 Q-B2	P-KB4
11 Kt-QR4	Q-Q3
12 P-QKt4	.....



Not taking sufficient account of the difference made by the fact that the Black Kt is still at Q4 instead of QKt3. The proper sequence appears to be B-Q2—QR-B1—P-QKt4.

12

P-QKt3

For here, Black could, and probably should have played P-QKt4 at once, driving back the Kt to QKt2, inasmuch as 13 Kt-B5, KtxKtP is bad for White, and 13 Kt-B3, KtxKt; 14 QxKt, B-B3 is even worse. All of this is the consequence of the position of the Black Kt on Q4.

13 B-Kt2

P-QKt4

Now the move is no longer effective, for apart from the actual reply, White could, had he chosen, have played simply 14 Kt-B3 and if . . . KtxKt; 15 BxKt with a good game.

14 Kt-B5

.....

But I could not resist the temptation to hoist my opponent, if possible, with his own petard, especially as this move seemed to promise complications galore.

14

Kt(B3)xP

15 PxKt

KtxP

16 Q-Q2

QxKt

17 KR-B1

Q-Kt3

Or 17 . . . Q-Q3; 18 BxP followed by RxBP, etc.

18 KtxP

P-QB4

Best, in view of the threatened Kt-B6.

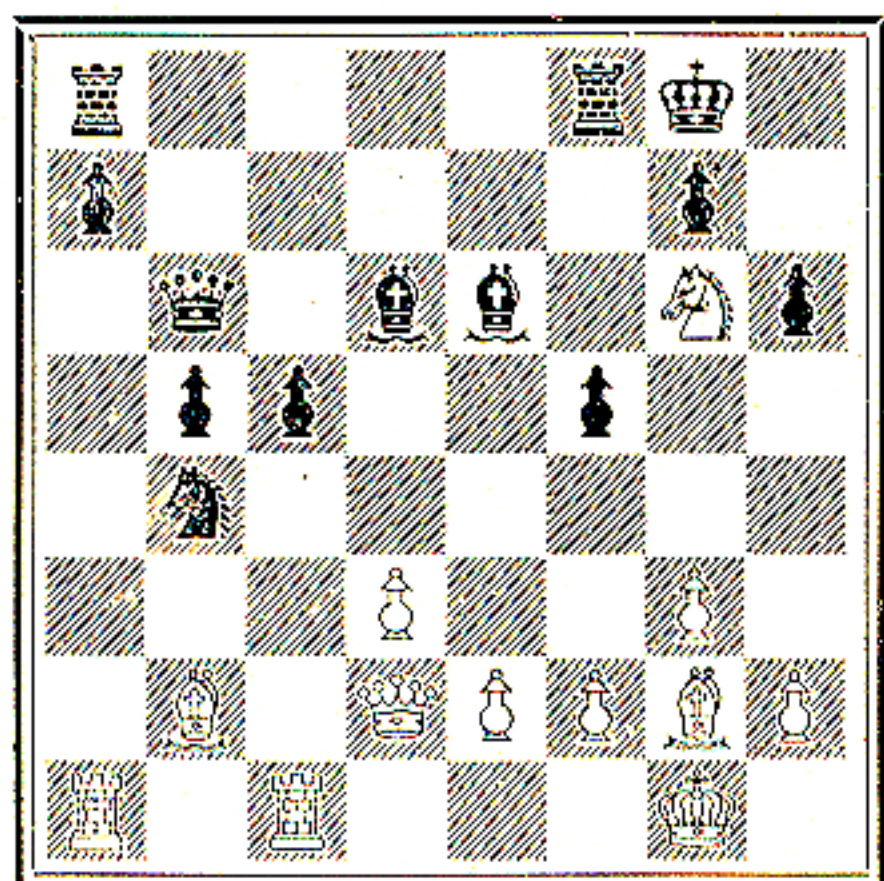
19 Kt-Kt6

B-Q3

QR-K1 might have been a shade better. B-B3, on the other hand would be inferior, e. g. 19 . . . B-B3; 20 BxB, RxB; 21 Kt-K7ch K-B2; 22 BxR, KxKt; 23 Q-K3, Kt-R3 (23 . . .

P-QB5?; 24 RXPch); 24 P-Q4, and Black cannot play 24 . . . PXP or P-QB5 because of Q-R3ch.

D. MacMURRAY



K. O. MOTT-SMITH

20 P-Q4

The importance of this move lies less in the immediate threat (KtxR followed by PXP and Q-B3), than in the strategical idea underlying the actual sequel. White, at the price of adding another and still more formidable passed Pawn to Black's already menacing array on the Q side, promotes his own QP to the rank of an active combatant and at the same time paves the way for the subsequent incursion of the White Rook.

20	P-QB5
21 KtxR	RxKt
22 P-Q5	B-B1
23 B-Q4	. . . . .

Giving up this beautiful Bishop in order to accentuate the menace of the QP and to secure points of entry for the Rook along the K file.

23	B-B4
24 BxB	QxB
25 R-B3	. . . . .

The point of the previous moves. This Rook now gets into the game via the K file. If, with that heavy gun, White can effect a decisive breach in the enemy ramparts, well and good. Otherwise, the colored infantry on the left flank will carry the day.

25	R-Q1
26 R-Q1	R-Q3

To prevent P-Q6. Although the rear rank is denuded thereby of its most stalwart defender, that does not seem such a very serious drawback, for if the White Rook ventures too soon or too far off the third rank, the Black QBP threatens to advance. Under the circumstances, it is surprising that the latent threat exerted by the White Rook should have succeeded in carrying so much weight.

27 R-K3	K-B2
---------	------

White was threatening R-K8ch followed by

RxB and QxKt. The text seems at least as good as other moves. If, for instance, 27 . . . B-Kt2; 27 R-K8ch, K-R2; 29 Q-B4, etc. Or, in this, 28 . . . K-B2; 29 R-K6, etc. Or if 27 . . . P-QR4; 28 Q-B3, threatening R-K7.

28 B-B3	P-QR4
---------	-------

Everything being held as well as it can be, Black quite properly plays his trump. To 28 . . . B-Kt2 instead, the answer would again be 29 R-K6.

29 B-R5ch	P-KKt3
-----------	--------

After which, the slight fissure in Black's rampart becomes indeed a wide breach. 29 . . . K-Kt1 instead would have created for White a much more difficult problem, which, apparently, could have been solved only by 30 R-K8ch, K-R2; 31 Q-B3, (threatening R-K7). If then

A 31 . . . RxP; 32 RxR, KtxR; 33 Q-K5, threatening mate by 34 R-R8ch; 35 Q-K8ch; 36 B-Kt6 mate, against which there appears to be no adequate defense e. g. 33 . . . B-Q2; 34 R-Q8, Q-B3; 35 Q-Kt8 and wins. Or, in this, 33 . . . Q-B3; 34 B-B3, B-Kt2; 35 R-K7, and wins. Even the surprising resource 34 . . . P-B6!? (instead of B-Kt2) will not save the day e.g., 35 BxKt, P-B7; 36 BxQ, P-B8(Q)ch; 37 K-Kt2, QxBch; 38 P-B3, and the game, thanks to the dominating position of White's Q and R is quite easily won.

B 31 . . . KtxP; 32 Q-K5 (threatening RxB), B-Q2; 33 R-Q8 (threatening RxB followed by QxPch, Q-B3 (what else?)); 34 P-K4, and if PXP; 35 QxPch, P-Kt3; 36 RxKt, and wins.

30 B-B3
---------	-----------

Now the immediate threat is R-K5 followed by QxRP, which, if countered by P-B6 and P-B7 respectively, would allow White to force mate in a few moves. Perceiving his King to be seriously endangered, fearful of the ultimate possibility of Q-B3-R8, and badly pressed for time (he had only a few minutes in which to make his next 11 moves), Black decides upon an immediate retreat, which, however, soon becomes a rout. The rest is easy to understand.

30	Q-B2
31 Q-Q4	. . . . .

Threatening Q-R8.

31	Q-Q1
32 Q-B5	B-R3
33 R-K6	R-Q2
34 P-K4	. . . . .

And now the KP comes to life at last and delivers the knock-out blow.

34	Kt-Q6
35 Q-K3	B-B1
36 PXP	Q-Kt4
37 PXPch	K-Kt1
38 R-K8ch	K-Kt2
39 Q-Q4ch	Resigns

For after 39 . . . KxP; 40 R-Kt8ch, the Queen is lost.

1 hr. 55

1 hr. 59

MY MOSCOW IMPRESSIONS

By REUBEN FINE

During my brief stay here I have, of course been occupied principally with chess. Nevertheless, I have received very many deep impressions of every phase of life. The first thing that is noticeable in the Soviet Union is that everyone here is thirsty for knowledge—one studies mathematics, another languages, a third engineering, but all absolutely want to learn. Aside from this, what catches one's attention is that everybody in the Soviet Union is full of enthusiasm and energy — enthusiasm for work and for life itself. This unquestionably, is the sign of a new, rising culture.

The tokens of this culture were particularly apparent to me in the field closest to me — chess. Chess books are sold here not in the hundreds, not even in the thousands, but in the tens of thousands. According to my observations every chess player considers it necessary to read all the books on chess. And practically everyone in the Soviet Union is interested in chess. The audience at a chess tournament displays extraordinary interest. Applause at a chess tournament, quite an exceptional occurrence abroad, has become a custom here.

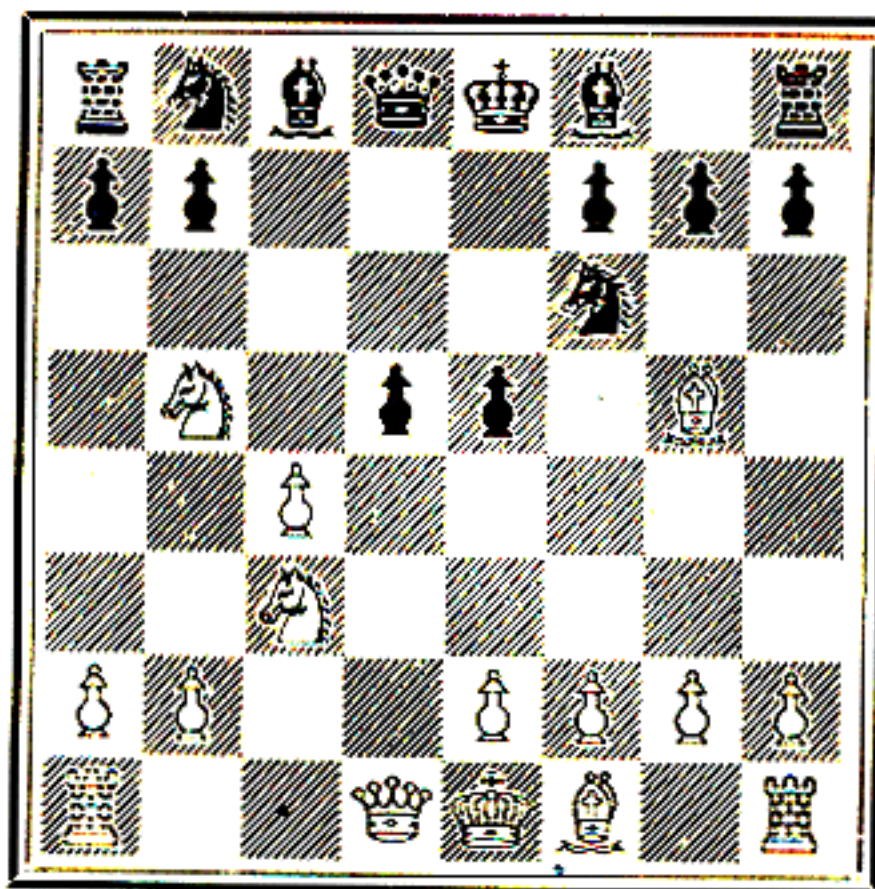
The chess masters confirmed my general observations. They all apply themselves diligently and persistently; they are familiar not only with all the Soviet chess literature but also with the foreign. I had occasion to experience this when Yudovitch bluntly refuted one of my favorite variations. Of particular interest is the fact that practically all the Soviet masters favor the energetic attacking style, not fearing the loss of a game.

Moscow Tournament, March 1937

Position arrived at after 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 Kt-B3, P-

B4; 5 B-Kt5, PxQP; 6 KKtxP, P-K4; 7 KKt-Kt5.

M. YUDOVITCH



R. FINE

The continuation: 7 . . . P-QR3; 8 KtxP?, PxKt; 9 KtxKtch, QxKt!; 10 BxQ, B-Kt5ch; 11 Q-Q2, BxQch; 12 KxB, PxB and Black won.

Since all the Soviet masters are wholehearted students of the theory of the opening, it is not surprising that this tournament yielded many valuable innovations.

In the Sicilian (Four Knights variation), Belavenetz ventured to accept the well-known sacrifice:

1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	6 B-K2	B-Kt5
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 O-O	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	8 PxB	KtxP

and obtained a good game (Bondarevsky-Belavenetz).

An interesting idea was tried out by Kan against me: the Old Indian for White transposed into a Grunfeld Defense. Although the idea isn't altogether new, Kan showed that it is quite playable. In the Kan-Fine game:

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	4 P-Q4	B-B4!
2 P-KKt3	P-QB4	5 O-O	P-K3
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3		

he played 6 P-B3?. However in place of this passive move, White could have continued with 6 P-B4! and would have obtained a good attacking game. In openings where there is a transposition of moves, it is important not to forget the guiding idea. In the Grunfeld Defense, Black plays P-QB4 whenever possible and P-QB3 only in case of necessity.

This circumstance was taken into account by Alatorzew. In the second game where this

REMEMBER
TO RENEW
YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION



variation came up (Alatorzew-Fine), after

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 4 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-KKt3 P-QB4 5 O-O P-K3
3 B-Kt2 Kt-QB3

there followed 6 P-B4! although Black in this case had not played his Bishop to B4. Here I changed to the Tarrasch Defense by 6 . . . B-K2. Better, however, would have been 6 . . . QPxP and upon 7 Q-R4, the continuation 7 . . . PxP; 8 KtxP, QxKt; BxKtch, B-Q2, and the game is more or less even, although White may still exert pressure. However, in the pure Tarrasch Defense, too, Alatorzew, after 6 . . . B-K2; 7 BPxP, KPxP; 8 Kt-B3, O-O; 9 PxP, P-Q5; 10 Kt-R4, B-B4; made a very strong move 11 B-B4! instead of the usual Kt-R4 or Kt-K1. There followed 11 . . . Kt-K5; 12 P-QKt4! with superiority for White. It would have been better to play 11 . . . B-K5, preventing Kt-K5, and permitting after 12 P-QKt4 the continuation 12 . . . KtxP; 13 QxP, Kt-B7.

Especially popular in this tournament was the French Defense. From the point of view of theory, Bondarevsky's positional success, in his game with Yudovitch, is very important. After

1 P-K4 P-K3 5 B-Kt5ch B-Q2
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 Q-K2ch Q-K2
3 Kt-Q2 P-QB4 7 BxBch KtxB
4 KPxP KPxP 8 PxP

White had a clear superiority and the defense for Black was extremely difficult. Another valuable innovation in the French Defense was tested in the Panov-Fine game: 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-KKt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, Kt-Q2; 6 P-KR4 (Soviet chess players and analysts have performed a very great service in proving that this audacious attack by Alekhine is quite applicable), P-QB4 (considered best); 7 BxB, KxB (the Rook sacrifice, 7 . . . QxB; 8 Kt-Kt5, O-O; 9 Kt-B7, etc. is not sound); 8 P-KB4! (not new, but good), Kt-QB3; 9 Kt-B3, PxP; 10 KKtxP, Q-Kt3; 11 Kt-Kt3, P-QR4, and Black was able to draw although Black's position is somewhat worse than White's.

A review of a Soviet tournament cannot be concluded without some remarks about the audience. The enthusiastic and, in a chess sense, thoroughly understanding audience was for me the biggest surprise of the tournament. It has to be seen to be believed.

I take this opportunity to extend my sincerest regards to the audiences and all chess players in the Soviet Union.

Translated from "64" by Michael Joel.

WOMEN IN CHESS

Once again Mrs. Adele Rivero of New York City has won the open women's tournament conducted by the Marshall Chess Club, thereby retaining custody of the Hazel Allen Trophy, as well as receiving the gold medal donated by Mr. H. M. Hartshorne. As the tournament this year was sponsored by the National Chess Federation, Mrs. Rivero now holds the title of woman champion of that organization.

Mrs. Rivero went through the tournament without the loss of a game. Her only draw was with Mrs. Mary Bain of New York City, who was runner-up for the second time. Mrs. Bain received a beauty kit donated by Mr. G. A. Pfeiffer as her prize. She also went through the tournament without losing a game, and missed her chance for top honors by also drawing with Mrs. Kathryn Slater of Doylestown, Pa. Because of illness, Mrs. Bain was unable to play her final round game with Miss Weart, but the result would not affect her standing. Third prize was shared by Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Raphael McCready of Hackensack, N. J. — E. L. W.

The standings:

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Mrs. Adele Rivero	8	0	1	8½ — ½
Mrs. Mary Bain	6	0	2	7 — 1
Mrs. R. McCready	4	3	2	5 — 4
Mrs. Kathryn Slater	4	3	2	5 — 4
Miss Adele Raettig	4	4	1	4½ — 4½
Miss Helen White	3	4	2	4 — 5
Mrs. Wm. Davey*	3	6	0	3 — 6
Mrs. Elsie Rogosin	3	6	0	3 — 6
Miss Edith Weart	2	6	0	2 — 6
Miss Elizabeth Wray	2	7	0	2 — 7

* Withdrew on account of illness with score 3-3.

February, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

MRS. WM. DAVEY White		MRS. MARY BAIN Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Q2	P-KB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 P-B3	Kt-B3
3 P-K3	P-B4	17 P-K4	BPxP
4 P-B3	P-Q4	18 PxP	BxP!
5 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	19 PxB	QxP
6 B-Q3	P-B5	20 Kt-B3	PxP
7 B-K2?	P-QKt4	21 RxP	BxR
8 Q-B2	B-Kt2	22 Q-K2	BxKt
9 O-O	B-Q3	23 QxB	QxQ
10 KR-K1	Q-B2	24 BxQ	Kt-Q4
11 B-B1	Kt-K5!	25 K-Kt2	R-B3
12 P-KKt3	QKt-B3	26 B-Q2	QR-KB1
13 B-Kt2	O-O	27 R-KB1	Kt-B5ch
14 KtxKt	KtxKt	Resigns	

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

By ARPAD E. ELO

The status of organized chess and of chess organizations in the United States has never been truly stable. Chess clubs and associations have a notoriously precarious existence and only in the larger population centers have a few clubs continued on untroubled. Even some of these clubs owe their security to generous subsidies on the part of some of their members. The chess club, state association or even the national chess body that has continued with the sole support of its membership dues is rare indeed. Not only chess organizations but chess tournaments as well have always been supported by patronage. It would be impossible even in the largest population center of the nation to conduct a tournament supported entirely by the gate receipts. The plain fact of the matter is that chess—the king of games and the game of kings—has been a "Charity Case" for a long time.

The basic cause of this state of affairs is simply that the chess playing public represents too small a fraction of the total population. The leaders of chess must face this fact realistically for if organized chess in the form of chess clubs, leagues, etc. is to thrive, the chess playing public must be increased several fold. Any program of chess promotion that does not strike at this basic cause is bound to produce only transient results.

Many progressive chess clubs and state associations have recognized the problem and have done excellent work towards its solution. Noteworthy is the work of the Massachusetts State Chess Association in the fostering of high school chess activities and the Cincinnati Chess Club's offer of courses of instruction for the people desiring to learn the game. However, no private chess club has the facilities or the resources to carry on an educational program on a sufficiently large scale.

During the past two years the American Chess Federation has been actively engaged in propagandizing the possibilities of promoting the game through public recreational agencies. To this end the Federation has gained the cooperation of the National Recreation Association and as a result through the publications* of this association, data and information on the recreational phases of chess is being furnished to every recreational agency in the country.



A Chess Lesson

(Courtesy of Milwaukee Journal)

In the United States there are over 1200 municipal recreation departments, which furnish facilities and often provide instructors in popular activities. These departments may be under the jurisdiction of the school board or the park board, but all are members of the National Recreation Association, the central body which disseminates literature and information regarding every conceivable type of recreational activity.

Within recent years there has been a growing emphasis placed on leisure time activities of an educational nature and recreational leaders have recognized the value of chess in this field.

The municipal chess program that originated in Milwaukee, Wis., six years ago is followed with keen interest by every recreation department in the country. Some of the phases of this program have been introduced in many cities. Among the larger municipalities might be mentioned: Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Cleveland and Chicago. The Chicago Park Board has issued a comprehensive hand-book for its recreational workers covering every phase of municipal chess from sample lessons to the actual organization of tournaments.

In actual practice a municipally sponsored

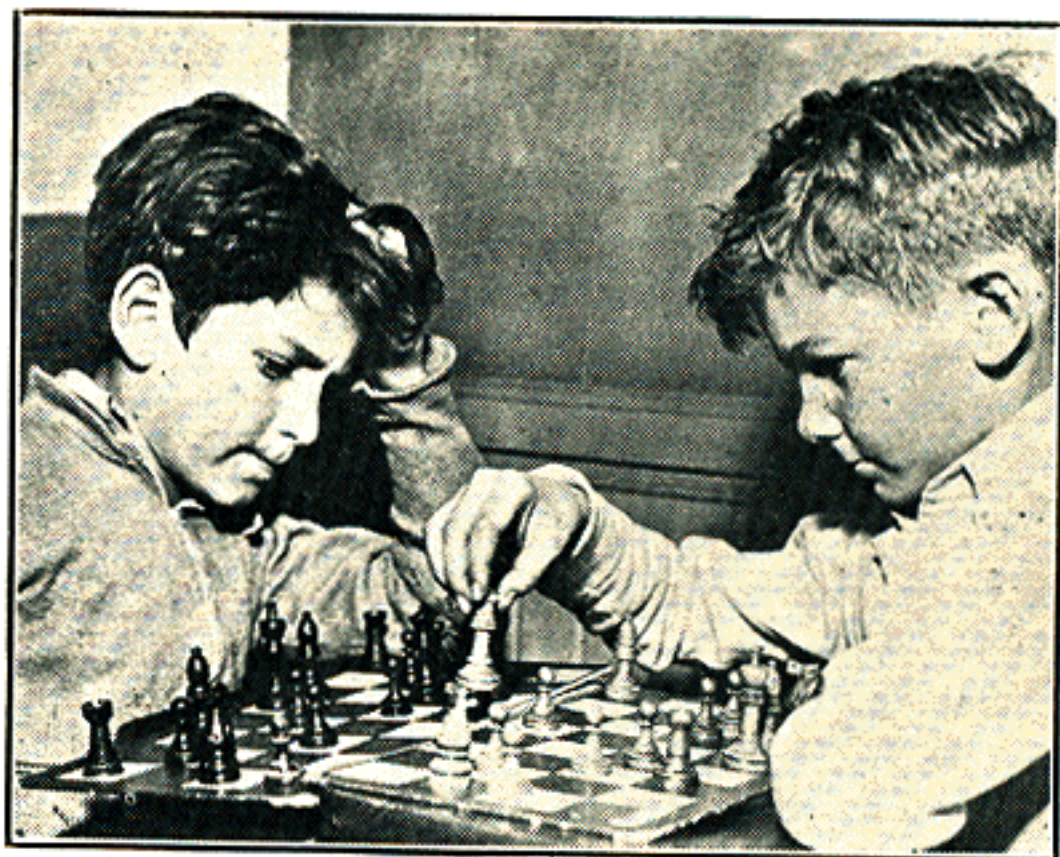
*Recreation—June 1935, March, 1937.

Bulletin of the National Recreation Association No. 3287, 3345, 3680.

chess program may take any one or all of the following forms: (a) providing playing quarters in community centers; (b) organization of tournaments or leagues for adults; (c) adult instruction in evening classes; (d) instruction for children on the playgrounds; (e) instruction for high school age groups as an extra curricular activity. Of the above five classifications the first two may be the solution to the problems of the struggling chess clubs in the smaller communities. Plans c, d, and e, however, may be adopted in any city to the ultimate benefit of every existing organization.

The experience of Milwaukee in the field of municipal chess may be cited as an example of the actual operation of all of these five plans, and also as an indication of the results that can be obtained. During the period 1920-1930 four different chess clubs were organized in Milwaukee with a membership never exceeding forty players, and the average life of each of these clubs was two seasons of activity. In the Fall of 1930 the Municipal Recreation Department introduced chess instruction into the evening social centers for both beginners and more advanced players. In all 143 sessions were held with an average attendance of 16 persons per session. In the winter of 1932 the first municipal chess leagues were organized with 140 players taking part in active competition, and by 1935 the number of competitors had risen to 322. One noteworthy fact stands out in the statistics** for this period and that is that the average age of the competitors in 1932 was 35 years; three years later the average age *decreased* to 27, and the following year it was down to 21. The inference is quite clear that the increase in the number of the players was due almost entirely to new chess players and that the game had a very real appeal for young people.

As an experimental measure, therefore, in the summer of 1934, sixty sessions were conducted on the playgrounds and the results showed an enrollment of 800 pupils of whom 75% were in the age group 9-14 years. In the summer of 1936, 205 sessions were conducted on 47 playgrounds with a total attendance of over 3100, including 270 girls. Amazing as these figures seem there is a perfectly logical reason why chess should appeal so strongly to this age group. Students of



Chessplayers of Tomorrow

(Courtesy of Milwaukee Journal)

the psychology of play recognize that at this age level team play has a far smaller appeal than an individualistic game where the boy or girl can find self expression and an outlet for the creative instinct. (Witness in this connection the desire of boys of this age to be either pitcher or batter in a baseball game and the great popularity of model making, etc. One of the most frequently heard retorts to would-be chess kibitzers on the playgrounds is "He is my man and I can do what I want with him.") Trained recreational leaders find that chess fulfills the need of youngsters for a creative game that once learned can be picked up again at any age level. Furthermore the game can be ideally combined with handicraft projects in constructing boards and even simple chess men.

The actual method of instruction and the class procedure is described more fully elsewhere.*** Needless to add, all instruction was of the most informal nature conducted in a play atmosphere. The "course" of instruction was five lessons consisting mainly of supervised play. The elements of the game were reduced to as few as absolutely necessary for actual play, namely: 1-6. The moves of the six different pieces; 7. The concept of *check*; 8. The concept of *mate*; 9. The concept of *stalemate*; 10. The correct placement of the board and pieces; 11. *Castling*; 12. *Capturing en passant*; 13. *Pawn promotion*; 14. *Perpetual check* and *drawn games*. These elements were covered in the first three sessions and if any students showed sufficient

**Annual report on chess of the Milwaukee School Board.

***How to Teach Chess.—Bulletin No. 5 American Chess Federation.

progress they were instructed in the chess notations. (In 1935 the writer conducted classes for about 1000 pupils and found that between 150 and 200 of these progressed far enough in five sessions to learn the notation and to follow the simpler texts—thereby showing promise of becoming moderately strong players. Two boys out of this number showed an aptitude for the game that would warrant the prediction that they might become masters.)

The logical continuation of this program was the organization of the high school leagues in the fall of 1936. These leagues (and also some instruction classes) were organized as activities during the after school recreation periods and have been looked upon with great favor by the high school principals. In the first season over 200 boys participated in league play.

The American Chess Federation has concentrated a great deal of its efforts on the furthering of this entire recreational movement particularly as it applies to playground chess. It is the conviction of its officers and directors that the status of chess can be improved permanently only by building from below. These efforts may take years to bear fruit but the end is worth it—and chess players should above all have learned patience. Back of this idea to improve the state of chess, however, is a still deeper desire for the improvement of the community through a wholesome and creative recreation. Recreation leaders see definite social values in chess else they would not feel justified in spending public monies in the promotion of the game. Every individual chess player should lend his support to such a movement first as a citizen of his community because he will thereby contribute to its improvement, and second as a chess player since he will share the enjoyment of the game with others.

* * *

For further information about the work of the American Chess Federation write to Ernest Olfe, Secretary and Treasury, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Advice to the Composer

"Like newlaid eggs chess problems are.
Though very good, they may be beaten.
And yet though like, they're different far.
They may be cooked, but never eaten."

(Augustus Mills)

MINIATURE GAMES

Two distinguished names grace our roster of Miniatures this month. Both are Americans and both rank among the world's foremost experts.

To them winning game after game is commonplace. Their occasional heart-breaking defeats is but a further proof that chess is not an exact science. To see them on the losing side of a "minnie" is a rarity for which there can be but one explanation — it happened in simultaneous play.

Simultaneous Exhibition

Orebro, Sweden, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED PETTERSSON- EKELUND

R. FINE

White

Black

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 11 Q-Kt3? | B-K3! |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-B3 | 12 P-K3 | Kt-B6ch |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 13 K-Q1 | Q-Q1! |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 14 K-B1 | Kt-B4 |
| 5 P-QR4 | B-B4 | 15 Q-Q1 | QxQch |
| 6 Kt-K5 | QKt-Q2 | 16 KxQ | O-O-Och |
| 7 KtxP(B4) | Q-B2 | 17 K-K2 | B-Kt5 |
| 8 P-KKt3 | P-K4 | 18 P-KR3? | R-Q7ch! |
| 9 PxP | KtxP | | Resigns |
| 10 B-B4 | Kt(B)-Q2 | | |
| 19 KtxR, | Kt-Q5 dble. ch.; | 20 K-K1, | Kt-B7 mate. |

Simultaneous Exhibition

Milwaukee, Wis., April, 1937

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

A. POWERS

A. W. DAKE

White

Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 6 Kt-Kt5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 2 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 7 Q-B3 | Q-K1 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 | 8 P-K6 | P-KR3?? |
| 4 B-B4 | Kt-Kt3 | 9 Q-B7ch! | QxQ |
| 5 BxPch | KxB | 10 PxQmate | |

And Dake exclaimed "Is my face red?"

SHARP FIGHTING ON THE Q SIDE

Margate Congress

March, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

P. KERES

C. H. O'D.
ALEXANDER

White

Black

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 11 Q-R4 | B-B3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 12 KKtxP! | BxKB |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 13 QxKt! | BxR |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-QKt3 | 14 RxB | QxKt(Q5) |
| 5 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 15 KtxQ | BxB |
| 6 B-Kt2 | Q-B1 | 16 Kt-Kt5 | K-K2 |
| 7 O-O | P-B4? | 17 R-Q1 | B-B4 |
| 8 Kt-QKt5 | PxP | 18 P-QR3 | Kt-K5 |
| 9 B-B4 | Kt-R3 | 19 RxBch! | K-B3 |
| 10 B-Q6! | QxP | 20 Q-Kt7 | Resigns |

Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

BIRD'S OPENING

Column 3

To begin with, let me rescue this column from its inglorious anonymity by remarking that it constitutes the opening moves of the game Nimzowitsch—Knoch, Kecskemet 1927. Although sadly in need of annotation, the whole of this complicated opening is passed over without a word of comment:

1 P-KB4 P-Q4
2 P-K3 Kt-KB3
3 Kt-KB3 B-Kt5
4 P-KR3 BxKt
5 QxB QKt-Q2
6 Kt-B3 P-K3
7 P-KKt4

Again this peculiar move.

7 B-Kt5
8 P-Kt5 BxKt
9 KtPxB

This leaves the Q side Pawns in a sorry state, but the sounder alternative QPxB allows Black to plant his Kt at K5

permanently.

9 Kt-K5
10 P-Q3 Kt-Q3
If 10 . . . KtxBP;
11 B-Kt2 regains the Pawn advantageously.

11 P-B4 P-QB3
12 P-K4

Prematurely opening the game, as at once becomes apparent.

12 PxKP
The column breaks off here.

13 PxP P-KB4?

The correct move was 13 . . . Kt-B4! with a winning game, e.g. 14 B-Q3, KtxBP! 15 BxKt, Q-Q5; similarly if 14 P-K5, Kt(Q3)-K5, reserving the threats of . . . Q-Q5 or . . . Q-R4ch.

After the text (. . . P-KB4?), however, White got his Bishops into play and won very quickly.

Column 7

After the opening moves 1 P-KB4, P-Q4; 2 P-QKt3, P-K3; 3 B-Kt2, we have note a which quotes a game Konyovits—Charousek, Correspondence 1893-5: 3 . . . P-QB4; 4 P-K3, P-QR3! (it speaks well for Charousek's position judgment that he does not allow the exchange of White's KB); 5 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 6 B-Q3? and the comment is added: "P-Q4 first is necessary." I don't think the question mark is justified. 6 B-Q3 is an attempt to solve the problem of developing the KB, and at first glance a very good solution: the B is very aggressively developed. The recommendation of P-Q4 is certainly out of line with the whole opening, since for one thing Black can establish a Stonewall position himself, and secondly P-Q4 is against the spirit of the opening, which is closely identified with the control of

K5 by the fianchettoed QB.

For the benefit of the interested student, I give the continuation of the Konyovits—Charousek game:

6 Kt-B3
7 O-O B-K2
8 Kt-B3 O-O
9 P-QR3 P-QKt4
10 R-B1 B-Kt2
11 Q-K1 Kt-K1
12 P-K4 P-B5!

(good! the advance on the Q side has

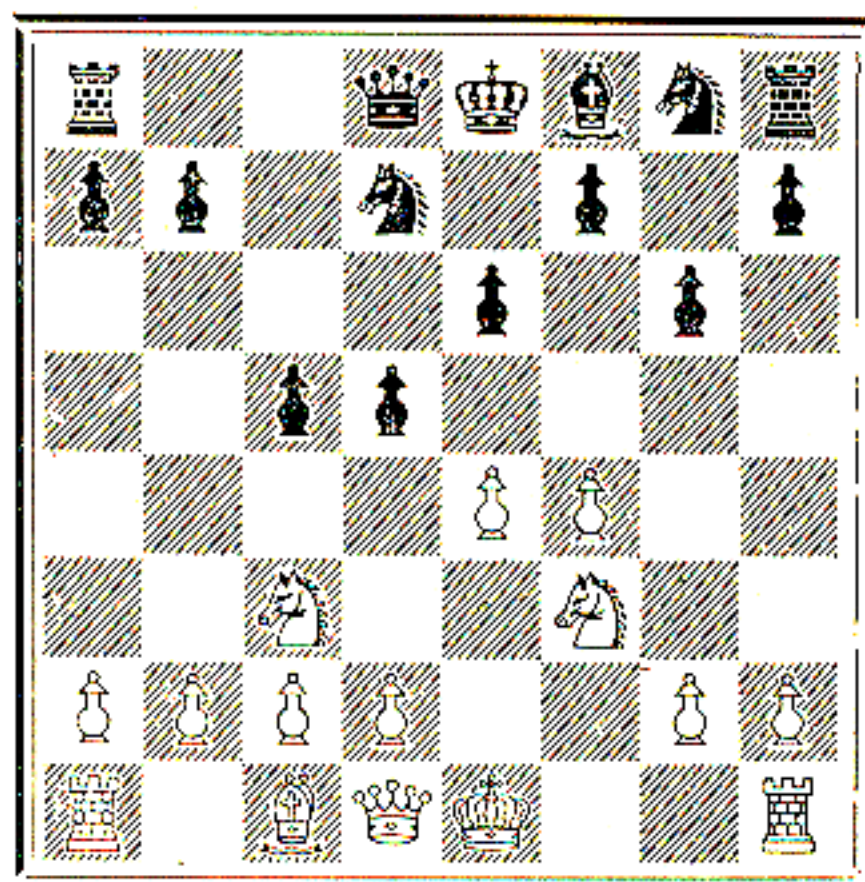
the additional value of driving the KB off the good diagonal);

13 B-K2 Q-Kt3ch
14 K-R1 P-Q5
15 Kt-Q1 P-Q6
with much the better game for Black.

Column 8

This is the beginning of Capablanca—Turover, New York 1931. Because Capablanca soon obtained a bad game, the opening has also been considered bad—but not justly so. 1 P-KB4, P-Q4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-QB4 (as we have seen, this move is best delayed); 3 P-K3, P-KKt3; 4 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 5 BxBch, KtxB; 6 Kt-B3, P-K3 (why not simply . . . KKt-B3 and . . . B-Kt2?); 7 P-K4. At this point Griffith and White comments: "A move the critics found not in the spirit of the opening."

I. S. TUROVER



J. R. CAPABLANCA

This remark is a very peculiar one, considering that . . . P-K4 is almost invariably Black's goal in the Dutch Defense when he is not contemplating the fianchetto of his QB. And since the opening here is merely a Dutch Defense by transposition, P-K4 is very much in the spirit of the opening. But it is true that the move is badly timed. White should have played in somewhat the following man-

ner: 7 P-Q3, Kkt-B3; 8 O-O, B-Kt2; 9 Q-K2, O-O; 10 P-K4 with a good game; (on 10 . . . P-Q5 he plays 11 Kt-Q1 followed by Kt-B2, B-Q2, QR-K1 and possibly P-Kkt4 with a strong game).

Note how advantageously White's QKt is brought to KB2 after . . . P-Q5. It is precisely this feature that constitutes the weakness of Capablanca's 7 P-K4. On Black's reply 7 . . . P-Q5, White cannot very well retreat to QKt1, for then the development of the Q side would probably be a cumbersome and messy business. Hence Capablanca chose 8 Kt-K2 and after 8 . . . Kkt-B3; 9 Kt-Kt3 there followed 9 . . . P-KR4! This is not an easy move to meet, as 10 P-KR4 would weaken the K side, leave White with a poor Pawn position, and make castling K side rather insecure. Capablanca now played 10 P-Q3, B-R3; 11 O-O, P-R5; 12 Kt-K2 (not 12 KtxRP, KtxP; 13 KtxP, KtxKt; 14 KtxR, KtxR, 15 QxKt, Q-B3 and wins), B-Kt2 and Black's prospects are decidedly more promising.

Still another Dutch Defense with colors reversed, likewise played by White in an interesting, but not the best, way!—was seen in the Nottingham Tournament:

(Tartakower—Thomas)

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	5 O-O	Kt-QB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Kkt3	6 P-Q3	Kt-B3
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	7 Q-K1	Q-B2
4 B-K2	P-B4	8 Kt-B3	P-QR3

One can recall any number of Dutch Defenses which have proceeded along practically the same lines.

9 P-K4	P-Q5
10 P-K5?	.....

This leads to nothing—nothing worth attaining, at any rate. Again Kt-Q1 would be an excellent move (the reply 10 . . . Kt-QKt5 need not be feared, White answering 11 Q-Q2 and 12 P-QR3 and then getting his pieces unscrambled without any difficulty).

10	PxKt
11 PxKt	BxP

Playing safe; even stronger was 11 . . . PxKtP; 12 BxP, BxP; 13 BxB, PxP; 14 P-Q4, O-O with a fine game for Black. After the text the game continued:

12 PxP	P-QKt4	17 PxB	R-Q1
13 B-K3	P-Kt5	18 QR-Q1	P-B7
14 P-Q4	KtPxP	19 R-B1	RxP
15 PxP	B-B4	20 RxP	O-O
16 B-Q3	BxB	and Black stands better.	

One of the most interesting lines of play in this opening occurs where Black renounces . . . P-Q4 and plays the QP only one square. This is by no means as conservative as it sounds, as it is played in conjunction with the

K fianchetto and the intention is to force . . . P-K4. Some unusually tense struggles have resulted, as may be seen from the following game beginnings:

(a) Nimzowitsch—Euwe (Carlsbad, 1929)

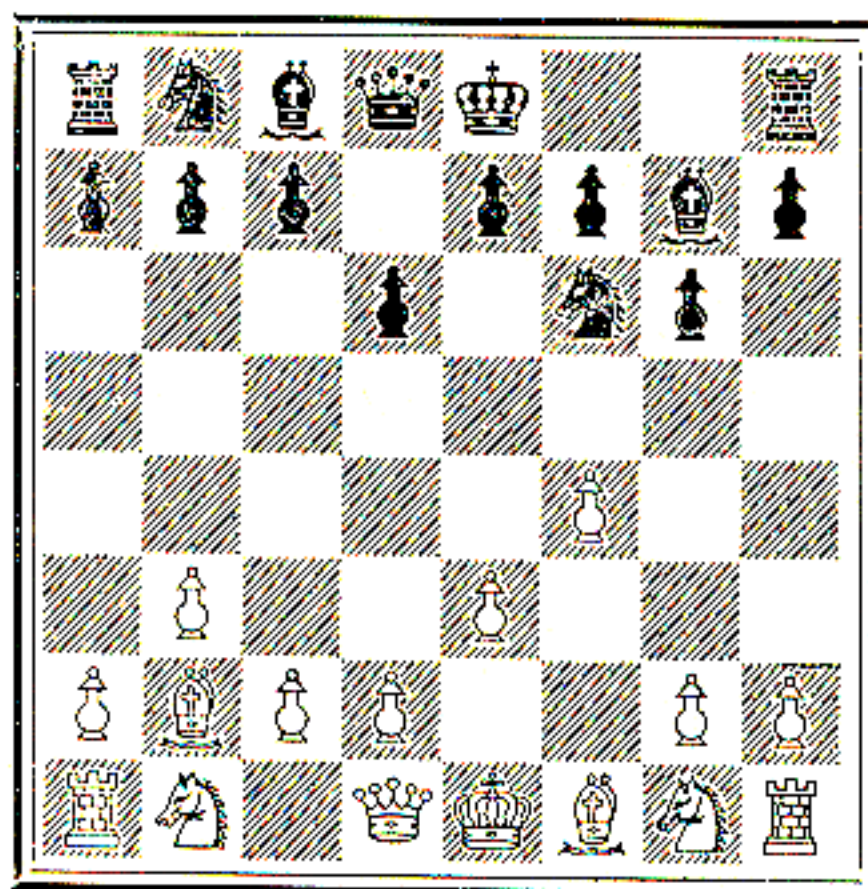
1 P-K3	Kt-KB3
2 P-QKt3	P-Kkt3

The World Champion has always been fond of the K fianchetto, no matter what the opening may be!

3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
4 P-KB4	P-Q3

It is clear that . . . P-Q4 (which gives White a free hand on K5) would really be less aggressive than the text!

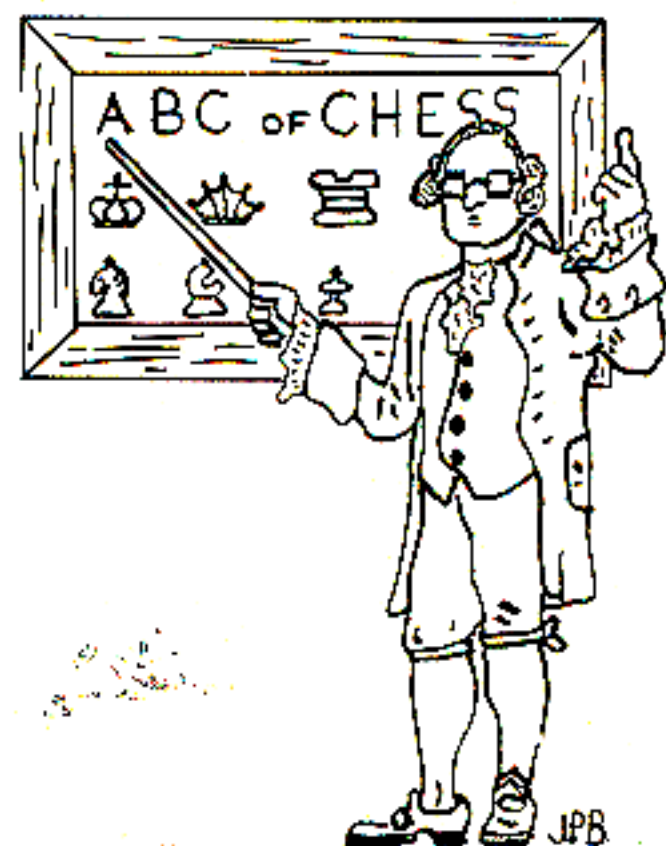
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5 Q-B1

So as to have the QB protected (else Black can play . . . P-K4, answering PxP with . . . Kt-Kt5). This is a recurring motif in this variation.

5	O-O	8 O-O	P-K4
6 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	9 PxP	KtxP
7 B-K2	Kt-B3	10 P-Q3?	. . . . .

Not good, as it leaves a backward KP on which Black can readily concentrate. Nimzowitsch subsequently suggested 10 Kt-B3 as a preferable course.

10	KtxKtch!
11 BxKt	BxB
12 RxB	P-Q4!

Keeping the KP back. And there is no harm in opening Black's K4 to the enemy's pieces, as the KBP has disappeared. Black subsequently obtained a winning position, but in time-pressure he succumbed to the attack on the KB file.



(b) Nimzowitsch—Yates (Marienbad, 1925)

1 P-K3	Kt-KB3	5 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
2 P-QKt3	P-KKt3	6 Q-B1	O-O
3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	7 B-Kt5!	. . . . .
4 P-KB4	P-Q3		

An interesting departure from the normal procedure. White is still true to one of his main strategical goals: ridding himself of his KB!

7 P-QR3

Why so dogmatic? . . . B-Q2 first would be stronger, and keep his Pawn position intact.

8 BxKt

Unlike the modern high priests, Nimzowitsch never minded giving up a Bishop for a Knight.

8	PxB	10 O-O	P-R5
9 Kt-R3	P-QR4	11 P-Q3	. . . . .

Preparing to advance in the center. No matter how many times one sees this procedure in Nimzowitsch games, it always seems novel: first playing P-K3 and P-Q3 like a self-con-

scious snail, and suddenly blossoming out with a powerful advance in the center!

11	R-K1	14 Kt-B4	B-QR3
12 P-R3	R-Kt1	15 P-K5	Kt-Q4
13 P-K4	P-B4	16 Kt-Kt5!	. . . . .

And White has a strong attacking game. The lesser evil for Black would probably have been 11 . . . P-Q4, giving up command of his K4, but in turn holding up the advance in the center and keeping White's QKt out of QB4.



(c) Menchik—Romanowsky (Moscow, 1935)

1 P-K3	P-Q3	3 B-Kt2	P-KKt3
2 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3	4 P-KB4	. . . . .

Again Bird's Opening by the back door.

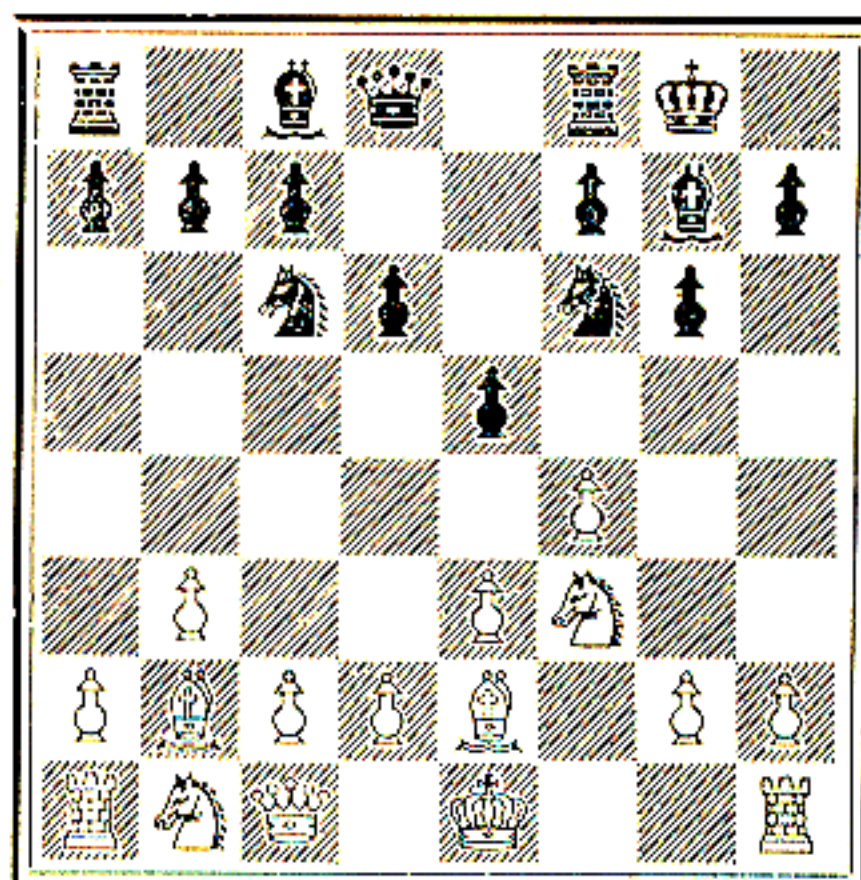
4	B-Kt2	6 B-K2	Kt-B3
5 Kt-KB3	O-O	7 Q-B1	. . . . .

Seemingly providing against . . . P-K4; but it is probably better to castle into safety, continuing with 7 O-O, P-K4; 8 PxP, Kt-KKt5; 9 Kt-B3 etc.

7 P-K4!

Being a dashing attacking player, Romanowsky is always on the alert for moves that are "impossible."

P. ROMANOWSKY



MISS V. MENCHIK

8 O-O

The better part of valor. The attempt to win the KP would turn out rather sourly for White; Romanowsky gives the following sample: 8 PxP, PxP; 9 KtxP, KtxKt; 10 BxKt, Kt-K5!; 11 BxB, Q-R5ch; 12 K-Q1 (12 P-Kt3, KtxP), Kt-B7ch; 13 K-K1, Kt-Q6 dbl ch; 14 K-Q1, Q-K8ch! 15 RxQ, Kt-B7 mate.

8	PxP
9 PxP	R-K1

Black has the better game.

Thus we conclude our study of Bird's Opening. In the next article we shall take up an interesting recent addition to the theory of From's Gambit (which is now risen from the dead!)

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A Chessplayer Turns Explorer

By LAJOS STEINER

Part III

(Written in Sydney, March 17, 1937)

Previously I have mentioned my high regard for Australia's chessplayers. This was not merely a gesture of politeness, but a firm conviction. They do lack international experience, but the few practice tilts they had with me improved their confidence immensely.

In the early rounds of the Sydney Invitation Tournament I was taken by surprise and defeated in good style by both of their leading players, Koshnitsky and Purdy. Due to the fact that it was a double round tournament I was able to even the score in the return engagement, but as I also dropped a half-point to young Cornforth, I was unable to overtake the leaders.

It would be interesting to note how Purdy and Koshnitsky or Goldstein might fare in the British Championship Tournament.

I gave two simultaneous exhibitions in Sydney and two in Brisbane, where I wound up my Australian tour. On March 19th I shall sail for New Zealand for a stay of two months.

SYDNEY INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
G. Koshnitsky	5	1	2	6
C. J. S. Purdy	5	1	2	6
L. Steiner	5	2	1	5½
G. W. Cornforth	1	6	1	1½
H. Klass	1	7	0	1

SYDNEY INVITATION TOURNAMENT

February, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by L. Steiner)

L. Steiner	C. J. S. Purdy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3

As a prelude to the "Dragon variation" the textmove is in order. 3 P-B4 for White would be met by . . . P-K4, definitely closing the center.

3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3
6 B-K2	B-Kt2
7 B-K3	Kt-B3
8 P-B3	....

A difficult choice between the text and the safer O-O.

8	O-O
9 Q-Q2	....

Also to be considered was the more enterprising 9 P-KKt4.

9

P-Q4

Properly timed! After 10 Kt-Kt3 followed by O-O-O, the second player would be at a loss for counterplay, particularly in the center.

10 KtxKt

PxKt

11 P-K5

....

11 O-O-O was a possible alternative.

11

Kt-Q2

12 P-B4

P-K3

If 12 . . . P-B3; 13 KtxP, KtxP; 14 Kt-Kt4, etc.

13 O-O

....

Not 13 Kt-R4, KtxP; 14 PxKt, Q-R5ch! etc.

13

Q-K2

If 13 . . . P-QB4; 14 Kt-R4, and Black's Pawns would have been forced to advance, which would weaken them to a certain extent. However, in that event they would exert a restraining influence on White's forces.

14 Kt-R4

P-QR4

Prevents P-QKt4

15 Q-B3

B-R3

Black must have considered the effectiveness of this move at his last turn. He now rids himself of the immobile QB. 15 . . . B-Kt2 would have been met by 16 Kt-B5.

16 BxB

RxB

17 Kt-B5

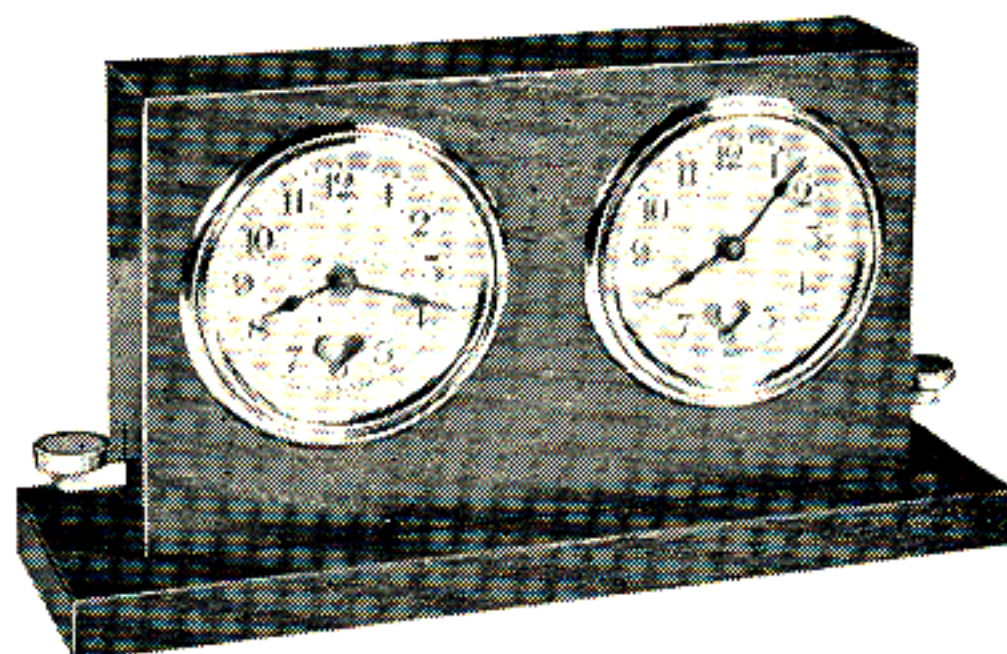
QR-R1

18 P-QR4

....

18 Kt-Kt3 would have gained nothing e. g.: 18 . . . P-R5; 19 Kt-Q4, KR-B1 (not . . . P-QB4, because of 20 Kt-B6 and BxP); and 20 KtxBP is refuted by Q-K1 followed by . . . Kt-B1.

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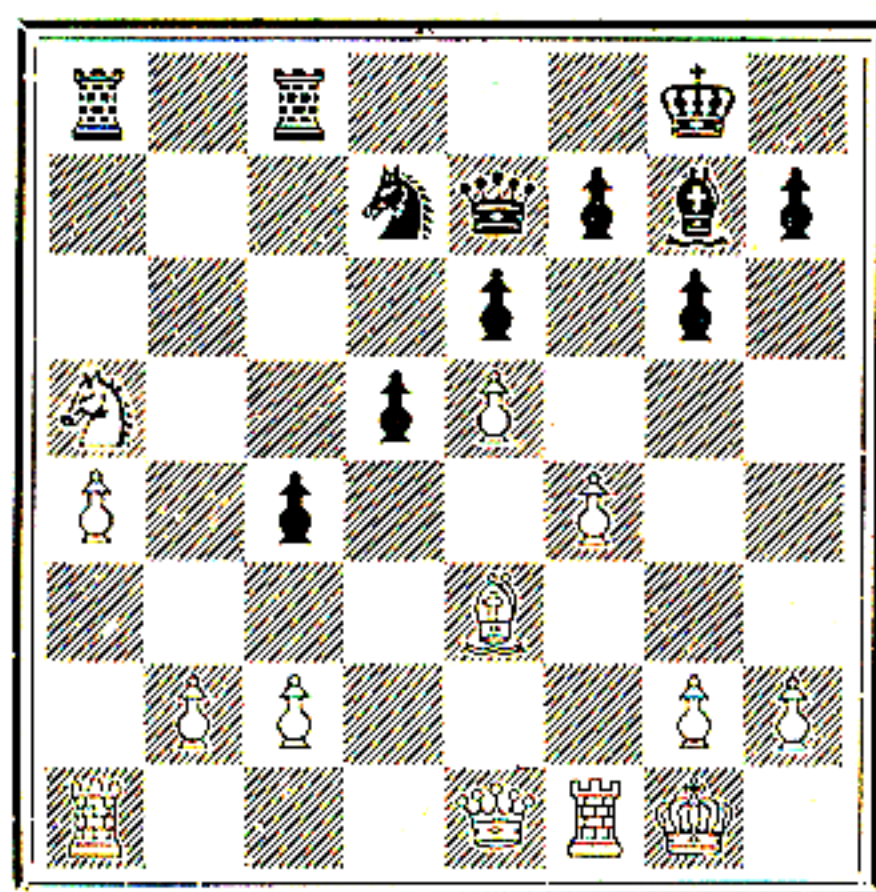
18 KR-B1
19 Kt-Kt3

White's best line would have been 19 KtxKt, QxKt; 20 B-B5, B-B1; 21 R-B3 with a slight advantage due to the weakness of Black's Pawn chain.

19 P-QB4
20 Q-K1 P-B5
21 KtxP?

Unaware of the significance of Black's last play, White innocently snatches the Pawn. Correct would have been 21 Kt-Q4, though even then Black had a slight pull.

C. J. S. PURDY



L. STEINER

21 P-B6!
22 Kt-Kt3 PxP
23 R-R2

There is no adequate defense. After R-Kt1 Black retains a Pawn with a good game.

23 RxBP
24 R-B2

Not an oversight, there is nothing better.

24 R-B8	33 Kt-Q4	Q-Q3
25 KtxR P-Kt8(Q)	34 Kt-B3	Q(Q3)xP
26 KR-Kt2 Q-K5	35 P-Kt3	Q-B3
27 P-R5 P-B3	36 Q-K2	Kt-K5
28 PxP BxP	37 R-QB2	QxP
29 R-K2 B-Q5	38 K-Kt2	Q-R3
30 Kt-Kt3 BxBch	39 Q-Q1	R-KB1
31 RxB Q(K5)-Kt5	40 R-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
32 R-Q2 Kt-B4	Resigns	

A well earned victory by the Australian champion.

Wm. A. Ruth defeated C. Parmelee by the score of 3½-1½ in their match for the championship of New Jersey. Six games were to have been played, but as Ruth clinched the title honors by drawing the fourth game after three successive wins, the remainder were cancelled.

"CHECKING THE NEWS"

with JOSEPH GANCHER

As we go to press we are heartened to learn that steps are under way to raise the necessary funds to send a team to represent the United States in the International Team Tournament at Stockholm, Sweden, July 31 to August 15th.

The National Chess Federation has authorized Silas W. Howland, President of the Marshall Chess Club, to head a national committee for that purpose. Mr. Howland is at present sending invitations to chess leaders throughout the country to join him on the committee to help raise the sum of \$3,000.00 necessary to defray the team's expenses. The June issue of THE CHESS REVIEW will contain additional news on this subject. In the meantime, those desiring to aid the cause may send their contributions to Silas W. Howland, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The annual New York State Championship competition will be staged at Cazenovia, N. Y., this year, beginning about August 1. The President of Cazenovia Seminary, one of the state's oldest preparatory schools, has graciously permitted use of that institution's main dining room as the location for play.

Walter L. Murdock Jr. of Cazenovia heads the committee for all arrangements connected with the featured event as well as the minor tournaments, which are always a part of what is really a great general attraction.

The 1937 tournament for the championship of the District of Columbia ended with L. N. Ponce attaining first ranking. The manner in which he won is extremely creditable, as he went through without a defeat against quite formidable opposition. In particular, his victory over former champion, Martin C. Stark, Jr., merits high praise as examination of the game convincingly attests. Mr. Ponce learned chess at the age of 8 in his native city of Quito, Ecuador. He is now in his early thirties and is occupied in the consular service. In conjunction with his work, he has been distinguished with the post of Secretary of President Roosevelt's Commission for settling the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. In 1935 his official duties took him to Scotland, where he took third place in their national championship. Joining the Glasgow C. C. in 1936 he was runner-up to W. A. Fairhurst in the city title tournament. At

Nottingham last summer he won the Class 1, Section C tournament. The final standings:

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
L. N. Ponce	5	0	2	6
V. Sournin	3	1	3	4½
M. C. Stark, Jr.	3	2	2	4
C. A. Hesse	3	3	1	3½
J. E. DuBois	2	3	2	3
V. L. Eaton	2	3	2	3
M. L. Kessler	1	4	2	2
E. M. Knapp	2	5	0	2



District of Columbia Championship

March, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

L. N. PONCE		M. C. STARK	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 Kt-B4	Kt-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 K-K1	Kt-Kt6
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-Q1	Q-R4
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5	24 R-B3	K-K1
5 P-K5	P-KR3	25 Kt-Kt6	Q-B2
6 B-Q2	BxKt	26 Kt-R8!	RxKt
7 PxP	Kt-K5	27 QxP	R-B1
8 Q-Kt4	K-B1	28 QxP	Q-Q1
9 P-KR4	P-QB4	29 Q-Kt7	K-Q2
10 B-Q3	KtxB	30 P-R6	K-B3
11 KxKt	P-B5	31 P-R7	R-KR1
12 B-K2	Kt-B3	32 RxP	B-Q2
13 P-R5	P-QKt4	33 BxP	PxB
14 R-R3	R-QKt1	34 P-Q5ch	PxP
15 R-Kt3	R-Kt1	35 R-B6ch	K-Kt4
16 Kt-R3	Q-R4	36 RxPch	Kt-B4
17 K-Q1	P-Kt5	37 R(B)-Q6	R-Kt2
18 PxP	QxKtP	38 Q-Kt6	Q-R5
19 P-QB3	Q-Kt7	39 Q-Kt1ch	K-R5
20 R-B1	QxRP	40 Q-R2ch	Resigns



The annual tourney of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n. finished in a tie for first and second between Weaver W. Adams and C. Sharp, each with a score of 5½-1½. Jackson Palmer, Jr. of Harvard was third 5-2, and Arthur Sandburg fourth, 4½-2½.

Reuben Fine had to rest content with sharing first place in the two major tournaments recently concluded at Margate, England, and Ostend, Belgium.

At Margate he and Paul Keres tied for first ahead of the former world champion, Dr. Alekhine, whom they both defeated. A fitting climax to the tournament was the final round, in which the two leaders met and battled each other every inch of the way to a standstill. Alekhine incidentally although losing one other game, to Victor Buerger, won all the rest and finished in third place. It looks as though Alekhine is still some distance below the form he will have to reach to make a strong showing in the return match with Dr. Euwe this autumn.

At Ostend, Fine seemed to slump somewhat too, when he lost more games (3) than he has in one tourney for an exceedingly long time. The wear and tear of incessant tournament play is probably beginning to affect him. He should rest for a while. Nevertheless, he was able to keep in the top flight because Grob and Keres, who both beat him, could not score more than six points against the field as a whole, and a three way deadlock resulted. Fine won six of the nine games outright, his third loss being to A. Reynolds, of England.



OSTEND MASTERS TOURNAMENT

APRIL 1937

Players	Won	Lost
R. Fine (U. S. A.)	6	3
H. Grob (Switzerland)	6	3
P. Keres (Esthonia)	6	3
S. Landau (Holland)	5	4
P. O. List (Germany)	5	4
G. Koltanowski (Belgium)	4½	4½
S. Tartakower (Poland)	4	5
B. Dyner (Belgium)	3½	5½
A. Dunkelblum (Belgium)	3	6
A. Reynolds (England)	2	7

MARGATE EASTER CONGRESS — 1937		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1	R. Fine (U. S. A.)	—	½	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	6	0	3	7½
2	P. Keres (Estonia)	½	—	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	6	0	3	7½
3	Dr. A. Alekhine (France)	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	3	0	6
4	J. Foltys (Czechoslovakia)	0	½	0	—	1	1	½	1	1	½	4	2	3	5½
5	P. S. Milner-Barry (England)	0	½	0	0	—	½	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	5
6	Miss Menchik (England)	0	0	0	0	½	—	½	1	1	1	3	4	2	4
7	C. H. O'D. Alexander (England)	½	0	0	½	0	½	—	½	1	1	2	3	4	4
8	Sir G. A. Thomas (England)	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	—	1	1	2	5	2	3
9	V. Buerger (England)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	2	7	0	2
10	T. H. Tylor (England)	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	8	1	½

G. Koltanowski the popular Belgian star, will attempt to set a new simultaneous blind-fold record in an exhibition at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he is slated to encounter no less than 34 opponents. Ten countries are reported to be sending representatives to take part in the performance. It is said that Koltanowski will receive 500 pounds for the remarkable feat.

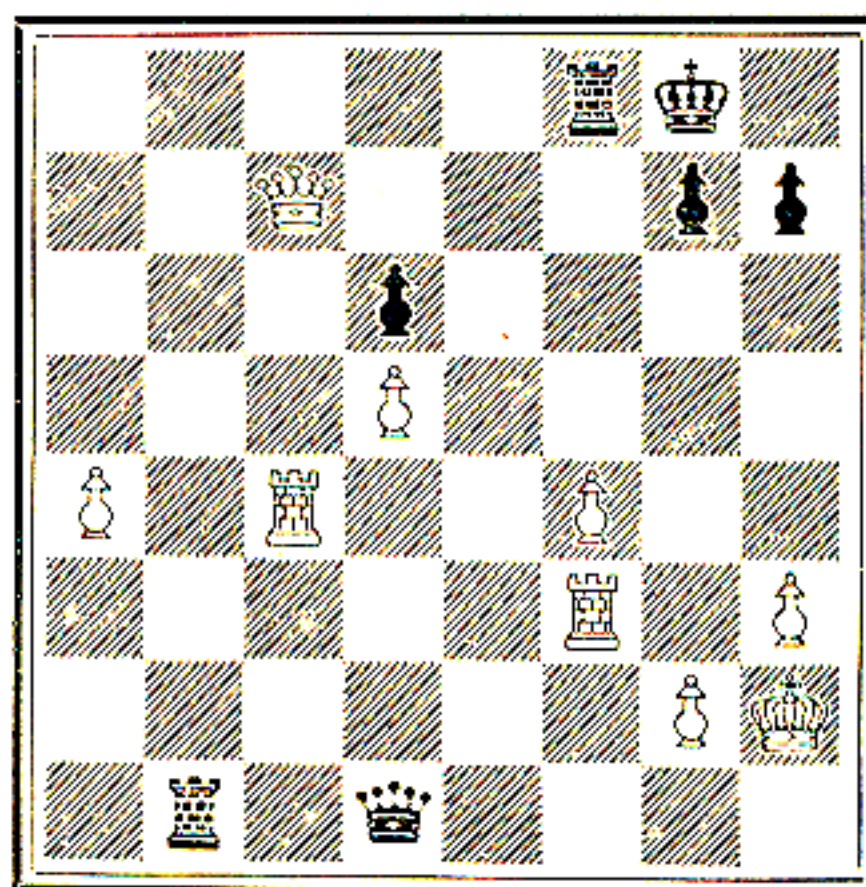


A dispatch from Austria states that an international tournament of positively breathtaking scope is planned for this August — a few days after the completion of the International Team Tournament. With the exception of one round which will be held in Vienna, the tournament will take place in Semmering. Invitations will be extended to World Champion Dr. Max Euwe and his predecessors: Dr. Alekhine of France, J. R. Capablanca of Cuba, Dr. Lasker of England. Also to R. Fine, I. Kashdan and S. Reshevsky of the United States; S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia; E. D. Bogolubow and K. Richter of Germany; Sir Thomas of England; Dr. S. Tartakower and P. Frydman of Poland; V. Castaldi of Italy; G. Stahlberg of Sweden; Dr. M. Vidmar and V. Pirc of Yugoslavia; P. Keres of Estonia; L. Steiner and A. Lilienthal of Hungary; M. Botvinnik of Russia; and E. Eliskases, E. Grunfeld, H. Muller, A. Becker, and R. Spielmann of Austria.

Dr. P. G. Kenney of Cincinnati won the Southern Ohio championship once again and will defend his title of Ohio State champion in a match with Elliott E. Stearns of Cleve-

land, who won the Northern Ohio championship. The following ending from the Northern Ohio competition is interesting.

ILLUSTRATING THE FOLLY OF CHASING A RUNNER TOWARD HOME PLATE!
M. LEYSENS



E. E. STEARNS

37 QxQP	Q-Kt8ch	42 K-R5!	QxRch
38 K-Kt3	R-Kt7	43 K-R6	QxBP
39 Q-K6ch	K-R1	44 Q-K5ch!	QxQ
40 R-B8!	QxPch	45 RxR mate	
41 K-R4	P-Kt4ch		

In winning the annual Wisconsin State tournament held this year at La Crosse, Arpad E. Elo regained the title. In addition, he set a record by playing through his schedule without losing even a half point. This represents a perfect score against five opponents in his preliminary qualifying section, and a clear sweep against his three opponents in the finals.

The final score:

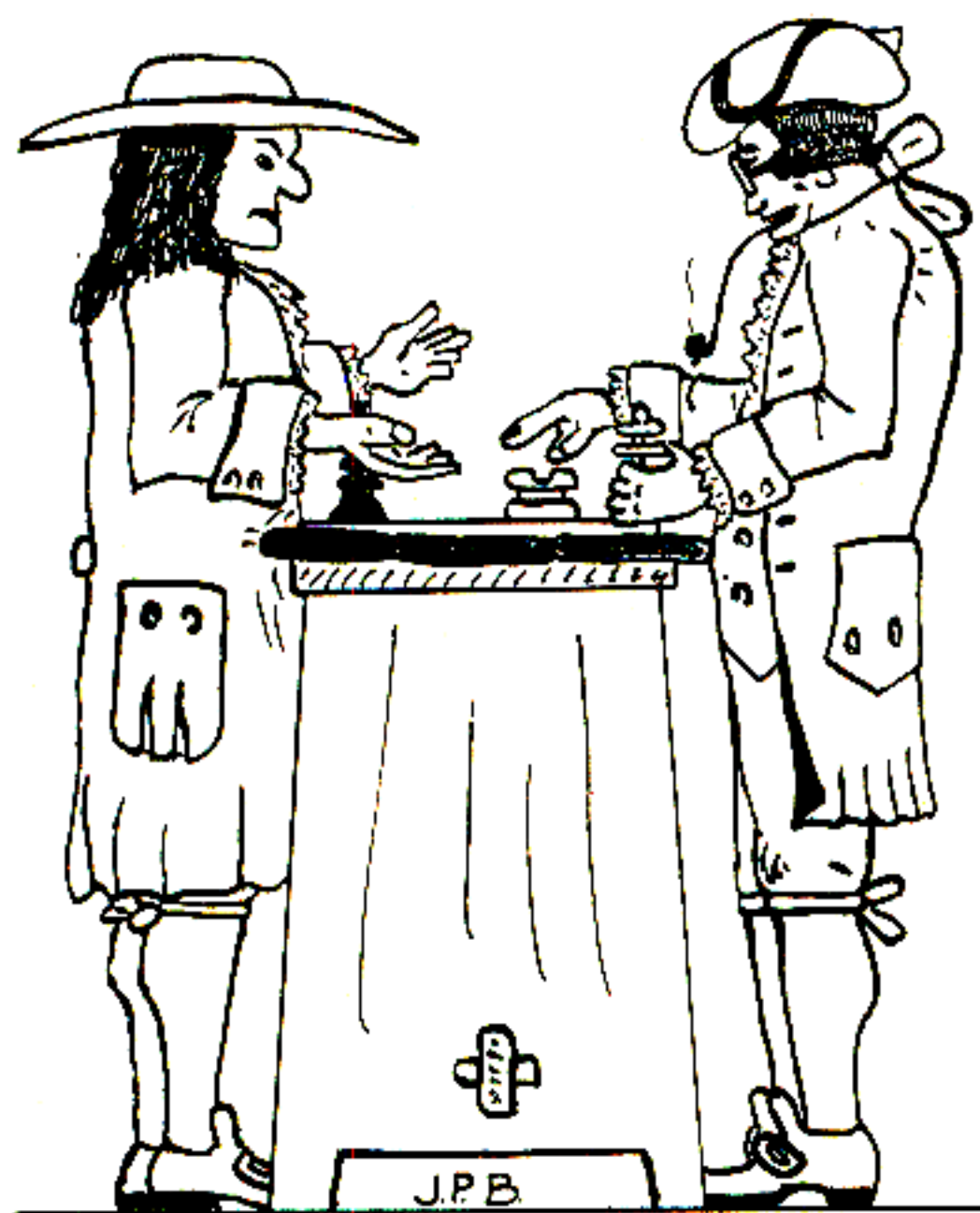
Player	W.	L.	D.	P.
Arpad E. Elo (Milwaukee)	3	0	0	3
Walter Heyn (La Crosse)	2	1	0	2
Edmund Nash (Madison)	1	2	0	1
Glenn Random (Green Bay)	0	3	0	0

The tournament for the 1937 championship of Detroit (Michigan) ended with Edmund Czopski the winner. Seven others qualified for prizes. An interesting fact is that five of the leaders are among the city's youngest players. Indeed, the new champion himself is but 19 years of age, and a student at Wayne University.

The prize winning scores were: E. Czopski 15-2; E. Opsahl 14½-2½; R. Coveyou 13½-3½; H. Hoffman 12½-4½ A. J. House

12½-4½; Pipiringos 11-6; Fairchild 10½-6½; A. Weiss 10-7.

The annual match between the Manhattan C. C. of New York and the All-Philadelphia team took place at the quarters of the former on April 18 and resulted in a win for Manhattan by 9½-5½. This match, played alternately in New York and Philadelphia, is one of the high spots of the year. Despite the fact that during the past decade the Manhattan players have scored uniform successes, traditions that go back over fifty years of friendly warfare add zest to each new contest.



Board	Manh. C. C.	Pts.	Philadelphia	Pts.
1	I. Kashdan	½	J. Levin	½
2	A. S. Denker	1	W. A. Ruth	0
3	A. Kupchik	½	B. F. Winkelman	½
4	I. A. Horowitz	1	A. Regen	0
5	R. Willman	½	D. Weiner	½
6	D. MacMurray	1	S. T. Sharp	0
7	S. S. Cohen	0	J. Gordon	1
8	O. Tenner	1	M. Morris	0
9	A. S. Kussman	½	Dr. M. Cohen	½
10	N. Grossman	½	I. Ash	½
11	A. Simchow	½	J. Leary	½
12	J. R. Newman	1	J. Wilkinson	0
13	R. Wahrburg	½	S. Sklaroff	½
14	E. Schwartz	1	W. P. McHale	0
15	H. M. Phillips	0	P. B. Driver	1
		Total 9½	Total 5½	

This June will see the start of a tournament at Kemer, Latvia — near Riga — which will

be overshadowed only by the Semmering tournament. The likely participants are Dr. Alekhine (France), M. Botwinnik (Russia), R. Fine (U. S. A.) S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia), P. Keres (Esthonia), Dr. Lasker, Sir Thomas and Miss Menchik (England), D. Przepiorka (Poland), and G. Stahlberg Sweden).

Dr. Euwe was expected to take part too, but he announced his inability to do so, inasmuch as he intends to lead a contingent of ten players from Amsterdam in an inter-city match with London. It is to be hoped that such matches will become more frequent.

A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy

By FRED REINFELD

Lessons IX to XX

Price \$3.00

(Any 4 for \$1.00)

Each of these lessons is devoted to an analysis of the commonplace openings, in a methodical manner. The table of contents for lesson IX (The Ruy Lopez, Morphy Defense) will give one an idea of what is to be found in the text throughout the series. First, the normal course of the variation (position play, encirclement, holding the center) is dealt with. Then comes a discussion of the normal formations for White and Black followed by the middle game prospects for both contestants. Eight illustrative games, including such names as Dr. Tarrasch, Maroczy, Rubinstein and Bogolubow help to clarify the points made. A summary of the lesson and a bibliography conclude the number.

Lesson X—The Colle System: . . . B-B4 Defense

Lesson XI—Queen's Gambit Declined: Cambridge Springs Defense

Lesson XII—French Defense

Lesson XIII—King's Indian Defense: Grunfeld Variation

Lesson XIV—Sicilian Defense: Fianchetto Variation

Lesson XV—Ruy Lopez: Exchange Variation

Lesson XVI—Nimzowitsch Defense

Lesson XVII—Dutch Defense: Stonewall Variation

Lesson XVIII—Alekhine's Defense: Four Pawn Game

Lesson XIX—Queen's Gambit Declined: Slav Defense

Lesson XX—Queen's Indian Defense

Each of these lessons is mimeographed, well diagrammed, with clear readable type. 8½x11¼ averaging 11 pages per issue.

SELECTED GAMES

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York — March, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Tarrasch Defense)

H. FAJANS
(Modern C. C.)

White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 P-QB4
4 PxQP KPxP
5 Kt-B3 Kt-QB3
6 P-KKt3 Kt-B3

J. FELDMAN
(Bronx-Int'l. C. C.)

Black

7 B-Kt2 B-K2
8 O-O O-O
9 PxP P-Q5
10 Kt-QR4 B-B4
11 Kt-K1

Fine vs Vidmar (Hastings, 1936) played 11 Kt-KR4.

11 Kt-K5 13 P-QR3 Q-Kt4
12 Kt-Q3 Q-R4 14 P-QKt4 QR-Q1

If instead 14 . . . P-QR4?; 15 BxKt, BxB; 16 Kt-Kt6, BxKt (if R moves, P-QR4 wins a piece); 17 QxB, QxQ; 18 PxQ, QR-Q1; 19 B-Q2, Kt-K4; 20 P-B4, KtxP?; 21 QR-Kt1 and the Kt is trapped.

15 BxKt BxB	29 PxP B-Q3
16 QKt-Kt2 BxKt	30 P-B7 R-QB1
17 QxB QxQ	31 BxP K-K3
18 KtxQ P-QR4	32 K-K2 K-Q2
19 B-Kt2 KR-K1	33 B-Kt6 B-Kt5
20 KR-B1 B-B1	34 R-Kt4 P-Kt3
21 K-B1 R-K5	35 R-Q4 RxR
22 P-Kt5 Kt-K4	36 BxR P-B4
23 R-B2 KtxKt	37 B-K5 R-K1
24 PxKt R-K4	38 P-B4 R-QB1
25 QR-B1 R(K)-Q4	39 P-Q4 B-Q3
26 R-B4 P-B3	40 K-Q3 K-K3?
27 P-QR4 K-B2	41 R-B6 Resigns.
28 P-B6 PxP	

A FINE WIN BY THE NEW ITALIAN CHAMPION RETI OPENING

V. CASTALDI

White

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 PxP
3 Kt-R3 B-Kt5
4 KtxP Kt-KB3
5 Q-Kt3 B-B1?
6 QKt-K5 Q-Q4
7 Q-B2 P-B3
8 P-K3 P-K3
9 B-B4 Q-R4
10 O-O B-Q3
11 P-Q4 QKt-Q2?
12 B-Q2 Q-B2
13 KtxKBP! KxKt

F. NORCIA

Black

14 Kt-Kt5ch K-K2
15 KtxKP Q-Kt1
16 KtxP Kt-Kt3
17 P-K4! BxPch
18 K-R1 B-B5
19 B-Kt4ch B-Q3
20 BxBch QxB
21 P-K5 QxQP
22 PxKtch QxP(B3)
23 KR-K1ch K-Q1
24 Q-Q3ch B-Q2
25 Kt-K6ch K-B1
26 Q-Q6! Resigns

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York — March, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. S. DENKER
(Manhattan C. C.)

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 P-K3 P-QKt3
5 B-Q3 B-Kt2
6 P-B3! P-QB4
7 P-QR3 B-R4
8 Kt-K2 P-Q4
9 O-O BxKt
10 PxP QKt-Q2
11 PxQP KPxP
12 Kt-Kt3 O-O
13 P-K4 PxKP
14 PxKP PxP
15 PxP Kt-B4!?

H. BAKER

(Gambit C. C.)

Black

16 PxKt! Q-Q5ch
17 K-R1 QxR
18 Q-K2 Q-K4
19 B-Kt2 Q-Kt4
20 R-B5 Q-Kt5
21 QxQ KtxQ
22 R-Kt5! Kt-B7ch
23 K-Kt1 P-B3
24 B-B4ch K-R1
25 Kt-R5! Kt-Q8
26 B-R1 BxP
27 RxP B-Kt3
28 R-Kt8ch!! and
mates in 2.

HOW TO LOSE A GAME IN THE OPENING Correspondence Game 1936-1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Dr. J. BALOGH
(Hungary)

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 Kt-B3 Kt-K5
5 Q-B2 P-KB4
6 P-KKt3! P-QKt3
7 B-Kt2 B-Kt2
8 Kt-Q2 BxKt
9 PxP Kt-Q3
10 BxB KtxB
11 P-K4! O-O
12 O-O Kt-B3
13 B-R3 Kt-K2
14 QR-K1 P-B4
15 P-B4! R-K1

PAUL KERES
(Esthonia)

Black

16 P-Q5 Kt-Q3
17 P-K5 Kt-B2
18 Kt-B3! PxP
19 PxP KtxQP
20 QxP KtxQBP
21 Q-Kt4! Kt-R3
22 Q-R5 Kt-Q4
23 P-B5 P-Q3
24 P-B6! RxP!
25 KtxR KtxP
26 QxKt!! PxQ
27 Kt-B6 Q-KB1
28 Kt-K7ch K-Kt2
29 B-Kt2 R-K1
30 R-K6! Resigns

Margate Easter Congress, 1937

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. FINE

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt2
4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 P-KKt3 O-O
6 B-Kt2 QKt-Q2
7 KKt-K2 P-K4
8 O-O PxP
9 KtxP Kt-K4
10 P-Kt3 B-Q2
11 B-Kt2 Kt-B3
12 Kt-B2 Q-B1

T. H. TYLOR

Black

13 R-K1 B-R6
14 B-R1 Kt-KKt5
15 P-B3 Kt-R3
16 Q-Q2 P-B4
17 Kt-K3 Q-Q2
18 P-B4 PxP
19 KtxP Kt-KKt5?
20 Kt-QB5! Q-B1
21 B-Q5ch K-R1
22 BxBch KxB
23 Kt-K6ch Resigns

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Are you a beginning solver? Nos. 682 and 683 are nonpareil for the novice. Experts, too, will savour these dainty accomplishments in such a limited field—the two-move miniature. A much under-rated field it is, as Mr. Geoffrey Mott-Smith will show us! His abstract entitled "Microcosm", appearing shortly in these pages, deals exclusively with these "gleams" which many will always prefer to heavier compositions.

Can you compose a "gleam" (two-move miniature)? There is no more enjoyable way to begin a composing career. For the sake of the beginning solver we purpose to publish two or three "gleams" in each issue.

No. 684 is intended to prove that there is something new under the sun and is a catchy setting in which the defenses resemble Schiffmans.

No. 685 is a premier attempt by an American composer to conquer the theme dubbed "Argentine". (Mr. C. S. Kipping informs us that this arbitrary naming of themes is ill-advised.)

Our veteran solver, Mr. Gonzalez, turns composer with No. 687, his first attempt, while No. 692, a three-mover is his second!

No. 688 contains a mate in the line of pin due to Black self-interference, an idea which the continentals are calling the Costachel theme, but as a renowned authority has implied, these accolades are questionable.

No. 693 offers a bouquet of model mates with all its fadeless charm. Are you a devotee of the model mate—that epitome of purity and economy? There is a lucent beauty in them which for many transcends the fascination of thematic strategy.

No. 707 is a delicate Havel miniature with a cluster of melting models.

No. 694 stresses strategy of a certain peculiar order, and the theme will be described in the solutions.

No. 695 elegantly displays symmetrical echoes.

In No. 697 we introduce the demotion mate. Who is averse to novelty in moderation? Here each White piece demotes to the piece next in power when it moves. Thus if 1. Qb7 = R and if 2. R(b7)f7 = Bch, etc.

Only the kings and pawns do not change but retain their identity upon moving.

Nos. 700 and 701 are tentative claims to a new theme by Leib Bograd of Roumania. These examples by C. Gavrillov reveal keys which change the diagonal pin of White to a lateral, and defense by the pinned Black piece. This defense simultaneously pins the threat piece and forms a Plachutta interference with the pinning Black piece, which enables the threat piece to mate in line of pin. Thus in No. 700 the defense 1... Qd5 forms a Plachutta interference with the R(e5), allowing 2. Qc5 mate.

According to Sam Loyd, the ideal key is that move which appears least likely to the average player. If this is granted, then a key permitting double check to White is the most spectacular obtainable, with one exception, viz.: a key permitting successive double checks.

The pioneer double checker appeared in 1857 and Loyd's famous double check problem in 1903: (4r1b1, 1p4B1, pS2pR2, RB2k3, 1P2S2p, 2p3b1, s2P1p1r, 5K1s. Mate in 3. Key: Ke2!) Here the double checks have no effect.

Later examples of this theme have introduced many motives, all of which, naturally, involve some compensatory hindrance of Black when he takes the double check. Line interference is the motive in No. 702. In No. 703 the motive is line opening of White. Many other beautiful examples taken from the A. C. White Collection are given in T. R. Dawson's exhaustive serial article in the B. C. M.

In the Plachutta idea we again encounter Loyd, whose influence upon the early problem period was tremendous, not only because of his unrivalled brilliance but because of his facile exploitation of new thematic lines. He was the true pioneer in this device, erroneously ascribed to J. Plachutta.

Plachuttas, or mutual interferences between pieces of the same motion moving at right angles to each other, have appeared in undiminished profusion since that date. The essential mechanism is shown in No. 704.

No. 706 is the record multiplication of the theme, revealing nine Black defenses and, alternatively, nine Plachuttas, with five different critical squares.

No. 698 demonstrates the use of Plachutta interference in the maximate.

No. 708 is the ending of the historic Morphy-Thompson game played in 1858, except for a slight change in the pawn structure. Morphy played White and obtained one of his bombshell wins which subsequently was proven not to have been forced. In No. 708 the win is real enough, however. We are giving this position because it is considered to be the pioneer presentation containing that idea which we have presented in recent issues—the exceedingly strategic and popular Roman Theme!

SOLUTIONS

- No. 628 by S. Costikyan. 1. Pd4
Taking away of a flight square is a necessary feature.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 629 by E. L. Deiss. 1. Qf5
Pleasing, manifold variations.—Dr. M. Herzberger.
- No. 630 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1. Qxc4
Magnificent unpinner. My vote as best in issue. P. Rothenberg.
- No. 631 by F. A. Hill. 1. SxP
Cross checks beautifully echoed.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 632 by F. Sprenger. 1. Qc4
Very nice pin and unpin effects.—Dr. Herzberger.
- No. 633 by W. W. Wallis. 1. Sd4
Fine key, splendid variations.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 634 by R. J. Bermudez
1. Pe8(S) Threat 2. Se8xB
1. Bc7 or Sb8 2. Sg7
1. Bb8 or Sc7 2. Sf6
1. Be7 or f8 2. Bxe5
Very neat illustration of pawn promotion strategy and Black interference between Bishop and Knight.—W. Keyser.
- No. 635 by E. L. Deiss
1. Qb3 Threats 2. SxRch or Sb6ch
1. Rc3 2. Sc6 or RxR
1. PxS 2. QxPch
Main theme variations are excellent.—P. Rothenberg.—The ruinous dual is most regrettable.—Ed.
- No. 636 by Dr. G. Erdos
1. Pe4 Threats 2. Sc6ch or 2. Sd7ch
1. d4xe3 2. Rd1
1. f4xe3 2. Rf1
Good echoes on d and f files.—Dr. M. Herzberger.
- No. 637 by I. Guttman
1. Ke7 Kd5 2. Bf3ch
1. Kf5 2. Sh4ch
Easy but pleasing.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.
A gem, beautiful waiter.—W. Patz.
- No. 638 by K. S. Howard
Intention: 1. Bc4 Threat 2. Qd5ch
1. Be5 2. QxBch
1. Sf4 2. Qf5ch
Cooked by: 1. QxSch and 1. Sh6
- No. 639 by W. Lindemann
Intention: 1. Rd2 Threats 2. Bc4ch or SxPch
Cooked by: 1. Rc2, Rf8 2. Sf6ch
- No. 640 by A. J. Straub
1. Pa8(B) Any 2. Be4
- No. 641 by N. Weiss
Intention: 1. Kg3, PxS 2. Rxf6
1. Pc6 2. RxPch
1. Pc5 2. Qa5
Cooked by: 1. Rxf6, e5xS 2. Sxf7
- No. 642 by K. S. Howard
1. Qd7 Pg4 2. Qe6 Pd3 3. Qc6ch
1. 2. Pg3 3. Qd7
Fine "mark-time" play of the Q—Dr. P. G. Keeney.—Two pretty models not easy to find.—L. Eisner.
- No. 643 by G. Mott-Smith
No solution. If 1. Qa8, Ra4!
- No. 644 by G. Mott-Smith
1. Be7 PxB; 2. Rh4 Pf3 3. Qf1 any; 4. Qg2ch
1. Pf3 2. Qe5ch Kf2; 3. Bh4ch Pg3;
4. Bg2

- No. 645 by M. Charosh
1. Kf3, Gg2; 2. Ge6, Gb2; 3. Ke3, Gf6; 4. Gg6, Gd6; 5. Rc5 mate.
A remarkable mate. My vote for honor prize.—L. Eisner.
- No. 646 by A. Kish. 1. Qg6
- No. 647 by R. Bermudez. 1. Qg3
- No. 648 by A. Kish. 1. Qc7
- No. 649 by A. Ellerman. 1. Kb8
- No. 650 by A. Ellerman. 1. Sc3
- No. 651 by A. Ellerman. 1. Kd7
- No. 652 by J. Moller.
1. Qg7 Threat 2. QxP
1. Be7 2. Qb2
1. Kb7 2. QxPch
- No. 653 by J. Halumbirek
1. Rf2 Threat 2. Rf5ch
1. Bc2 2. Rg2 Threat 3. Rg5ch
1. 2. Be4 3. Rg7
1. Bf3 or g4 2. R or PxP
- No. 654 by E. Zepler
1. Be4 PxP 2. Kh3 Pe3 3. Rd1ch

INFORMAL LADDER

A. Tokash 334,47; *P. Rothenberg 316,79; *G. Plowman 291,71; *H. B. Daly 275,61; J. F. Tracy 270,45; A. Sheftel 233,52; *Dr. G. Dobbs 227,68; W. Patz 218,44; Dr. P. G. Keeney 206,52; H. Hausner 197,—; *I. Kashdan 159,79; I. Burstein 150,71; K. Lay 117,23; G. Berry 106,22; I. Rivise 96,30; L. Greene 91,27; W. Jacobs 85,—; Bourne Smith 80,27; I. Genud 75,54; *M. Gonzalez 73,52; M. Gershenson 66,—; G. N. Cheney 60,—; V. Rosado 52,—; B. Wisegarver 41,—; W. Vanwinkle 27,—; W. Neuert 26,—; M. Herzberger 23,47; W. Towle 22,—; I. Burn 17,—; K. S. Howard 17,—; J. Casey 16,—; A. Palwick 16,22; P. Papp 16,—; E. Shortman 8,—; W. Rawlings 7,—; J. Turner 7,—; L. Eisner —,74; W. Keysor —,25.

* Indicates winner of one ladder ascent.

NOTES AND NEWS

Congratulations to K. S. Howard, who receives the Honor Prize for his very popular model-mate four-mover No. 642.

A. Tokash wins the Ladder Prizes with a total of 334 points.

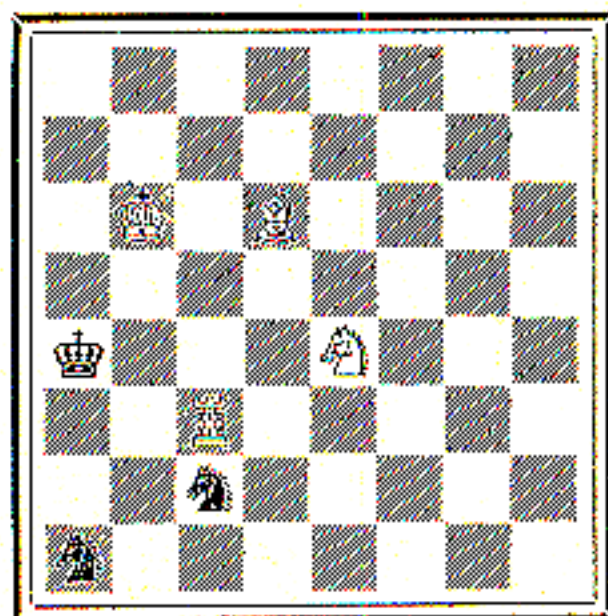
We wish to remind solvers that keys only are necessary to all problems. This innovation seems to have met with general favor. We welcome new solvers, W. Keysor and L. Eisner.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

Combinations and Traps (Ssossin) -----	\$.75
Curious Chess Facts (Chernev) -----	\$.75
Moscow. International Tourney, 1935 (DeLuxe Edition in Russian) -----	\$5.00
Leningrad All Russian Tourney 1934 (in Russian) -----	\$2.50

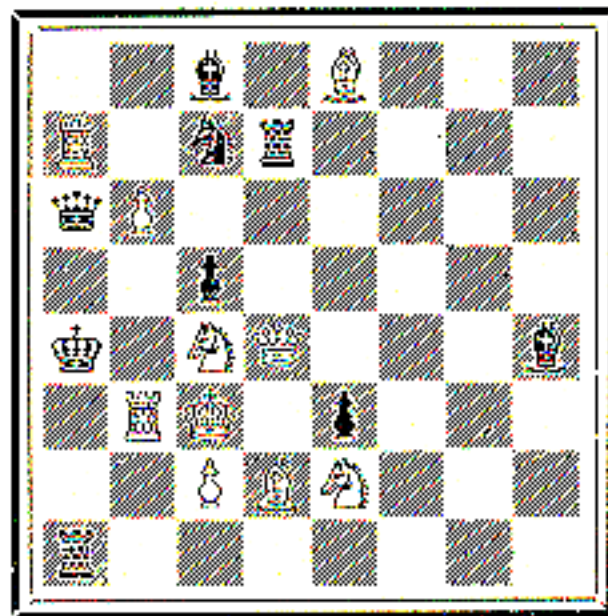
ORIGINAL SECTION

No. 682

G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City

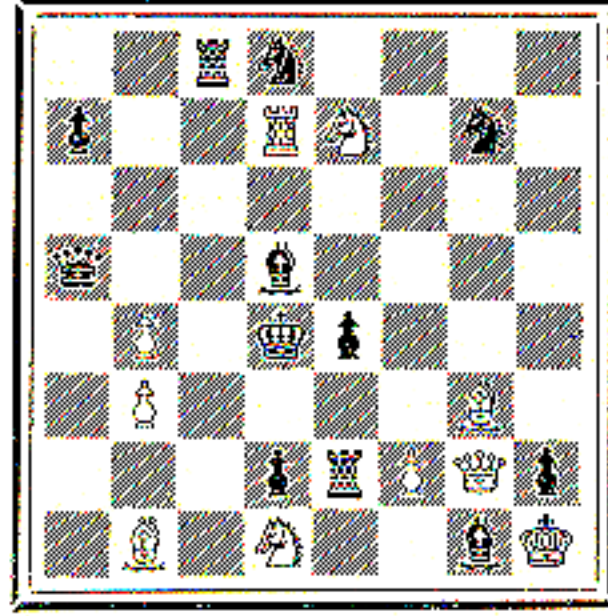
Mate in 2

No. 685

EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.

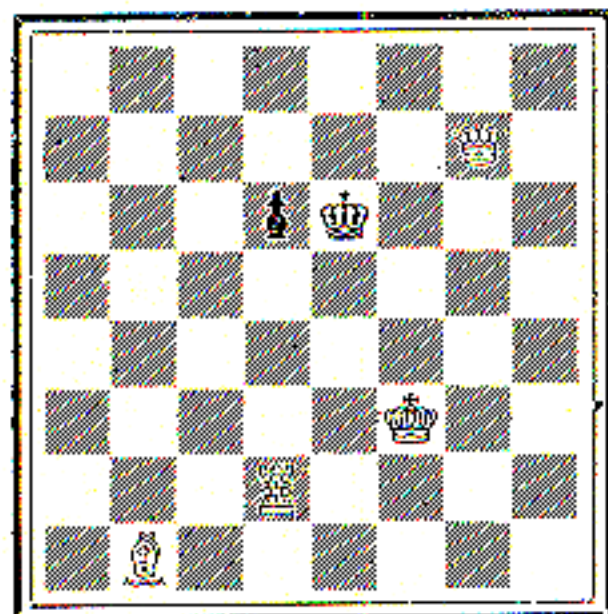
Mate in 2

No. 688

B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.

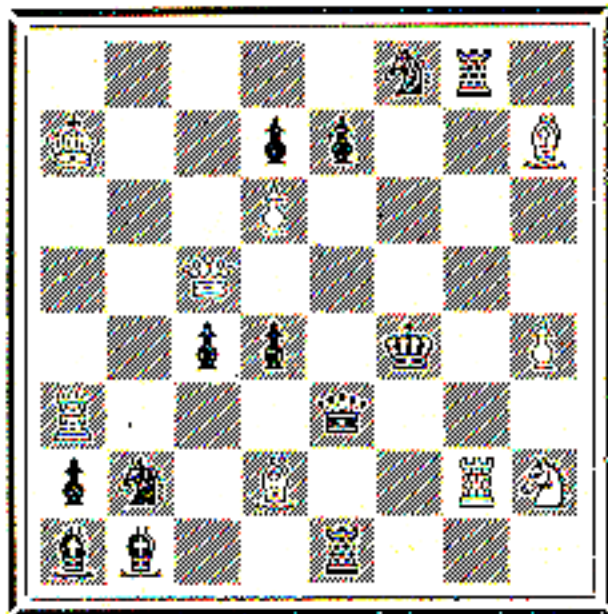
Mate in 2

No. 683

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New York City

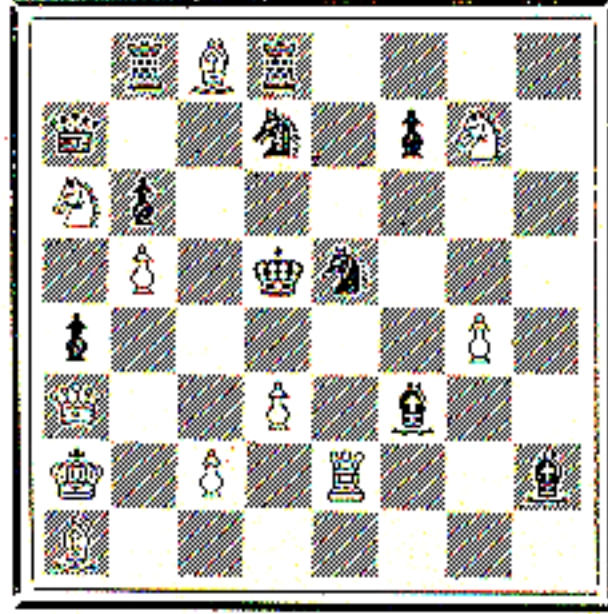
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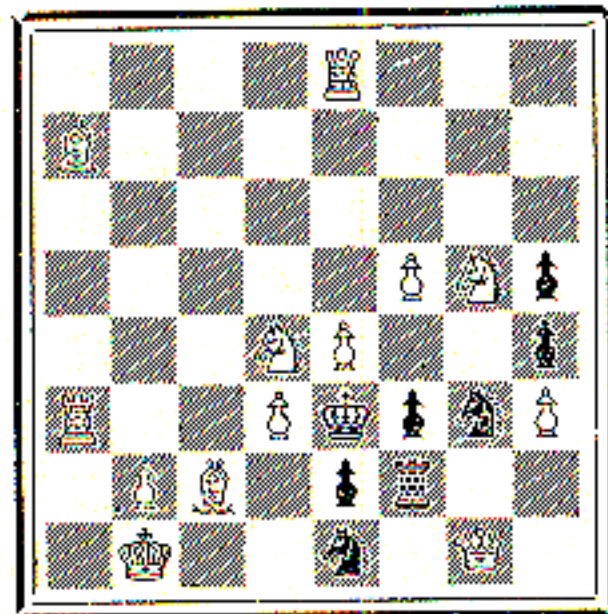
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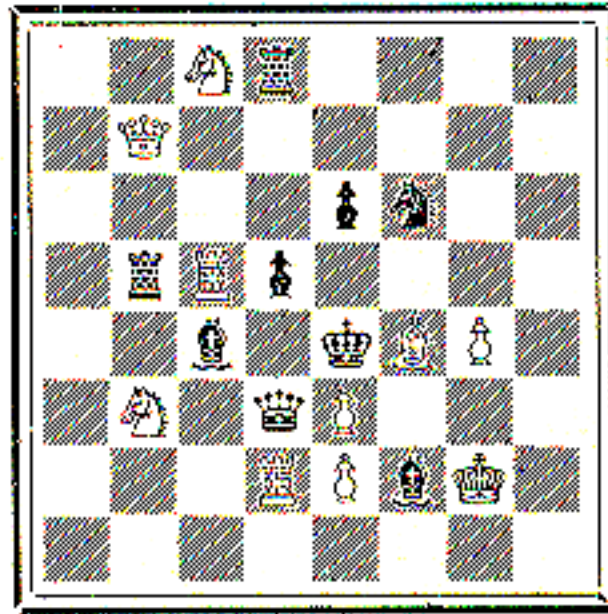
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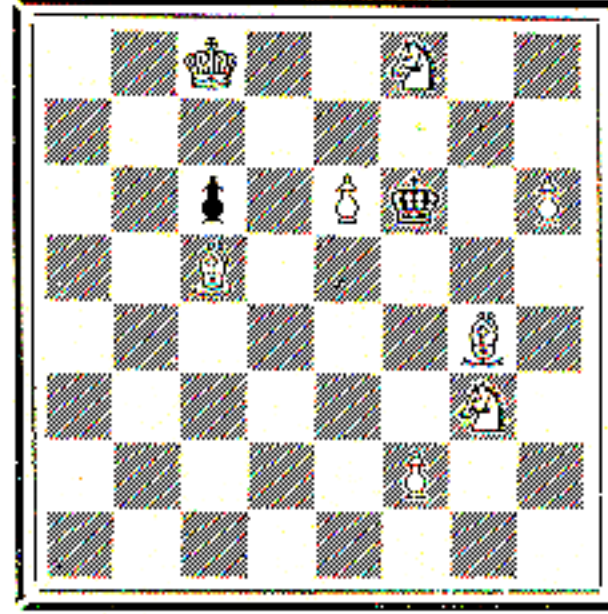
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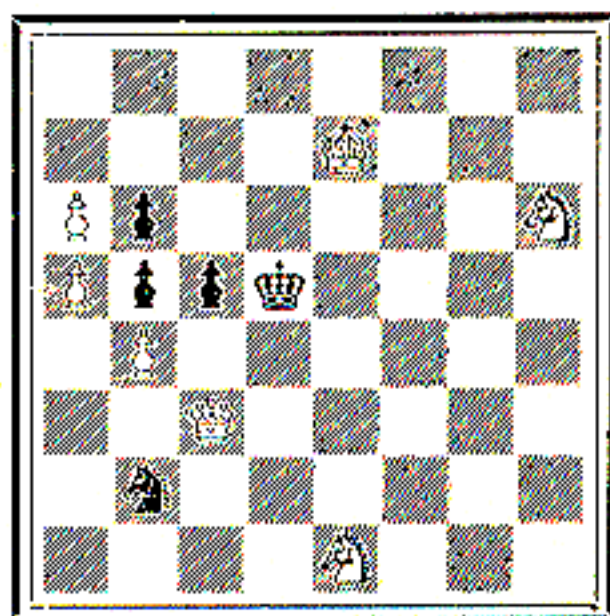
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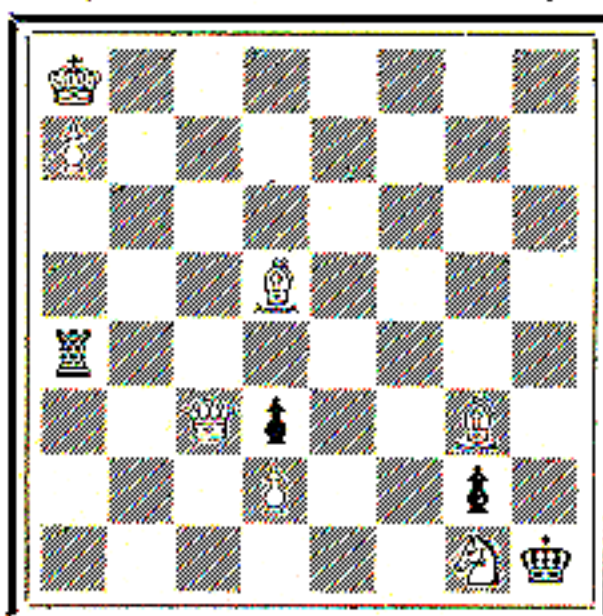
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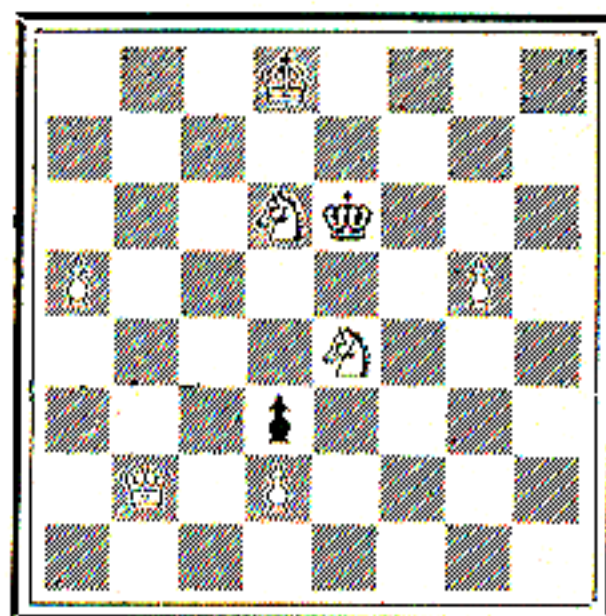
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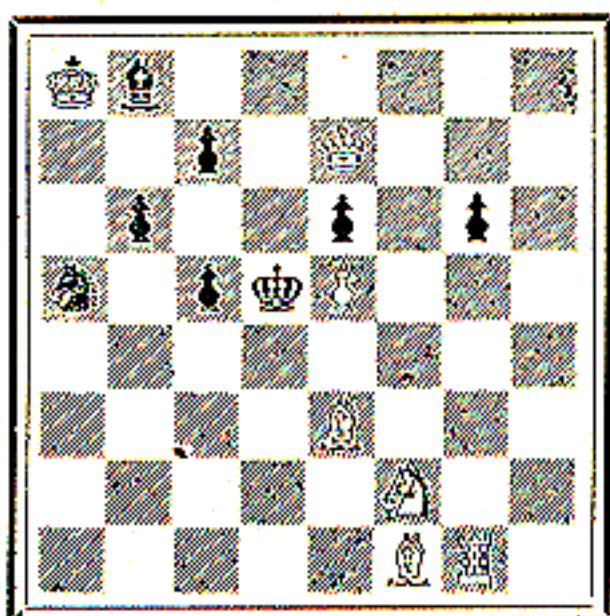
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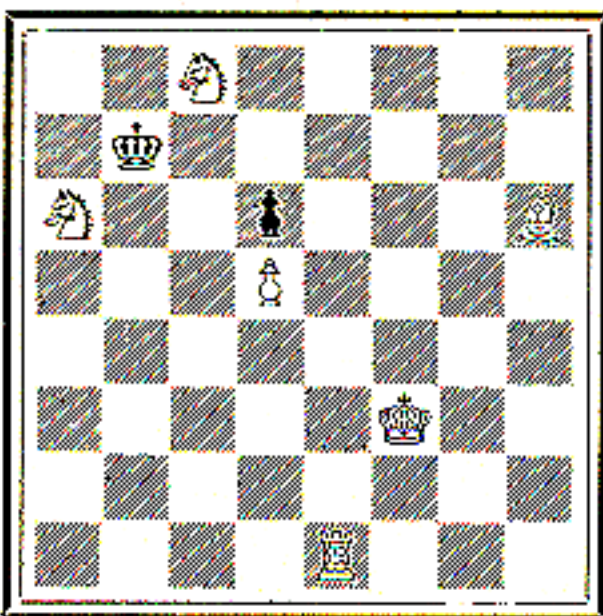
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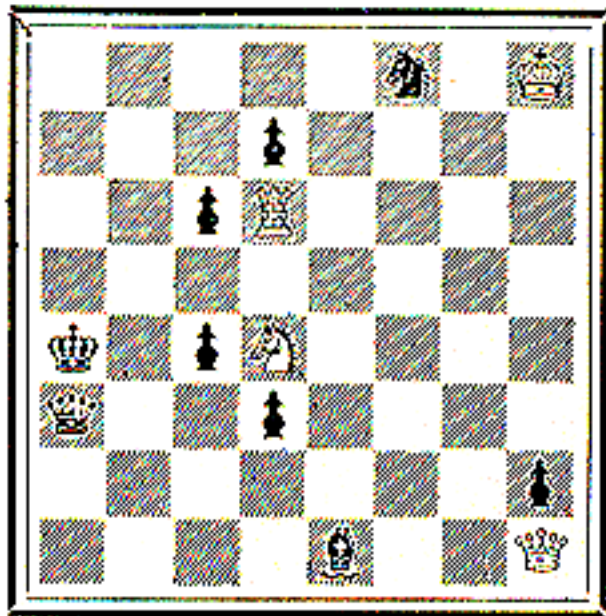
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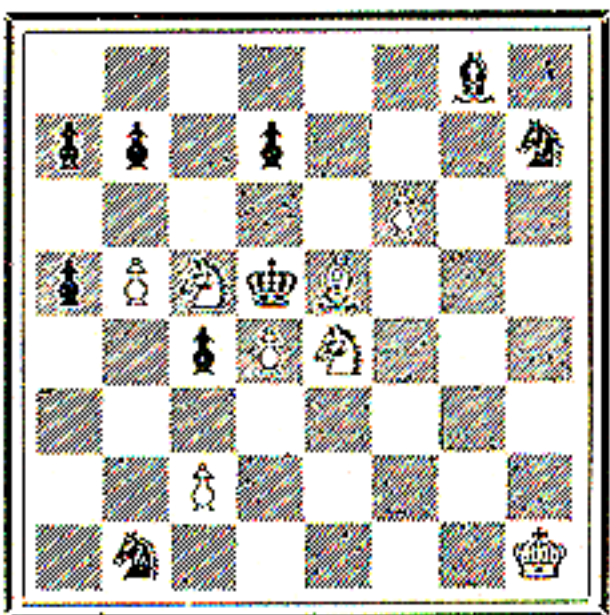
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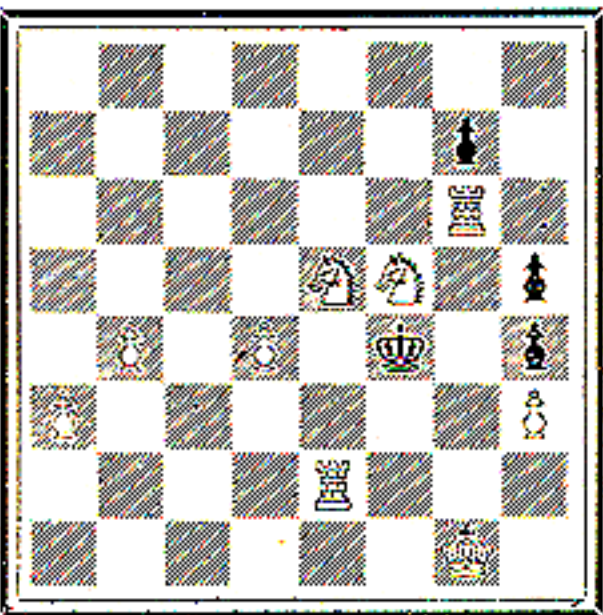
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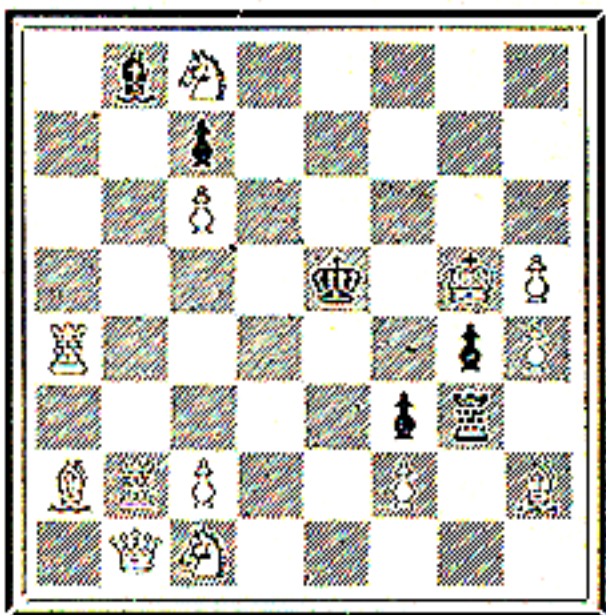
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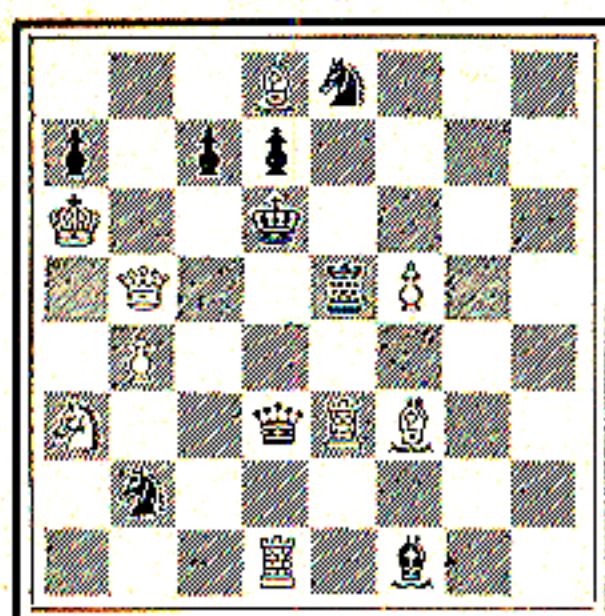
Selfmate in 5

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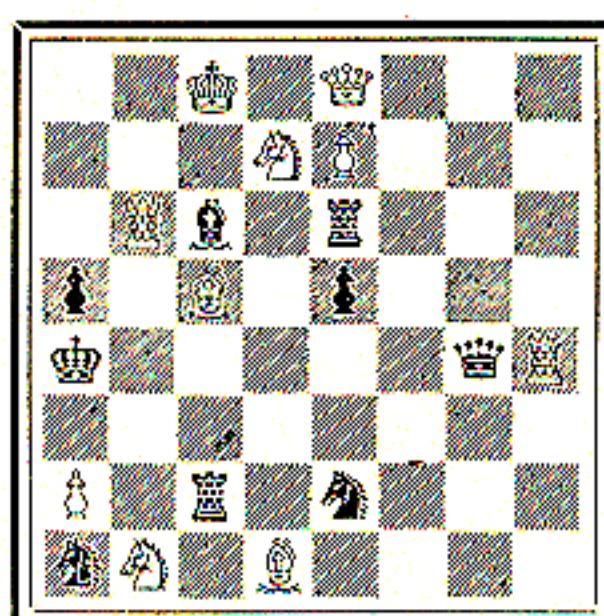


Mate in 2

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1917

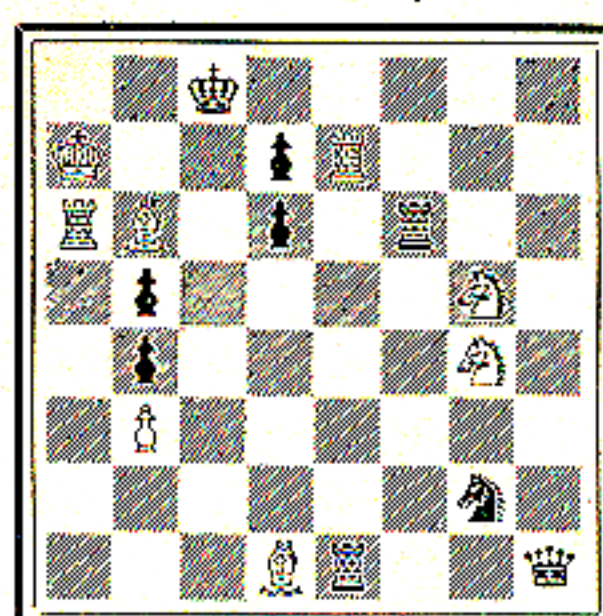


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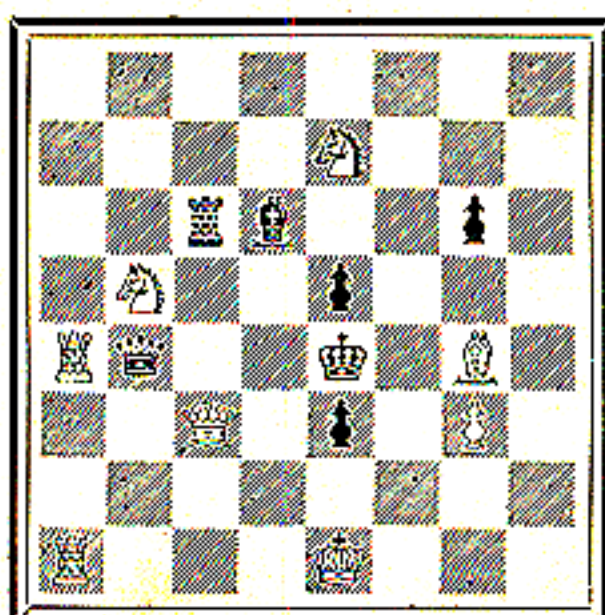


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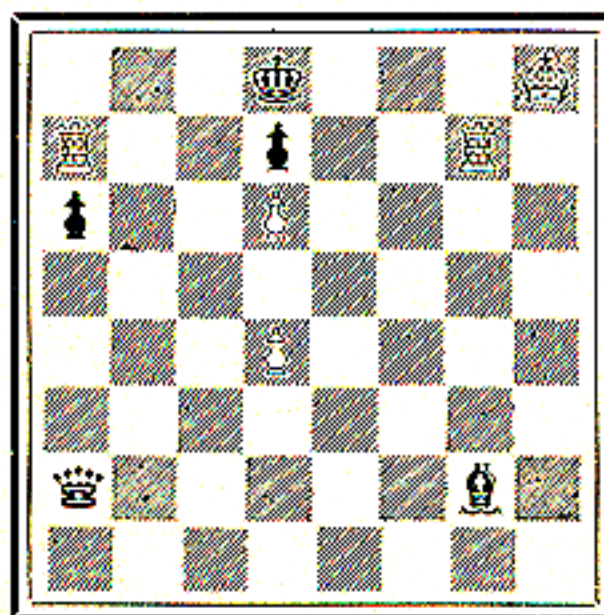
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White Rooks

1910

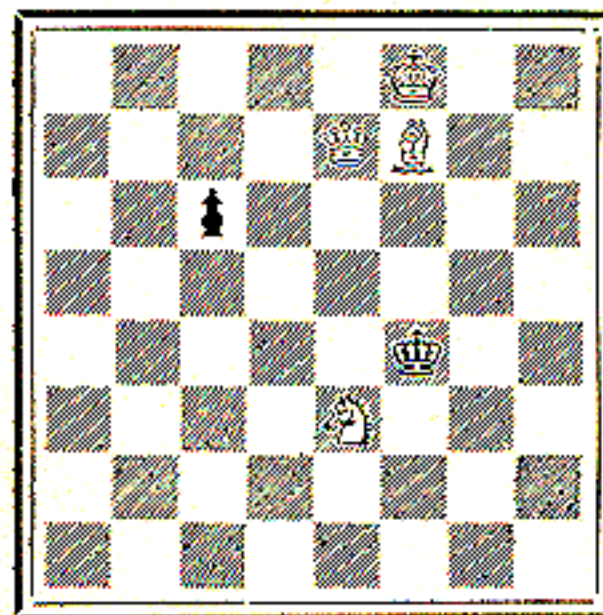


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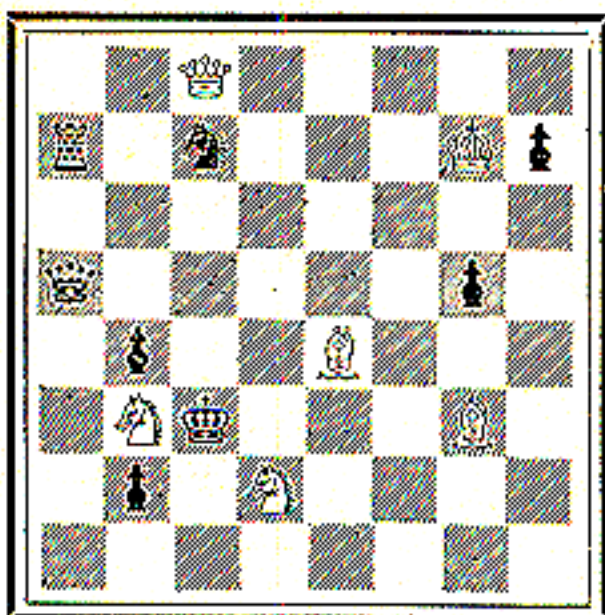


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Der Westen, 1915



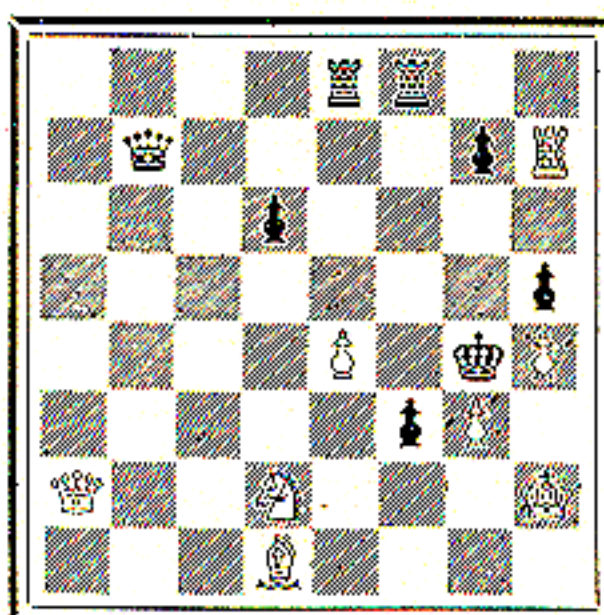
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Revue Suisse d'Echecs

1915

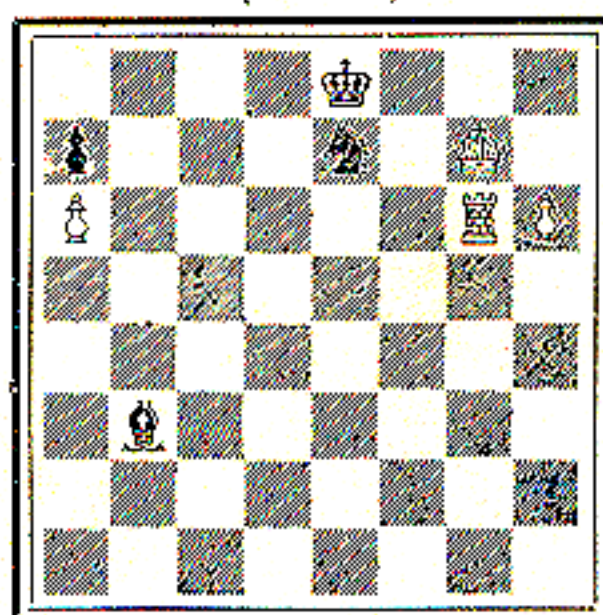


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No. 708

Ending of
Morphy-Thompson
Game—1858

(Revised)



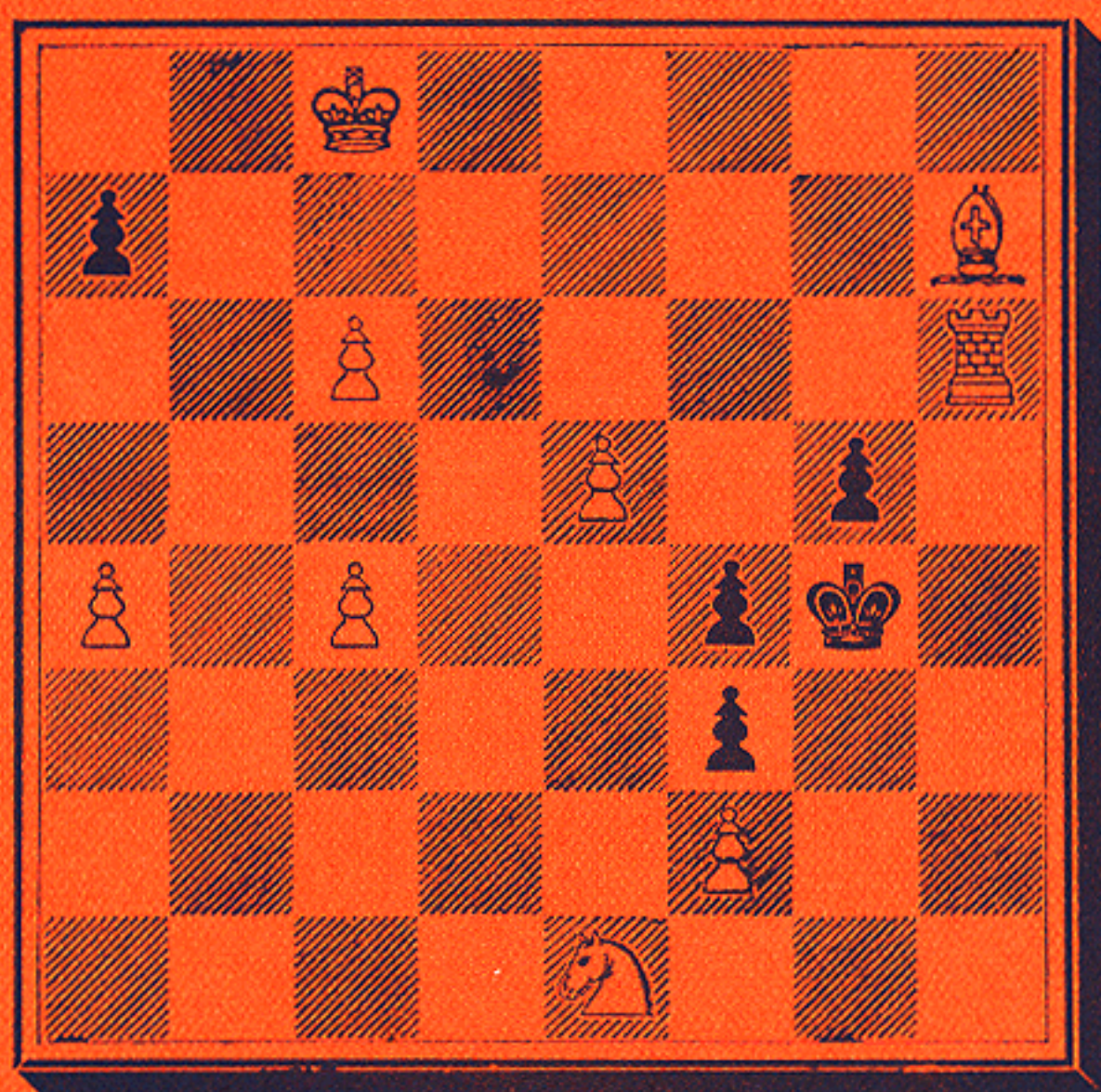
White to Play and Win

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JUNE 10, 1937

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

Dr. GILBERT DOBBS and OTTO WURZBURG



WHITE MATES IN FOUR MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

LOEWENFISCH



EDWARD LASKER



CHENEY

U. S. INTERNATIONAL TEAM SELECTIONS

MARSHALL CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

FRED REINFELD

NOTES ON THE CARO-KANN DEFENSE

ERNST GRUNFELD

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N. T. GREKOV

JUNE, 1937

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Vol. 5. No. 6

June, 1937

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FOUR IN A ROW?

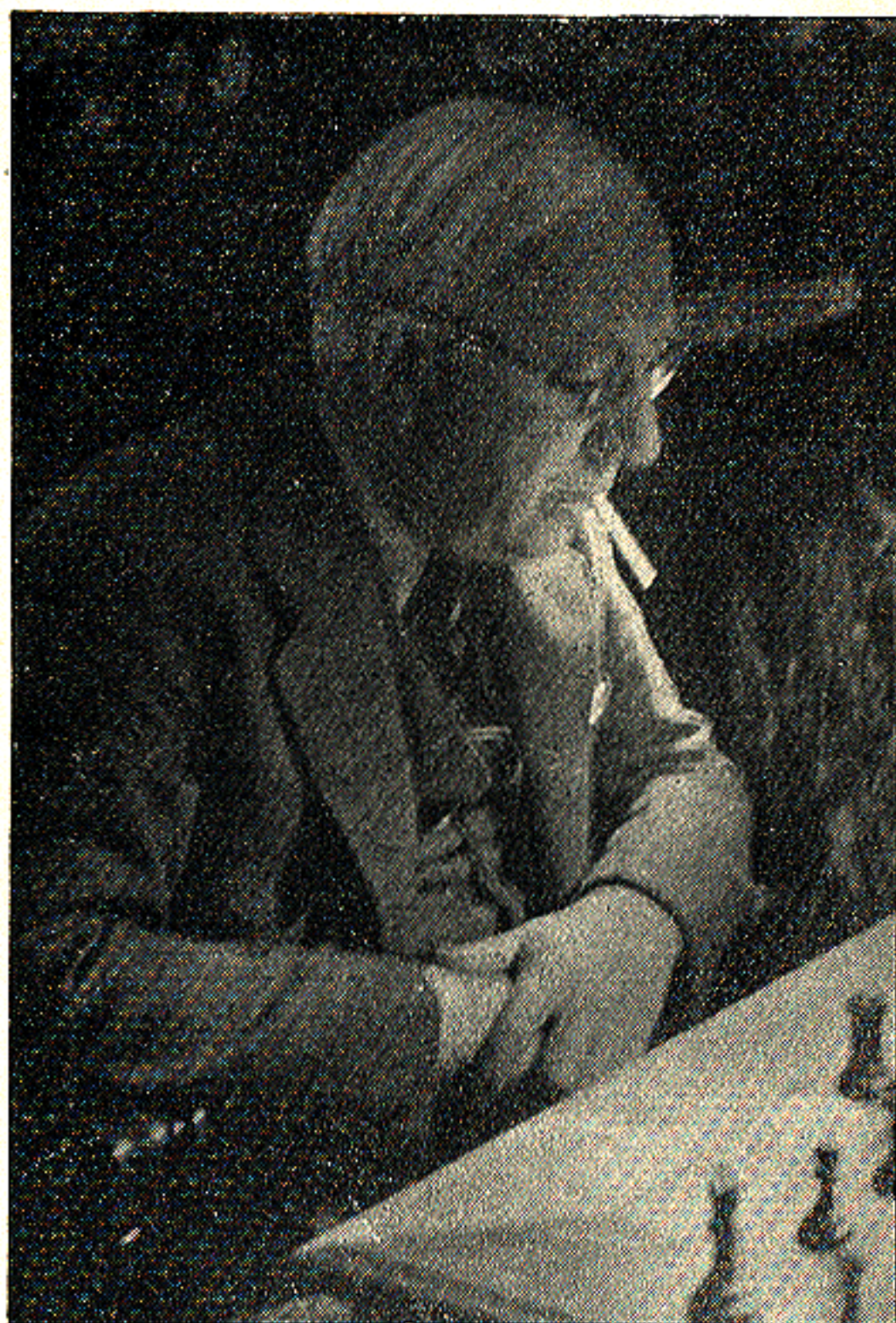
Prague! Folkestone! Warsaw! and now
Stockholm looms ahead. Will the United
States be able to retain the world team title?
It looks as though nothing can stop us. What
a team the Committee has selected!

Frank J. Marshall, Capt.

Samuel Reshevsky Reuben Fine

Issac Kashdan Israel A. Horowitz

Barring accidents of the type known to the
legal profession as "acts of God" the blue
ribbon of the chess world (the Hamilton—
Russell Trophy) will continue to repose in
this country.



SILAS W. HOWLAND

The chess public is indebted to Silas W.
Howland, President of the Marshall Chess
Club, for the energetic and successful manner
in which he made American participation
possible. Given carte blanche by the National
Chess Federation, he secured the cooperation
of a committee consisting of S. W. Addleman
of Chicago, Fritz Brieger of Woodside, N. Y.,
D. Frederick Burnett of Newark, N. J., H.
Helms, James Hickey and Leonard B. Meyer
of New York City, and W. M. P. Mitchell
of Brookline, Mass. Success has crowned their
efforts. The next move is up to the team.

The 10th Russian Championship Tournament

May 11th marked the completion of the 10th Championship Tournament of the U. S. S. R., held this year at Tiflos. The field of 20 players comprised every outstanding Soviet master, with the exception of Botwinnik, Bogatyrchuk, Romanowski, and Rjumin.

First prize went to G. Loewenfisch of Leningrad with a score of 12½ out of 19 possible points. Half a point behind were Konstantinopolsky (Kiev) and V. Ragozin tied for second and third. Makagonov (Baku) took fourth prize with 11½ points. 5th and 6th prizes were divided between Belavenetz (Moscow), Goglidze (Tiflos), and Lissitzin (Leningrad), each finishing with a score of 11 points.

The rest of the field finished in the following order: Rauser 10½, Yudovitch 10, Alatorzew, Bondarevsky, and E. Rabinovitch 9½ each, Kan 9, Lilienthal 8½, Panov 8, Budo, Chekhover, and Iljin-Genevsky 7½ each, Kasparjian 7, Ebralidze 5.

After the tournament, Botwinnik challenged Loewenfisch to a match for the title of Champion of the U. S. S. R. and this event is scheduled to take place in the autumn of this year.

N. T. Grekov.

10th Russian Championship Tournament May, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by G. Loewenfisch from the "Bulletin" of the tournament)

V. A. Alatorzew
White

G. J. Loewenfisch
Black

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 4 B-Q2 | BxBch |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 5 KtxB | ..... |
| 3 P-KKt3 | B-Kt5ch | | |
| If instead 5 QxB, then 5 P-Q4! | | | |
| 5 | Kt-B3 | 7 B-Kt2 | P-K4! |
| 6 KKt-B3 | P-Q3 | 8 P-Q5 | ..... |

Forced. After 8 PxP, PxP White's pieces would be awkwardly placed. If instead 8 P-K3, then 8 B-Kt5!

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 8 | Kt-K2 |
| 9 O-O | O-O |
| 10 P-K4 | ..... |

This incautious move weakens White's game on the black squares.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 10 | Kt-Q2 |
| 11 Kt-K1 | P-KB4 |
| 12 Kt-Q3 | ..... |

The alternative 12 P-B4 would be met by 12 PxBP.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 12 | P-B5 |
| 13 PxP | ..... |

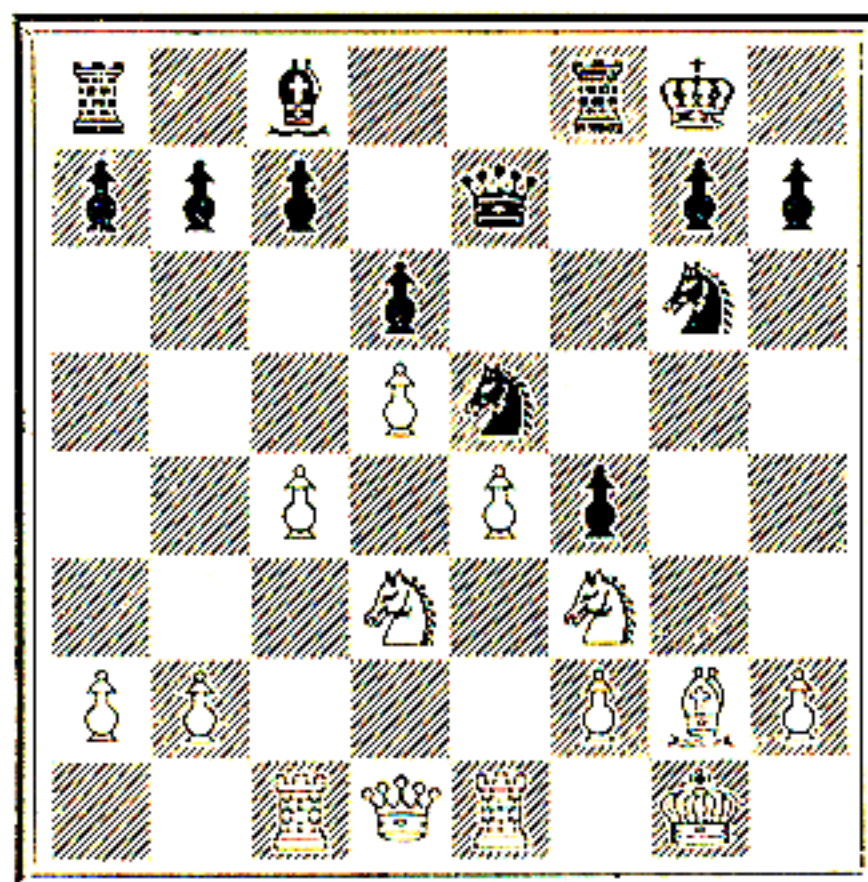
Better was 13 P-B3 and if 13 P-KKt4, then 14 P-KKt4 followed by P-KR3. The text opens the square K4 for Black.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 13 | PxP |
| 14 Kt-B3 | ..... |

If 14 Q-R5, Kt-KKt3; KR-K1, Kt(Q)-K4.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 14 | Kt-KKt3 |
| 15 R-B1 | Q-K2 |
| 16 R-K1 | Kt(Q)-K4 |

G. J. LOEWENFISCH



V. A. ALATORZEW

Black has achieved his purpose. He blocks the square K4 with a piece according to Nimzowitsch's principles of blockade. The further progress of the game will show how thoroughly this blockade is carried out: first with the Knights, then with the Queen, next with the Rook, and finally with the King.

White's only chance (17 P-B5) is now impossible because of the menacing reply 17 . . . B-Kt5!

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 17 Kt(B)xKt | KtxKt | 20 Q-Q2 | B-Q2 |
| 18 P-B3 | P-QKt3 | 21 Q-B3 | ..... |
| 19 KtxKt | QxKt | | |

White cannot leave the Black Q in such a dominating position. Against other continuations Black would play P-KKt4—P-KR4—K-R2, followed by the attack along the KKt file.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 21 | KR-K1! |
|------------|--------|

Black maintains the blockade and will prevent White's attempt to break through with P-Kt4 by countering with P-QR4!

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 22 QxQ | RxQ |
| 23 P-QR3 | P-QR4 |
| 24 P-Kt3 | ..... |

24 P-Kt4 would not be good. Black would continue PxP; 25 PxP, R-Kt4! forcing 26 R-K2 and thus retaining possession of the QRfile. Not 26 R-R1, RxR; 27 RxR, B-R6; 28 R-R2, K-B2 followed by the exchange of the pieces and the ending is an easy win for Black.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 24 | K-B2 |
| 25 K-B2 | K-B3 |

26 K-K2

White vainly attempts to march his King to Q4.

26

R-R4

Not 26 P-KKt4; 27 K-Q3! followed by K-Q4 and White has succeeded in strengthening the main weakness of his position.

27 R-KR1

K-K4

28 K-Q3

P-R3

29 P-R3

. . . .

Slightly better was 29 P-KR4, but Black would continue with R-R1 followed by P-KKt4. Also if 29 QR-KKt1, P-KKt4! to be followed by B-R6.

29

R-Kt4

30 R-R2

R-Kt6

31 P-KR4

. . . .

Black threatened to play P-KKt4, then P-KR4, and finally P-Kt5.

31

R-KKt1

32 K-K2

. . . .

There was nothing better. Black threatens to open the KKt file and White could not prevent it by 32 P-R5 due to 32 B-KKt5!

32

P-KKt4!

33 PxP

PxP

34 K-B2

P-Kt5!

The beginning of a forceful conclusion. Black's threat is RxPch; PxR, P-Kt6ch with a won ending. White's last hope therefore lies in counter-attack.

35 R-R5ch	K-Q5	37 R-R7	PxP
36 R-Q1ch	K-B6	38 B-B1	. . . .

Not BxP, RxBeh, etc.

38

K-B7!

39 R-Q3

. . . .

If R-QR1, B-Kt5; and if 40 RxBP, R-KR1 wins.

39

B-R6!

This wins at least the exchange.

40 RxKBP

RxRch

41 KxR

BxB

42 RxP

R-KB1

The quickest way to victory.

43 R-B6	K-Q6	45 K-B2	P-B6
---------	------	---------	------

44 RxQP	B-K7ch	46 R-R6
---------	--------	---------	---------

Forced because of Black's threat of R-KKt1.

46	R-KKt1	48 R-R4ch	K-Q6
------------	--------	-----------	------

47 R-R2	KxP	49 R-R2	R-Kt3
---------	-----	---------	-------

Resigns.

The consistent blockade of the black squares has brought about an interesting finale: a journey of the Black King to the land of the White Pawns.

10th Russian Championship Tourney May, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

G. Loewenfish
White

G. Goglidze
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 PxP	RxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 P-K4	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 RxR	Kt-Kt3
4 Q-B2	O-O	20 Kt-B5!	R-Q1
5 P-K3	P-Q3	21 Q-Kt3!	R-QB1
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	22 B-K5!	Q-B3
7 QxB	QKt-Q2	23 P-B3	P-B5
8 B-Q3	P-QKt3	24 BxP	P-Kt4
9 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	25 B-B1	Q-B4ch
10 O-O	P-K4	26 B-Q4	Q-B7
11 Kt-Kt3	R-K1	27 R-K1	Kt-K1
12 P-Kt3	P-Q4	28 BxQKtP	QxQKtP
13 B-Kt2	P-B4	29 BxKt	RxB
14 PxKP	KtxP	30 KtxP	R-Q1
15 KR-Q1	Q-B2	31 Kt-B5	Q-B5
16 B-KB1	QR-Q1	32 Q-Kt5	Resigns.

10th Russian Championship Tournament May, 1937

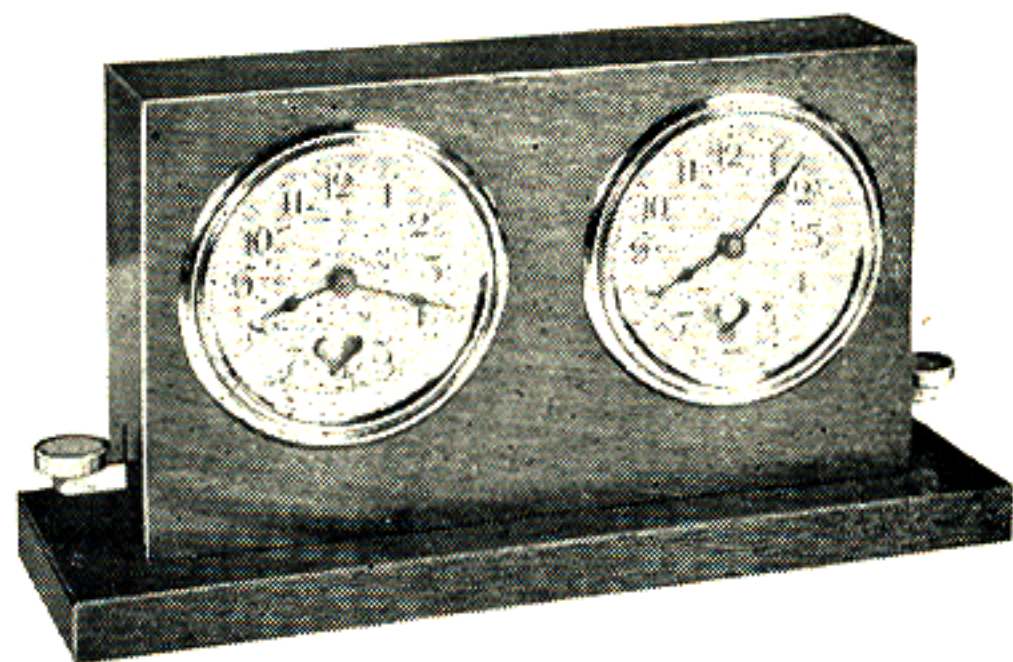
PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

H. Rauser
White

Iljin-Genevsky
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-KKt3	Q-R6
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 Q-B3	B-B4
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 B-K3	O-O
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-Q2	P-B3!
5 P-KB3?	P-Q4!	14 PxP	R-K1!
6 P-K5	KKt-Q2	15 Kt-B1	KtxP
7 P-KB4	Kt-QB3	16 K-Q2	B-KKt5
8 KtxKt	PxKt	17 Q-B2	P-Q5!
9 B-Q3	Q-R5ch	18 BxQP	R-K7ch!
			Resigns.

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OUR READERS' COLUMN

To The Editor of The Chess Review:

I think you will probably be interested to hear that final arrangements have been completed for the staging of a very important international tournament at Semmering, about 50 miles from Vienna, in August, 1937. The tournament fund of 60,000 Austrian shillings (about \$12,000) has been donated by Mr. A. G. Zimden, President of the Panhans Hotel Corporation, and it is in this beautiful and luxurious hotel that the tournament will be played.

The tournament, which is scheduled to last from August 20 to September 25, will be held under the auspices of the Vienna Chess Association and directed by Dr. E. Kandor, the well known and experienced tournament captain of that organization, who organized and managed so successfully the Vienna Exposition Tournament of 1922.

The following 26 prominent international masters have been invited: Dr. Alekhine (France), Alexander (England), Prof. Becker (Austria), Bogolubow (Germany), Botwinnik (Russia), Capablanca (Cuba), Castaldi (Italy), Eliskases (Austria), Dr. Euwe (Holland), Fine (U. S. A.), Flohr (Czechoslovakia), P. Frydman (Poland), Gruenfeld (Austria), Kashdan (U. S. A.), Keres (Esthonia), Dr. Lasker (now in Russia), Lilienthal (now in Russia), Pirc (Yugoslavia), Reshevsky (U. S. A.), Richter (Germany), Spielmann (Austria), L. Steiner (Hungary), Stoltz (Sweden), Dr. Tartakower (Poland), Sir Thomas (England), and Dr. Vidmar (Yugoslavia). Indeed an imposing list of the world's great masters!

At the moment information is not available whether all or even the majority of the above masters will participate, but it is believed that the final list will contain so many celebrities that the tournament will prove to be one of the most interesting of recent years. It is especially hoped that Capablanca will find it possible to play. Replies to date have been received from Dr. Euwe, Dr. Lasker, Pirc and Richter, all of whom express willingness to participate.

Twelve prizes, ranging from 2,500 shillings down to 200 shillings are offered, and non-prize winners will receive compensation for points made. The masters will be guests of the Panhans Hotel, and will receive second class railway fare to Vienna and return to European starting point. Thus, in the case of the American participants, presumably from Stockholm (round trip), since it is assumed that the three masters invited will take part in the World Team Championship there. Payments due the masters will be made in shillings here, or in any foreign currency in any city abroad desired by them.

The tournament will be opened officially by the President of Austria, Mr. Miklas, and members of the Austrian Government will be in the Honor Committee. One round will be played in Vienna.

I trust that it will be possible for the American masters to participate, especially Kashdan, whose reappearance in the European chess arena would be warmly greeted here. I should be grateful if you would kindly convey cordial greetings from me to him and to my dear old friend, Frank Marshall, when next you see them.

ALFRED W. DONEGAN,

(American Foreign Service
Officer, retired.)

May 15, 1937.

Vienna, Austria.

To The Editor of The Chess Review:

On board ship one has even time to read a chess magazine from cover to cover. On page 81 of the latest issue (April, 1937—The Ed.), I read that L. Steiner got the impression the Japanese consider Shogi the greatest game. My statement that Go is the game which—from the point of view of finesse and difficulty—in the Orient takes the place which Chess occupies in the Occident, is also alluded to. Well, my statement is, of course, only a quotation of Japanese opinion, gathered from the Japanese I have seen play Shogi as well as Go. My own experience with Go and Shogi would lead me to place Shogi below Chess and Go above it.

I am sure you will appreciate that I make this statement as a result of most careful consideration. For one who has played Chess ardently 20 years or more, and who has attained a certain reputation as an expert of the game, it is obviously not easy to admit the superiority of a game in which he is far from having attained mastery. But I am certain I have come to my conclusion not merely because Go offers still more mystery to me than Chess, but because of certain features which can be judged and recognized as features of superiority — unbiased by emotional prejudices.

It seems reasonable to admit that a game is equal in interest (or appeal to the intellect) to Chess if it contains no element of chance, if it offers as great a variety of combinations, is as difficult, and offers as much opportunity for positional play. These conditions are unquestionably fulfilled by Go. In fact, due to a board almost 6 times as large as Chess, the possibilities for positional play are infinitely greater, and due to the larger number of men the number of possible combinations is much greater.

The argument is often advanced by the superficial, that the men in Go being all alike there must be less variety of combinations—



FRANK JAMES MARSHALL

as in Checkers, for instance. This is not true, because in Go the number of men in play increases with each move, and the strength of any man can be increased at any time by adding another man to him.

Features of superiority of Go are that it is constructed with much greater economy than Chess. There are only 2 or 3 rules altogether, so that the mechanics of the game can be mastered within a few minutes. Furthermore: the player who obtains an advantage always wins (not considering blunders, of course), and such a thing as a stalemate or a draw in spite of superior force has no parallel in Go. These are features, which, to my mind, add to the aesthetic pleasure one finds in the game, apart from the joy of winning.

I hardly need answer such silly remarks as, "Chess is difficult enough for me". Such arguments belong only among men who would not take a glimpse at analytical geometry or at calculus because plain geometry and elementary arithmetic were hard enough for them.

After all, one does not confine himself to looking at magazine covers rather than visiting an art gallery once in a while, just because he is not a painter! And just as the works of great painters, musicians and mathematicians give joy to the layman who inquires into them with open eye, ear and mind, so does a fine

Marshall C. C. Championship

The Marshall Chess Club Championship Tournament was not just another club championship tournament. The participation of Frank James Marshall gave the tourney something of the flavor of an international master tournament, and there was much excited interest and head-scratching conjecture as to how the veteran would make out. Particularly since this is the first time he has competed in the championship tournament of the club named after him.

Marshall's showing was a more than satisfactory answer to all doubts and questions. Not only did he win the tournament, which was to be expected—but he won it in a manner which left no uncertainty about his clear superiority over the rest of the field. He is still his old resourceful self, when tactical complications arise; that much is generally known. But he is also a fine strategist, when he wants to be. This latter point was particularly well brought out in his game with Mott-Smith. Here the ex-champion maneuvered in the manner of a Rubinstein, weakened his opponent on the black squares, exerted pressure on a backward Pawn, and won out in a precisely played Rook and Pawn ending. It is true that Marshall had some luck; but we all know that the ability to have "luck" consistently is a quality possessed by only the greatest masters! In the only game Marshall lost (against Reinfeld) he was not really outplayed; he underestimated the dangers in the position.

A word or two about the other participants should be of interest. The greatest surprise of the tournament was the fine showing of Dunst, who fully earned his high place. For reasons which would doubtless have mystified Nimzowitsch, Dunst has been dubbed the "Nimzowitsch of the Marshall Chess Club." Be that as it may, Dunst often shows a fine insight as regards position play. Hanauer likewise deserved his place, playing excellent chess throughout, with but few lapses. Santasiere played the most determined chess, as usual, but his play seemed to be lacking in zest.



game of Go give pleasure even to the dub, if he only summons enough intellectual curiosity to learn the rules of the game. He can do so splendidly, by the way, if he will get my book "Go and Go Moku".

EDWARD LASKER.

On board the S. S. Bremen.

Particularly unfortunate was his declining a draw (offered by Dunst) in order to leave a Rook en prise. Such gross oversights have to be accepted as part of the overhead expense of playing with such terrific concentration and will-power. Reinfeld can play a good game on occasion, but his play is too uneven and he does not always put forth the necessary effort. Mott-Smith, the former Harvard star, plays with a refreshing vigor and aggressiveness which put to shame the younger school of drawing masters. —Fred Reinfeld.

Marshall C. C. Championship Tourney
May, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by K. O. Mott-Smith)

K. O. Mott-Smith
White

A. E. Santasiere
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 B-Q2	KtxQBP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 Q-B2	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	9 P-QR3	BxKt
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	10 BxB	O-O
5 PxP	Kt-B3	11 P-K3	....
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5		

11 P-KKt3 is often played here, and also 11 P-QKt4 to preserve the QB. But I supposed that Black was not interested in trading his Kt for the B, having refrained from so doing on move 7.

11	P-QKt3	13 O-O	Q-B2
12 B-K2	B-Kt2	14 P-QKt3	....

Now the time is ripe for this move, selected in preference to P-QKt4 for reasons which become clear as the game proceeds.

14	Kt-K5
15 B-Kt2	QR-B1
16 QR-B1	....

With an eye to the sequel. At first sight the R seems better posted on Q square.

16	P-Q3
17 Kt-Q4	KtxKt
18 PxKt	P-Q4

It is clear now why the R belongs on QB square.

19 P-B3	Kt-B3
20 Q-Q2	PxP

Forced eventually. White was threatening Q-K3 followed by P-B5.

21 PxP	K-B2!
--------	-------

A remarkably subtle move, the purpose of which becomes clear several moves later.

22 KR-K1	KR-K1
23 B-KB1	Q-Q3
24 Q-Kt4	Q-B5

The exchange of Queens would leave Black with a lost ending, owing to the strength of White's Bishops and center pawns, and the weakness of Black's QRP.

25 R-B2
---------	------

Anticipating Black's reply, forecast ever since 21 K-B2.

25	P-KKt4
---------	--------

A double edged weapon! But against purely passive moves White would continue simply P-QR4-5.

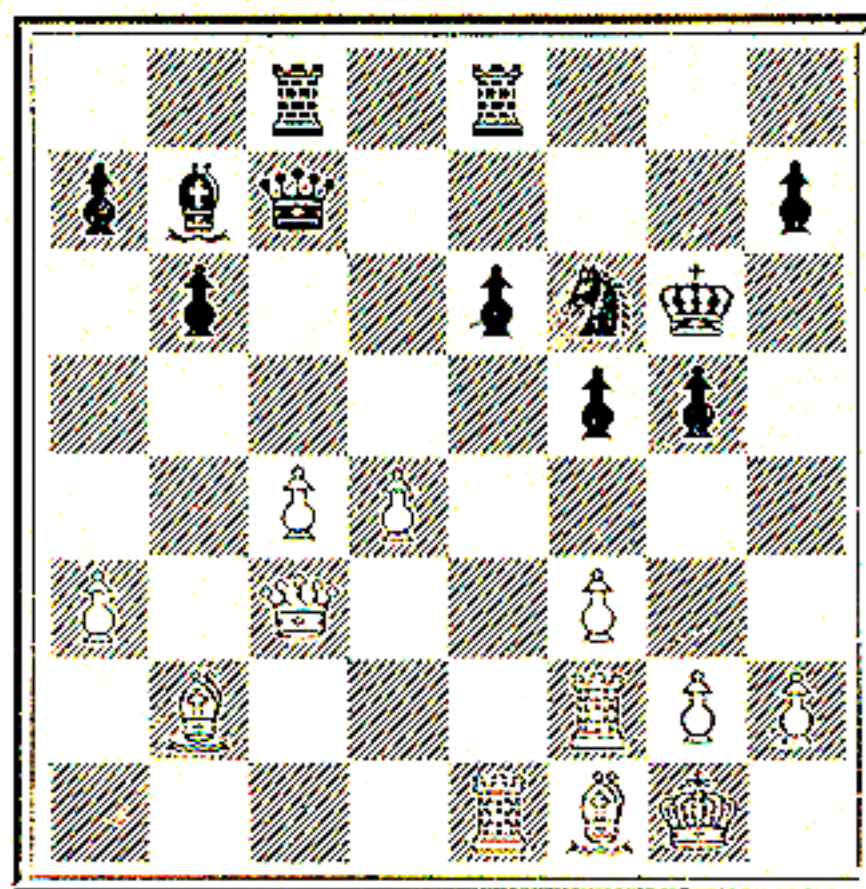
26 R-B2	Q-B2
27 Q-B3	....

The logical continuation now that Black has weakened the long diagonal.

27	K-Kt3
---------	-------

To meet the threat of P-Q5 with . . . KtxP. Insufficient would be 27 . . . Kt-Q4; 28 Q-Q2, Kt-B5; 29 P-Kt3, etc.

A. E. SANTASIERE



K. O. MOTT-SMITH

28 P-Kt4
----------	------

Interesting to say the least. I was motivated in part by the fact that Santasiere had less than 20 minutes in which to make his next nine moves. The immediate threat in 29 RxP, RxR; 30 PxPch, KxP; 31 B-Q3ch, etc. Black's replies are limited. 28 . . . P-B5?; 29 P-Q5!, KtxQP; 30 Q-Q3ch, etc. 28 . . . Kt-Q4; 29 PxKt, QxQ; 30 BxQ, RxB; 31 B-Kt5 and wins. Santasiere finds the best if not the only defense.

28	Q-B2
---------	------

Now RxP is no longer playable, e.g.: 29 . . . QxR; 30 PxPch, QxP; 31 B-Q3, R-K8ch; 32 K-Kt2, B-K5!; 33 BxB, KtxB; etc.

29 Q-Q3
---------	------

It was difficult to find the best move. Stronger than the text, however, as it now appears to me, was 29 Q-Q2. This move also relieves the pin on the QBP and prevents Kt-Q4. At the same time it threatens an immediate attack against Black's KKt4 commencing with P-KR4. Furthermore it prevents 29 . . . B-R3, which would permit White to continue 30 RxP!, Black no longer having available the parry pointed out in the previous note.

29	B-R3
30 B-R3	Kt-Q4

Marshall Chess Club Championship—1937	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
F. Marshall		1	1	0	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	2	10—2
M. Hanauer	0		½	1	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	½	6	1	5	8½—3½
T. Dunst	0	½		½	1	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	6	1	5	8½—3½
F. Reinfeld	1	0	½		0	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	8—4
A. E. Santasiere	½	0	0	1		0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	2	8—4
K. O. Mott-Smith	0	½	0	½	1		½	0	½	1	0	½	1	3	4	5	5½—6½
H. Sussman	½	0	½	½	0	½		0	½	½	1	½	1	2	3	7	5½—6½
R. Smirka	0	½	½	0	½	1	1		0	0	0	½	1	3	5	4	5—7
K. Darby	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	1		1	0	½	½	2	5	5	4½—7½
M. Green	0	½	½	0	0	0	½	1	0		½	1	½	2	5	5	4½—7½
D. Polland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	½		0	1	4	7	1	4½—7½
E. Martinson	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	0	1		½	1	6	5	3½—8½
S. Hoffman	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	½		0	8	4	2—10

Overlooking White's reply, yet the move certainly does not lose, and may actually have been the best. The alternative 30 . . . BxP; 31 PxPch appears no better for Black or worse for White than the text would have been if properly followed up, i.e.: 31 . . . K-R3; 32 Q-Q2, PxP; 33 RxR, RxR; 34 BxP, Kt-R4 or Q4; 35 B-K4, Kt-B5; 36 P-KR4 and the situation is dangerous for both sides, but rather more so for Black than for White.

31 RxPch K-Kt2
32 RxR RxR

This and the following move were the result of time pressure. Much better than the text was 32 . . . BxP; 33 Q-Q2, RxR; 34 QxPch, Q-Kt3.

33 Q-Kt3 R-K6

This move definitely loses, the Q being simply driven to a better post. Correct was 33 . . . R-K8ch and if 34 B-B1, Kt-B5; or if 34 R-B1, R-K6; 35 Q-R4, Kt-B5 and the B can no longer retreat to its original square as in the actual game—which makes all the difference.

34 Q-R4 Kt-B5
35 P-Q5 dis. ch. K-B1

And here, as the sequel shows, . . . K-Kt1 was better.

36 B-KB1 B-B1

Safely past the 36th move at last, (we played 18 moves an hour), but the game is now lost.

37 Q-B6

The sealed move and the decisive one, since White not only gains another pawn but forces a general retreat of the Black pieces.

37 . . . R-K1

Forced. Otherwise the actual continuation would win a piece.

38 Q-R6ch K-Kt1 40 P-KR4 Q-K2
39 QxKtPch Kt-Kt3 41 QxQ RxQ

Now, of course, the win should be only a question of time. White desires, however, to terminate the game if possible by a direct attack upon the enemy King. That laudable ambition, combined with Black's unwilling-

ness to gratify the same, gives the subsequent ending an interest which it would otherwise lack.

42 P-R5 Kt-B1 45 R-Kt5 B-B7
43 PxP BxP 46 B-R3 B-Q6
44 R-Kt2ch K-B2 47 B-B3

Refusing to be distracted from his objective in order to save the pawn. The alternative was 47 R-Kt7ch followed by RxRch and B-KB1.

47 . . . BxP 49 R-Kt7ch K-K1
48 P-Q6 R-K6 50 B-B6

Again refusing to be distracted from his objective even in order to win a piece. Rightly or wrongly, I liked the text better than 50 P-Q7ch, KtxP; 51 BxKtch, K-B1; 52 B-Q4, R-Q6; 53 R-Kt4, RxBP; when nothing remains except a war of attrition.

50 . . . B-Kt4

If 50 . . . RxBP; 51 R-K7ch, K-Q1; 52 Rx QRP dis. ch., K-K1 (not RxB; 53 R-R8 mate); 53 P-Q7ch, KtxP; 54 BxKtch, K-B1; 55 B-Kt7ch, K-Kt1; 56 P-R6 and the Black King can scarcely hope to survive for long.

51 K-B2 R-K7ch 55 RxP Kt-B4
52 K-Kt3 Kt-Q2 56 B-B5 Kt-K3ch
53 B-Kt5 R-K4 57 BxKt RxB
54 K-B4 R-K8

Bishops of opposite color remain, but the game is lost none the less.

58 B-K7 P-QR4 63 R-B8ch K-Q2
59 K-Kt5 B-Q6 64 R-B7ch K-K1
60 R-R8ch K-Q2 65 P-B5 R-K4
61 P-B4 P-Kt4 66 K-B6 Resigns.
62 R-Q8ch K-B3

White has fulfilled his ambition at last for if 66 . . . RxPch; 67 K-K6 or if 66 . . . R-Q4; 67 P-Q7ch and mate in 2.



A piece in hand is worth a mate in the bush. Take care of the pawns and the Queens take care of themselves.

Pawn wise, Queen foolish.

It is better to have checked and lost than never to have checked at all.

A pawn saved is a pawn got (Dr. Schumer)

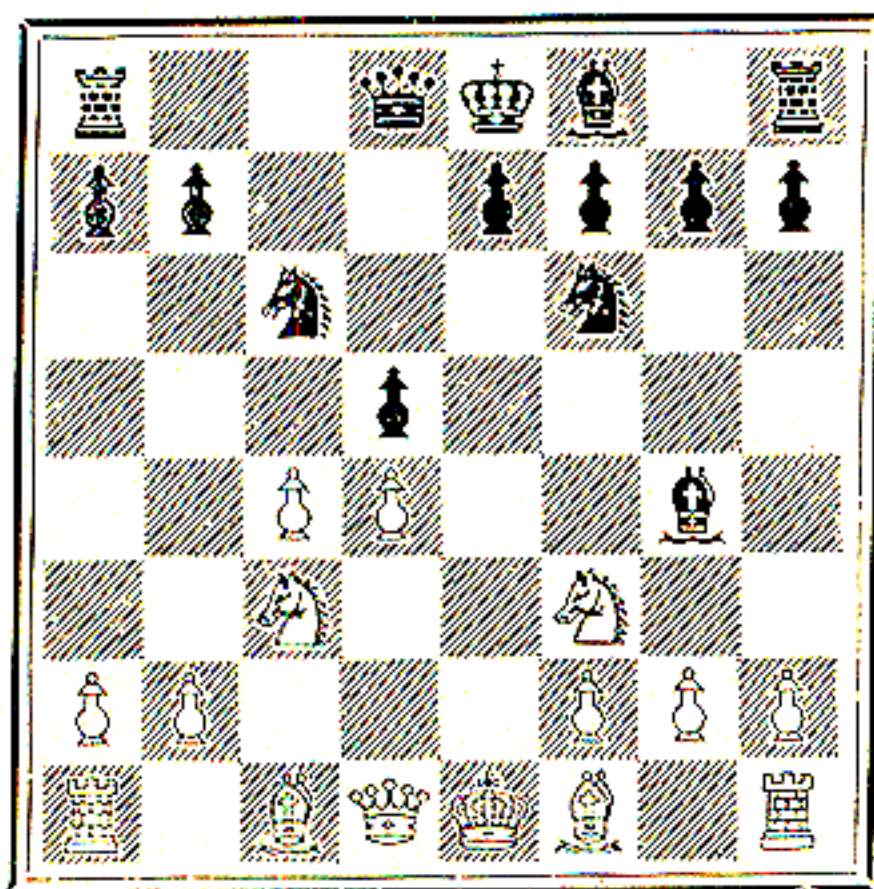
Notes on the Caro-Kann Defense

By ERNST GRUNFELD

The Caro-Kann defense, so popular in the past, is encountered less and less in modern master games. The exchange variation, preferred by the exworld champion, Dr. Alekhine, can be considered as one of the reasons for its disappearance.

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	PxP
4 P-QB4!	.....
4 B-Q3, Kt-QB3; 5 P-QB3, Kt-B3; 6 B-KB4, B-Kt5 does not give any advantage to White.	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-KB3	.....
5 Kt-QB3	.....
5 P-B5 would permit 5 ... P-K4.	Kt-B3
5 Kt-B3	.....
5 ... P-KKt3; 6 Q-Kt3!	B-Kt5
6 Kt-B3	.....
6 ... P-K3; 7 P-B5!	.....

Black



White

7 PxP

.....

Or 7 B-K2, P-K3!; 8 P-B5, B-K2; 9 O-O, O-O; 10 B-K3, Kt-K5; 11 Q-Kt3, Q-Q2; 12 KR-Q1, P-B4; 13 P-KR3 (from a consultation game Dr. Alekhine-Turover and Wimsatt, 1933) and now Black should have played 13 ... B-R4.

Also after 7 B-K3, P-K3; 8 B-K2, PxP; 9 BxP, B-Q3 Black's position would be satisfactory (Teichmann-Mieses, Vienna, 1908).

7 KKtxP

.....

8 B-QKt5

.....

8 Q-Kt3 fails upon 8 ... BxKt; 9 PxP, P-K3!

8 Q-R4

.....

The best reply is undoubtedly 8 ... R-B1 as exemplified in the game Nimzowitsch-Dr. Kraus, 1924.

9 Q-Kt3

BxKt

10 PxP

KtxKt

11 PxKt

.....

Stronger than 11 BxKtch, PxP; 12 Q-Kt7, Kt-Q4ch; 13 B-Q2, Q-Kt3! and Black wins (Nimzowitsch-Dr. Alekhine, Veldes, 1931).

11 P-K3

.....

12 P-Q5!

.....

White now has an excellent attack so that the eighth move by Black must be considered as refuted (Dr. Alekhine-Winter, London, 1932).

(The perilous position of the second player is not evident at first sight, but after 12 ... FxP; 13 O-O, Black is left without a good continuation: e. g. 13 ... B-K2; 14 R-K1, with the threat of BxKt and B-R3, which cannot easily be parried, or 13 ... O-O-O; 14 BxKt, PxP; 15 R-Kt1, Q-B2; 16 Q-R4!! — I. A. H.)

Months after the above game was played, the move 6 B-Kt5 instead of 6-Kt-B3, which is traced back to a game A. Rabinowitsch-Dr. Tartakower, Karlsbad, 1911, was reconsidered.

6 B-Kt5

P-K3

7 Kt-B3

.....

Sharper would seem 7 P-B5 (Botwinnik-Kmoch, Leningrad, 1934).

7 B-K2

.....

7 ... PxP!; 8 BxP; B-K2; 9 O-O, O-O Botwinnik-Dr. Euwe, Hastings, 1934).

8 B-K2

O-O

9 O-O

PxP

10 BxP

P-QR3

11 P-QR4?

Q-B2

And Black's position is superior.

Because White was able to improve on the above line at his 7th turn with 7 P-B5, Black tried 6 ... Q-Kt3? (Botwinnik-Spielmann, Moscow, 1935) as a defense. But this was quickly demolished. Later the line 6 ... PxP, 7 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 8 Q-Q4 was revived with doubtful

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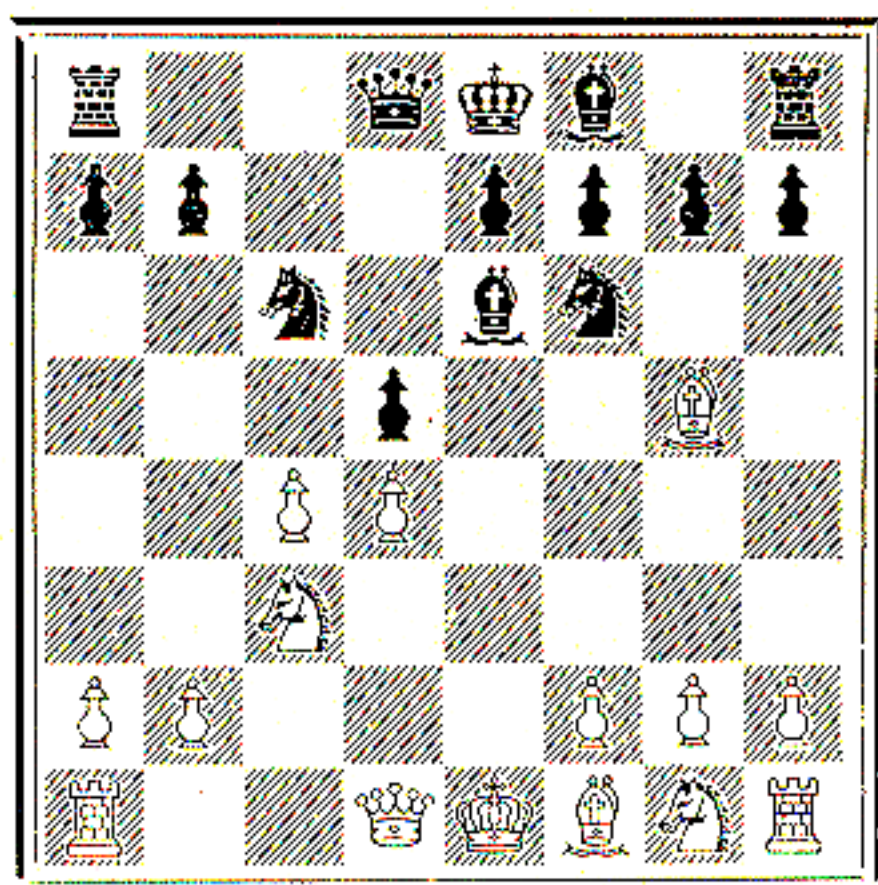
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success for the second player. This again caused Black to seek for a more playable game and he essayed 6 . . . Pxp; 7 P-Q5!, Kt-R4; 8 Bxp, KtxB; 9 Q-R4ch, B-Q2; 10 QxKt, P-QKt4; 11 Q-K2, Q-Kt3, with the following continuation found in the game David-Fisher, Vienna, 1935: 12 BxKt (instead of the usual 12 R-QB1), KtPxP (on 12 . . . QxB follows 13 KtxP); 13 Kt-B3, P-Kt5; 14 Kt-K4 when Black was again left without a good alternative: e. g. 14 . . . B-Kt4?; 15 Kt-Q6ch! with a decisive advantage, or 14 . . . P-B4; 15 Kt-Kt3, or 15 Kt-Q2 with the better game.

Thus, 6 . . . B-K3, an idea introduced by Dr. Alekhine deserves consideration. The absence of analytical comment by the former world champion necessitates a careful examination of the position.

Black



White

Position arrived at after 1 P-K4, P-QP3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Fxp, Pxp; 4 P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-QB3, Kt-B3; 6 B-Kt5, B-K3.

A. Against the simple developing move 7 Kt-B3, Black follows with 7 . . . P-KKt3 or 7 . . . Kt-K5 and obtains a satisfactory game.

B. 7 P-B5 is met with 7 . . . Kt-K5; 8 KtxKt (8 B-K3, KtxQBP or 8 B-KB4, P-KKt4), PxKt; followed by . . . B-Q4.

C. 7 BxKt, KPxB; 8 P-B5 (investigated by Dr. Krause, Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1921), P-B4, followed by . . . P-KKt4 again gives Black a satisfactory game.

D. 7 B-K2 leads to interesting complications. 7 . . . Q-R4! (not 7 . . . Q-Kt3; 8 BxKt, KPxB; 9 Pxp, QxKtP; 10 Kt-Kt5!); 8 B-B3, Pxp; 9 P-Q5, O-O-O; 10 B-Q2, KtxP; 11 KtxKt, RxKt; 12 BxQ; RxQch; 13 RxR, KtxB and the second player remains with two pawns for the exchange.

From the above it may be gathered that while Black is able to achieve equality the

chances of going astray are many. The average player would do better to avoid the complications by replying to 5 Kt-B3 with 5 . . . P-K3. Then would follow:

6 Kt-KB3

In the game Maçon-Marco, Monte Carlo, 1902, instead of 6 Kt-KB3, White continued with 6 Pxp. Black obtained an excellent position after 6 . . . KtxP; 7 Kt-B3, B-K2!; 8 B-Q3, Kt-B3; 9 O-O, O-O; 10 P-QR3, B-B3.

6 . . . P-B5 is met by . . . P-QKt3!

6 . . .

Pxp!

6 . . . B-K2 is also to be considered: If then 7 P-QB5!?, O-O; 8 B-Q3, P-QKt3; 9 P-QKt4, P-QR4; 10 Kt-QR4!, Kt-Q2! (Judowitsch-Kasparjan, Moscow, 1931).

The correct continuation after 6 . . . B-K2 is 7 B-K2, O-O; 8 O-O, Pxp; 9 Bxp, QKt-Q2; 10 B-Kt3, Kt-Kt3; 11 B-Kt5, B-Q2; 12 Q-Q3 arriving at a favorable development of the orthodox Queens Gambit Declined (Dr. Lasker-Steinitz, 1894 and Botwinnik-Dr. Vidmar, Nottingham, 1936).

Against 6 . . . Kt-B3; White may reply effectively with 7 P-B5.

7 Bxp

B-K2

8 O-O

O-O

In view of the great significance of this important continuation, here as well as in the Queen's Gambit Declined, the following analysis is worthwhile.

(To be continued)

Translated from Tijdschrift J. B. S.

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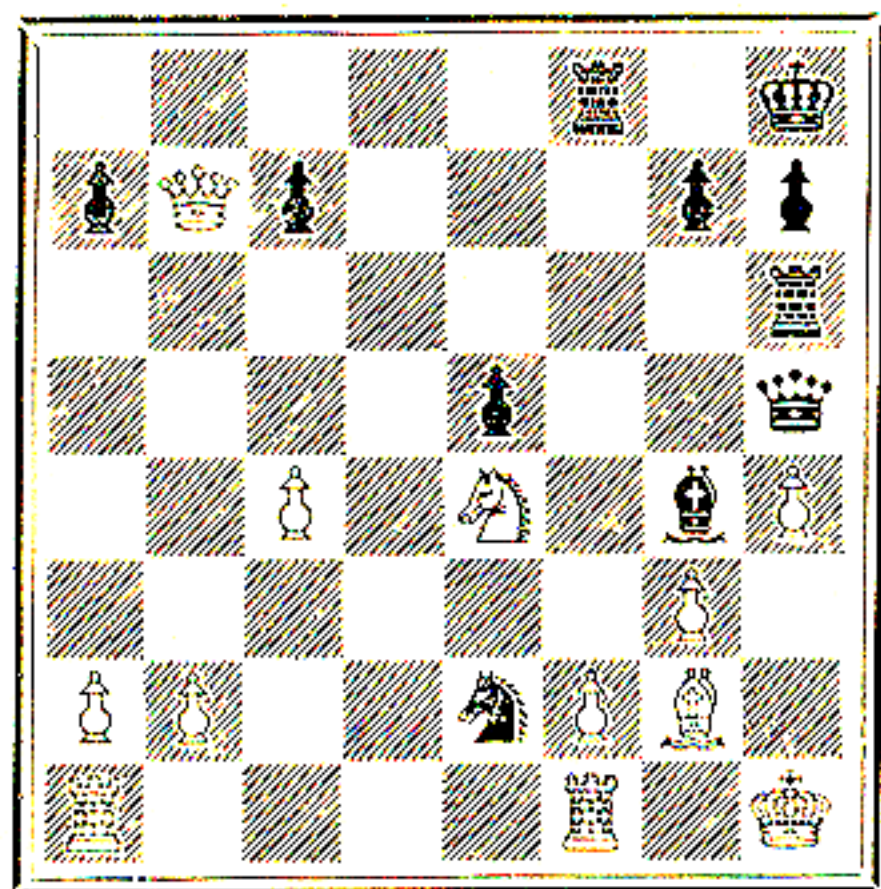
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COMBINATION STUDIES

No. 1

D. J. S. de LANGE



ANONYMOUS

White played QxBP and retribution followed swiftly. How?

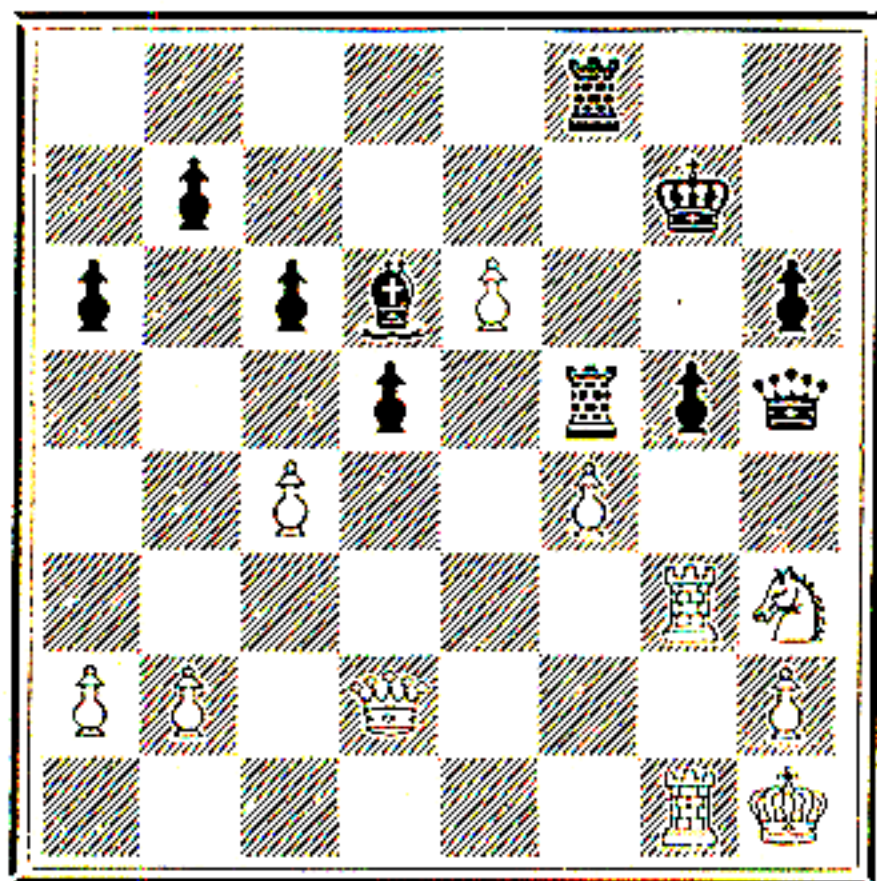
1 . . . QxPch!; 2 PxQ, RxPch; 3 B-R3, RxBch; 4 K-Kt2, Kt-B5ch; 5 K-Kt1, B-B6; 6 Kt-Kt3, Kt-K7ch!; 7 KtxKt, R-R8 mate.



No. 2

Margate Easter Congress, 1937

T. H. TYLOR



DR. A. ALEKHINE

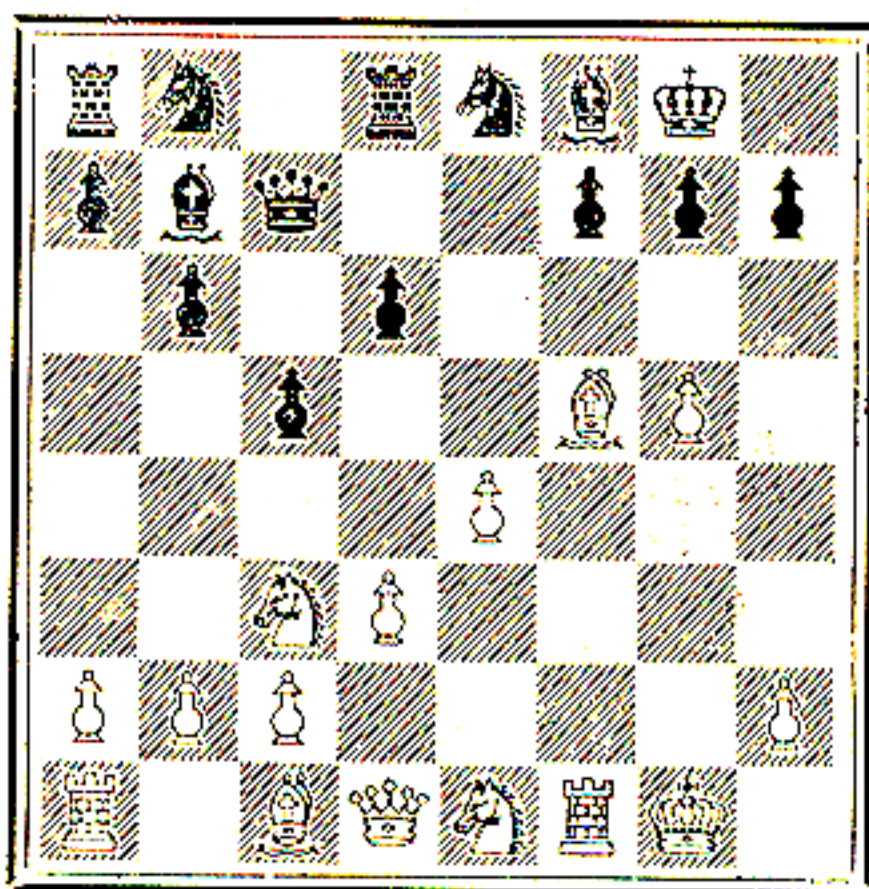
Black has just played 37 . . . B-Q3. How can White win quickly?

38 KtxP!, BxP; 39 Q-B3ch!, R(1)-B3; 40 Kt-K4 dis. ch., BxR; 41 RxBch, K-R1; 42 QxRch!, RxQ; 43 R-Kt8ch, Resigns.

No. 3

Armenian Championship, 1936

TSCHECHOVER



KASPARIAN

White to play and win.

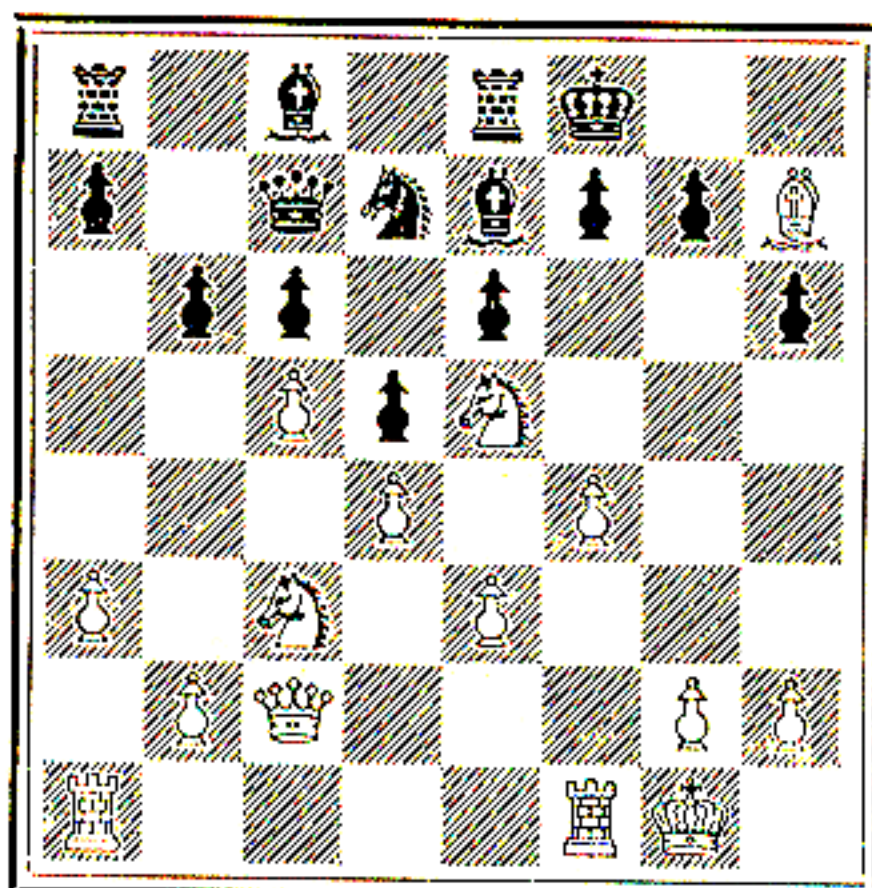
1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 3 RxP!, QxR; 4 P-Kt6, QxKtP; 5 QxQ, Kt-B2; 6 Kt-B3, B-K2; 7 B-R6, B-KB3; 8 BxP, BxB; 9 Kt-Kt5, Kt-Q2; 10 R-B1, Kt-B1; 11 RxKtch, Resigns.



No. 4

Kautsky Memorial Tourney

J. KUBANEK



F. J. PROKOP

Black has just played . . . P-QKt3?. What is wrong with the move?

1 B-Kt6, B-R3; 2 BxP, BxR; 3 Q-R7, B-B3; 4 Q-Kt8ch, Resigns.

"CHECKING THE NEWS"

with JOSEPH GANCHER

The American Chess Federation Congress for 1937 is scheduled to open August 23 in Chicago, and will last about 10 days. The championship tourney for this year will be called "The Paul Morphy Centennial Tournament," and will be conducted under the joint auspices of the Federation, the Illinois Chess Association and the Chess Clubs of Chicago. A prize fund of \$1,000 minimum has been guaranteed by the Federation. The local committee in charge of arrangements is comprised of Elbert A. Wagner, Chairman; Lewis J. Isaacs, Treasurer; Kirk D. Holland, Samuel Factor, H. L. Newsted and Charles Elison, vice-chairmen.

Salo Flohr has just arrived in Moscow, where he will stay approximately a month and then proceed to participate in the tournament at Kemerli (Latvia). It is planned to run a small tournament in Moscow in which Flohr and Reuben Fine (who is expected to arrive shortly) will match wits with some of the Soviet experts.

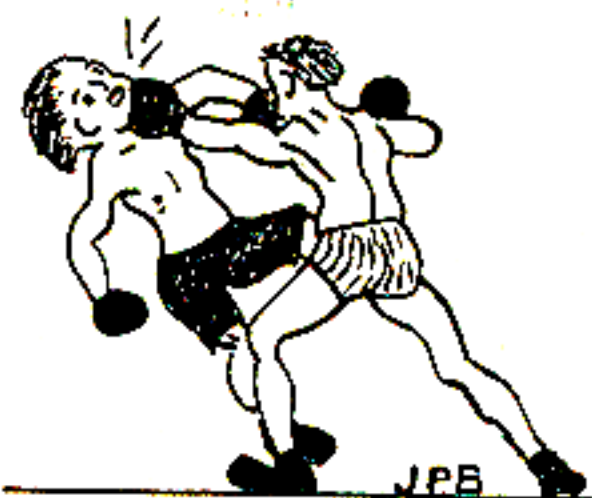
An International Masters Tournament is planned for Paris, France, from July 14 to 29th. Invitations will be sent to Dr. M. Euwe, Dr. A. Alekhine, E. Eliskases, R. Fine, Dr. S. Tartakower, Dr. Bernstein, C. Gibaud, A. Muffang, V. Raizman, E. Znosko-Borowski and one representative from Germany, England, Russia and Sweden. Another possible entry may be Samuel Reshevsky, who sailed on the Aquitania June 2.

Jose Capablanca quite surpassed himself in the matter of simultaneous play recently when he overshadowed his past impressive marks by facing 350 opponents in teams of 5 on 70 boards in a mammoth exhibition at Havana. Despite the task's requiring 12½ gruelling hours, he emerged with the splendid score of 50 wins and 14 draws, losing but 6. Statisticians of the future may be interested to know that each time Capablanca made a complete circuit of the tables, he walked about 150 yards.

The Cuban Chess Federation is carrying out a program worthy of notice and emulation in every country in the world. One hundred thirteen municipal tournaments are being conducted, preliminary to the Grand National

Tourney scheduled for December. In addition, the higher ranking among all the participants will be picked, along with standout performers in other fields, to represent Cuba in the coming Central American and Caribbean Sports Carnival.

Sydney T. Sharp of Philadelphia won the Pennsylvania State Chess Association title for 1937 when he defeated Bernie F. Winkelman,

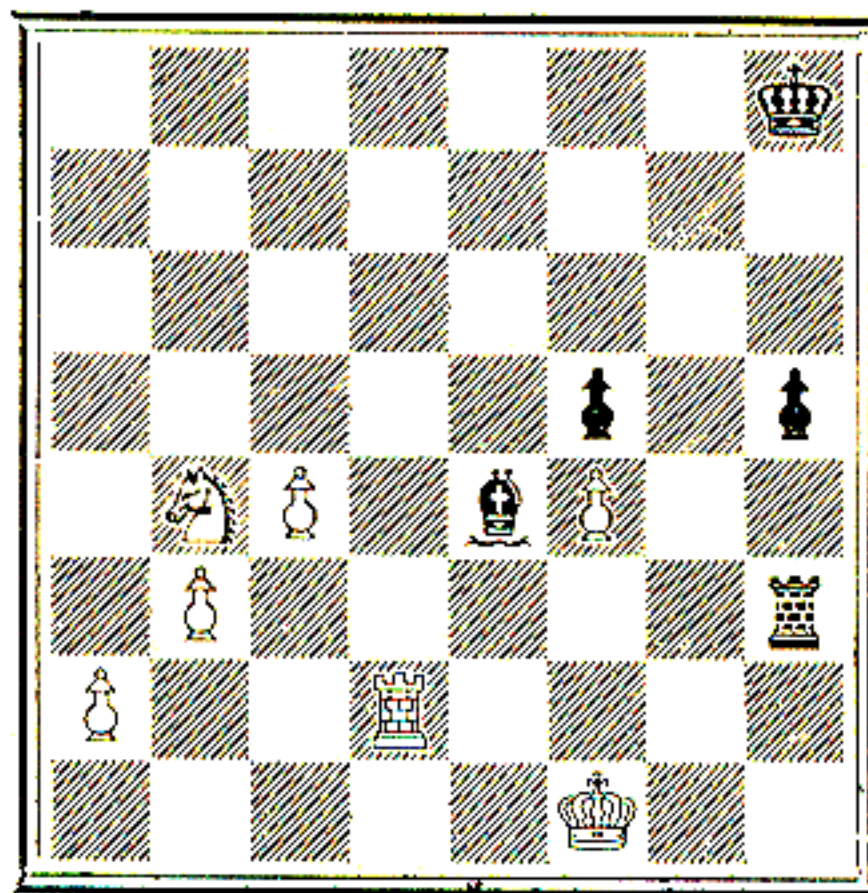


his fellow townsman—and star commentator of *The Chess Review*—in the final and decisive match of the annual tournament. The competition was held on the 'knockout' basis, a player being eliminated when he had

lost one and a half points. Forty entered the contest, the number dwindling in startling fashion as big names fell along with those lesser known. It was Pennsylvania's forty-first yearly championship, and it marked Sharp's tenth winning of the event.

The following position occurred in the final round. Sharp sealed 41 Kt-Q5 and won in a few moves. Despite White's material superiority, however, Black's excellently posted bishop and the latent threat exerted by his KRP should draw. The position is worthy of study.

B. F. WINKELMAN



S. T. SHARP

Weaver W. Adams defeated Charles Sharp in the play-off for the Massachusetts state championship in two straight games.

Sydney S. Coggan who won the City of Boston championship as reported in the February issue, has also been awarded the best played game prize and the brilliancy prize for that event. The awards were well merited as an examination of the games will reveal.

BOSTON CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

January, 1937

Best Played Game Prize

FRENCH DEFENSE

S. S. Coggan White		W. M. P. Mitchell Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	12 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
2 P-K4	P-Q4	13 Q-Q3	R-K1
3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3	14 Q-R7ch	K-B1
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	15 Q-R8ch	K-K2
5 B-Q3	P-QB4	16 QxP	R-B1
6 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	17 KtxKP!	KxKt
7 Kt-K2	Q-Kt3	18 Kt-B4ch	K-K2
8 Kt-B3	PxP	19 KtxPch	K-K1
9 PxP	B-Kt5ch	20 KtxQ	KtxKt
10 K-B1	O-O	and White won.	
11 BxPch	KxB		

BOSTON CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

January, 1937

Brilliancy Prize Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. S. Coggan White		J. L. Foster Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 QR-Q1	QKt-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 Q-R3	B-B3
3 P-B4	P-K3	16 P-B4	B-Q4
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	17 KtxB	QKtxKt
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	18 P-B5	PxP
6 P-K3	O-O	19 RxP	QKt-Kt5
7 B-Q3	PxP	20 P-R3	Kt-B3
8 BxBP	P-B4	21 BxKt	BxB
9 O-O	PxP	and White mates	
10 PxP	Kt-Kt3	in six: 22 QxPch,	
11 B-Kt3	B-Q2	KxQ; 23 R-R5ch,	
12 Q-Q3	QKt-Q4	followed by 24 Kt-	
13 Kt-K5	R-B1	Kt6, etc.	

The Connecticut Chess League has just completed its annual tourneys to determine the team and individual champions. With 24 entered in the individual section, B. Clareus came out the winner. There was also a B division tournament, the winner of it being F. Thaler.

The standing of the teams: (1) Hartford C. C., 5½—½ (2) Waterbury YMCA, 5—1 (3) Deep River C. C., 4½—1½ (4) Travelers Club, 3—3 (5) New London C. C., 2—4 (6) New Haven YMCA, 1—5 (7) Enfield C. C., 0—6.

In a match played via radio against the Schenectady C. C., the Hartford C. C. won by the score of 2—1, three men playing on a board for each side.

Illinois defeated Wisconsin in an interstate match held at Chicago. The score was 10—7. Aided materially by the presence of Arthur W. Dake at Board 1, Wisconsin was able to run up a plus score on the first five boards, but this margin proved insufficient for a team success against the formidable Illinois aggregation. The lineup:

Illinois	Pts.	Wisconsin	Pts.
Isaacs	0	Dake	1
Elison	½	Elo	½
Dahlstrom	½	Heden	½
Gordon	1	Reel	0
Winter	0	Rathman	1
Elmlund	1	Bertz	0
Noderer	1	Stenzel	0
Devries	1	Hiett	0
Holland	1	Teplinsky	0
Frank	1	Mikolic	0
Curtis	1	Fashingbauer	0
Youngquist	1	Edwards	0
Tatger	0	Ratke	1
Stein	0	Koller	1
Silverberg	1	Schaefer	0
Svenson	0	Zamosh	1
Fritzik	0	Goldstein	1
Total	10	Total	7

There was also an interstate match between Connecticut and Rhode Island played at Providence, R. I. on May 8th. The visitors won by 17½—15½.

Connecticut vs Rhode Island
May, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

A. Martin (Rhode Island) White		S. Almgren (Connecticut) Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 Kt-B3	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 RPxKt	P-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 Kt-Q4	P-QKt5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 P-K6!	PxKt
5 O-O	KtxP	18 Q-R5	Q-B3
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	19 PxPch	K-Q2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	20 PxP	R-KR2
8 PxP	Kt-K2	21 R-K6	QxP
9 R-K1	Kt-QB4	22 Q-Kt4	K-B2
10 B-Kt5	KtxB	23 RxPch	K-Kt2
11 RPxKt	P-R3	24 QRxP!	B-QB4
12 B-R4	P-Kt4	25 Q-K2	Resigns.
13 B-Kt3	Kt-B4		

Paul Keres continues on his winning ways. He participated in a masters tournament in Prague, Czechoslovakia and literally ran rough shod over his opponents. The complete details are not available but the leading scores were: P. Keres 10 points, E. Zinner 8 points, E. Eliskases and J. Foltys 7 points each. We are able to give the score of the game between the first and second prize winners.

Prague Masters Tournament

April, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

P. Keres White		E. Zinner Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 B-R7	R-R1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 RxKt	P-KB4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 R-K1	Q-B1
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 R-R2	P-B5
5 O-O	P-QKt4	18 Q-K2!	Q-Kt2
6 B-Kt3	B-K2	19 B-B5	RxR
7 P-QR4	QR-Kt1	20 BxR	Kt-B2
8 R-K1	P-Q3	21 B-R3	P-Kt4
9 PxP	PxP	22 QKt-Q2	P-R4
10 P-B3	B-Kt5	23 Q-K4	R-R3
11 P-Q4	Q-Q2	24 Kt-Q4	Q-B1
12 B-K3!	KtxKP?	25 KtxP	B-Q2
13 P-Q5	Kt-Q1	26 Kt-Q4	Resigns

The St. Louis city champion for 1937 is R. S. Scrivener. The tournament for the title was closely fought, with no semblance of a runaway indicated in the table of final standings:

Players	Won	Lost
R. S. Scrivener	7½	2½
E. Marchand	7	3
L. W. Haller	6½	3½
E. J. Roesch	5½	4½
J. E. Woody	5½	4½
C. Marvin	5	5
H. Lew	5	5
L. W. Thompson	4	6
W. M. Waggoner	3½	6½
F. S. Anderson	3½	6½
J. Lips	2	8

GAME STUDIES

Margate Easter Congress, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

P. Keres
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4	P-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 P-B4	....
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3		

A good alternative to the more usual 5 P-B3. The idea of the text is to prevent P-QKt4, to dominate Q5, and after the eventual P-Q4, to control the center.

5	B-Q2
6 Kt-B3	....

6 P-Q4 at once tends to simplification after 6 KtxP; 7 BxBch, QxB; 8 KtxKt, PxKt; 9 QxP, Kt-K2. But even then White's position is preferable.

6	P-KKt3
--------	--------

While ordinary developing moves (.... Kt-B3 and B-K2) would leave Black cramped, 6 ... Kt-Q5 would make an attempt at refutation. If then 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 Kt-K2, Black may continue with P-QB4, followed by P-KKt3 and the diagonal development of the Bishop. In that event the second player could pursue a definite plan of counter-play on the Q side.

7 P-Q4	B-Kt2
8 B-K3	Kt-B3?

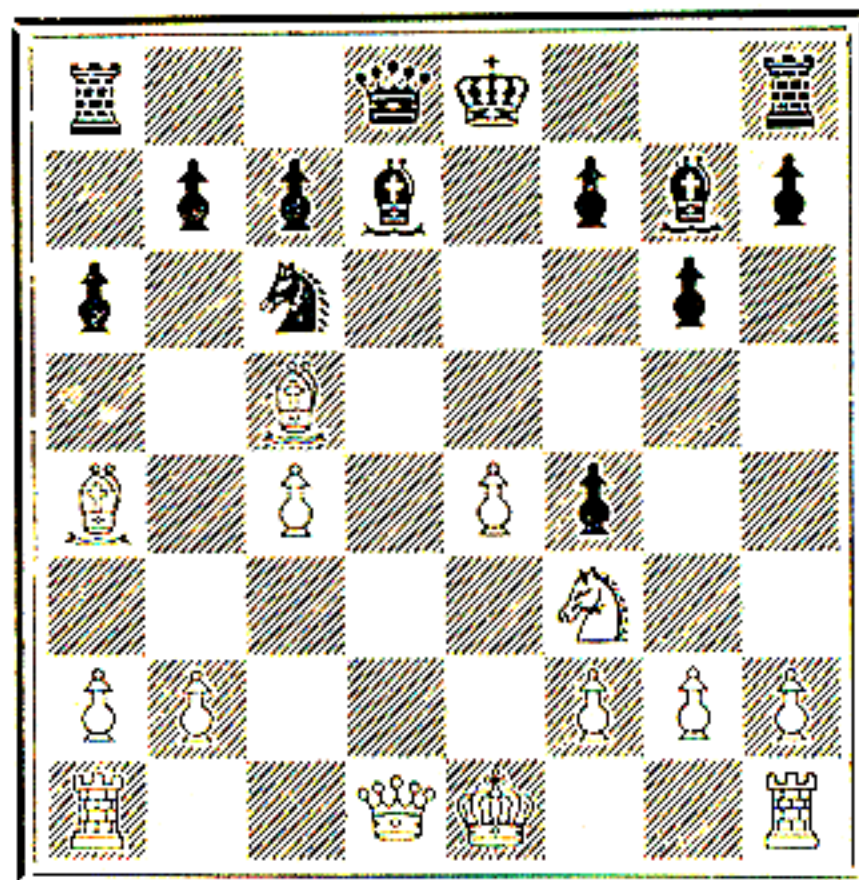
The first blunder, which permits White an annoying grip on the position. The more natural 8 Kkt-K2 would have averted serious difficulties.

9 PxP	PxP
10 B-B5!	Kt-KR4!
11 Kt-Q5	Kt-B5

Threatening Kt-K3 followed by Kt-Q5, alleviating the pressure.

12 KtxKt	PxKt
----------	------

Dr. A. ALEKHINE



P. KERES

REMEMBER
TO RENEW
YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION



13 P-K5!

Necessary. but proper. Otherwise, after . . . Q-B3 and . . . O-O-O, Black seizes the initiative. Not 13 Q-Q2, P-Kt3; 14 B-R3, P-QKt4; 15 PxP, PxP; 16 BxP, RxB!

13

P-KKt4?

After this, Black never completely recovers. The indicated continuation was 13 KtxP; 14 KtxKt, BxKt; 15 Q-K2, P-KB3; 16 O-O-O, P-B3; 17 B-Q6, Q-R4; 18 BxB QxB (not PxB; R-Q5!); 19 QxQch, etc., and the game is about equal.

14 Q-Q5!!

Now Black is completely at a loss for moves. 14 P-Kt5 is met by 15 P-K6! against which there is no adequate defense. It is nothing short of miraculous that the former world champion could manage to squirm for many more moves.

14

B-KB1

15 BxB

If 15 O-O-O, BxB; 16 QxB, Q-K2, followed by O-O-O.

15

RxB

16 O-O-O

Q-K2

If 16 P-R3; 17 P-K6, PxP; 17 Q-K4, Q-K2; 18 Q-Kt6ch, followed by QxRP and the capture of the KtP. But even then the position is not entirely without hope for the second player. White might also continue after 16 P-R3 with 17 P-R4 and obtain the better game.

17 BxKt

To prevent O-O-O.

17

BxB

18 Q-Q3

B-Q2

This appears to be the only temporary salvation. If 18 P-R3, P-KR4! and try as he may Black's Pawn formation will become shattered, and it will be only a matter of time before the stray Pawns are picked up.

19 KtxP

Better than 19 QxP as all of Black's K side Pawns are now isolated.

19 O-O-O 21 PxP RxB
20 Kt-B3 P-KB3 22 KR-K1!!

Against which there is no reply. Black will either get mated or lose more material.

22

Q-Kt5?

O! how the mighty have fallen!

23 QxBch

Resigns.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

Combinations and Traps (Ssossin) -----	\$. 75
Curious Chess Facts (Chernev) -----	\$. 75
Moscow International Tourney, 1935 De Luxe Edition in Russian) -----	\$5.00
Leningrad All Russian Tourney, 1934 (in Russian) -----	\$2.50

Ostend Masters Tournament

April, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

P. Keres

White

R. Fine

Black

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 4 Kt-B3 P-B4
2 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 5 BPxP
3 P-B4 P-K3

Or 5 B-Kt5, BPxP; 6 QxP, (not 6 KKtxP, P-K4!! 7 KKt-Kt5, P-QR3!; 8 KtxP?, PxKt; 9 KtxKtch, QxKt!!; Yudovitch—Fine, Moscow, 1937), B-K2; 7 PxP, PxP; and Black has a free game in return for his isolated P. Or in this variation if 6 Kt-B3; 7 BxKt, PxB; 8 Q-R4!, Pillsbury—Lasker, Cambridge Springs, 1904.

5

KtxP

5 PxP; 6 P-KKt3! (Rubinstein variation), followed by the diagonal development of the B. Here also it is questionable whether the pressure exerted on the QP compensates for Black's freedom of development.

6 P-K4 KtxKt 9 B-Q2 BxBch
7 PxKt PxP 10 QxB O-O
8 PxP B-Kt5ch

After the exchanges Black has achieved simplification without any apparent weaknesses in his P structure. This coupled with his Q side P majority gives him a playable game. White, on the other hand, has gained command of the central squares and greater freedom and scope for his pieces.

In the planning of the mid-game, each player will endeavor to turn his advantage to account. After fianchettoing his B, Black will bear down on the center Pawns, and later stress the menace of his Q side majority. White of necessity is forced to counter with a K side assault.

11 B-B4

The square for effectively developing the B is a matter of choice. On K2 the B is guarded against tactical threats and does not interfere with the action of the Rooks on the open QB file; on Q3 it is poised for direct attack against the adverse K, and on B4 it provides for the eventuality P-Q5.

11

Kt-Q2

And now Black is confronted with a similar problem: 11 Kt-B3 followed by 12 P-QKt3, 13 B-Kt2 and 14 Kt-R4 permits Black a firm grip on the Queen's wing, but leaves his K with a skimpy defense. However, it is a moot question whether Black requires additional force for the defense of his K, and also whether or not Black's threats on the Queen's wing, deserving immediate consideration, will not completely thwart White's indicated K side attack. In effect the choice of Kt-Q2 or Kt-B3 alters the entire course of the game.



THE OSTEND MASTERS TOURNAMENT

(Left to Right: H. Grob, R. Fine, G. Koltanowski, P. Keres, A. Dunkelblum, S. Landau, Dr. S. Tartakower, A. Reynolds, B. Dyner, Mrs. List, P. O. List)

12 O-O P-QKt3
13 QR-Q1

If 13 P-Q5, Kt-B4!

13 B-Kt2 15 B-Kt3 Kt-B3
14 KR-K1 R-B1 16 Q-B4 Q-B2

The exchange of Queens would obviously take the sting out of White's attack and leave him with the inferior endgame.

17 Q-R4 KR-Q1

To prevent 18 P-Q5, PxP; 19 P-K5!

18 R-K3

If 18 P-K5, Kt-Q2, followed by Kt-B1, with adequate defense, but not 18 Kt-Q4; 19 Kt-Kt5, P-KR3; 20 Kt-K4! with a promising attack.

18 P-QKt4!

To be able to parry 19 Kt-K5 with Q-Kt3, and incidentally start the Pawns marching.

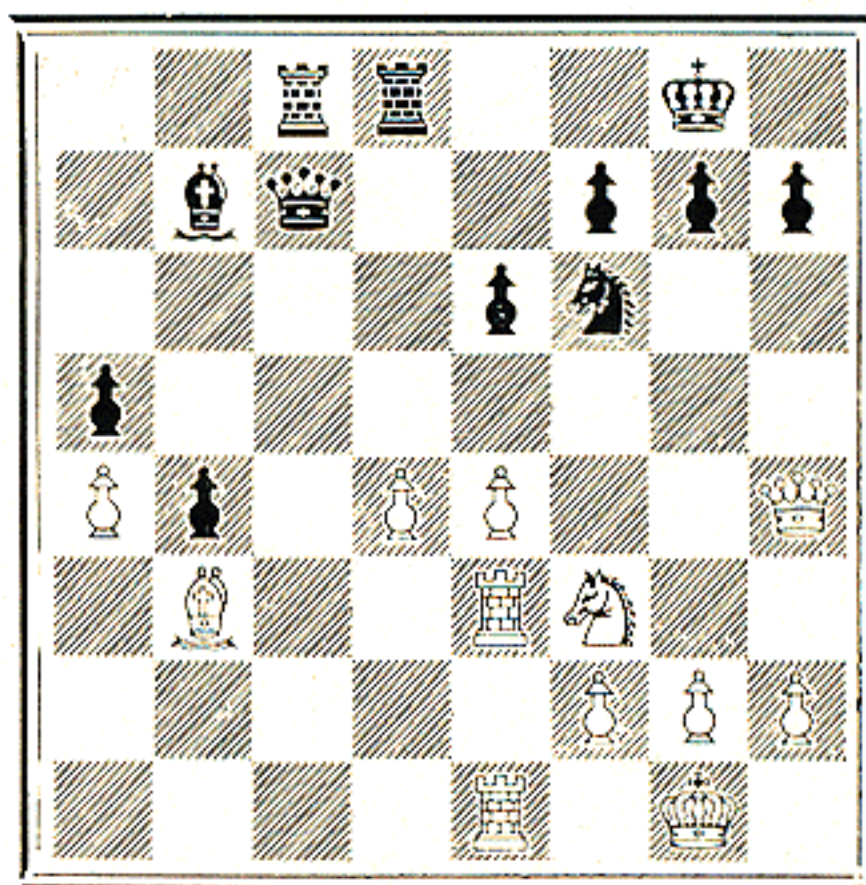
19 QR-K1 P-QR4

But here the precautionary move 19 P-KR3, to prevent the possibility of Kt-Kt5 was essential. White then would be at a loss for a strong continuation. The natural 20 P-KKt4, with the idea of shattering the defense by force would be met by the equally natural Q-B5.

20 P-QR4! P-Kt5?

Which gives White barely enough time to carry through a pointed but rather risky onslaught.

R. FINE



P. KERES

21 P-Q5!

22 P-K5!

PxP

Kt-Q2??

Meek, much to meek. 22 Kt-K5 would have led to a maze of complications, but apparently all in Black's favor:

23 P-K6, PxP; 24 RxKt, PxR; 25 Kt-Kt5, Q-B6!; 26 QxPch, K-B1; 27 KtxPch, K-K2; 28 Q-R4ch, Q-B3; 29 Q-Kt4, R-Q6!

Or in this variation 26 BxPch, K-B1; 27 Q-B4ch, K-K2; 28 Q-B7ch, K-Q3; 29 R-Q1ch, K-B4!

However, one can hardly blame the second player for avoiding this uninviting line.

23 Kt-Kt5

Kt-B1

If 23 . . . P-R3; 24 P-K6, PxKt; 25 PxPch, KxP; 26 R-K7ch, K-Kt3; 27 Q-Q4, Q-B6; 28 B-B2ch, QxB (28 . . . K-R3; 29 KR-K6ch, Kt-B3; RxKtch! or 28 . . . K-R4; 29 Q-Q1ch, K-R3; 30 R-K3!); 29 RxPch, K-R4; 30 P-R4! or 26 . . . K-Kt1; 27 Q-R5, Q-B6; 28 Q-B7ch, K-R1; 29 R(K7)-K3!

24 KtxRP

KtxKt

24 . . . Kt-Kt3; 25 Q-R5, Kt-B5; 26 Kt-B6ch!?, PxB; 27 R-Kt3ch, Kt-Kt3; 28 PxP, R-K1! But the simple 26 Q-B5, Kt-Kt3; 27 P-K6 wins.

25 R-R3	Q-B8	29 QxP	R-B1
26 QxKtch	K-B1	30 Q-B6ch	K-K1
27 R-K3	P-Q5	31 P-K6	Resigns.
28 Q-R8ch	K-K2		

The following game was played in a tournament of "first-category" players early this year in Moscow. It is a good example of the energetic and ingenious play which is so prevalent in Russian tournaments.

INDIAN DEFENSE (Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Kotz
WhiteLebedev
Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	3 P-B4	B-Kt2
2 P-Q4	P-KKt3	4 P-KKt3	. . . .

Strongly recommended by Alekhine and very popular during the 20's, this method of meeting the King's Indian Defense has not been seen so often of late years.

4	O-O	7 Kt-B3	P-K4
5 B-Kt2	P-Q3	8 P-KR3	. . . .
6 O-O	Kt-B3		

White wants to maintain the tension in the center, hence he avoids P-Q5. If 8 P-K4, PxP; 9 KtxP, KtxP! The text prepares for B-K3.

8	Kt-Q2
9 B-K3	P-KR3

Black's position is already rather difficult. He has lost command of his Q4, the development of the QB must be postponed indefinitely, and his pieces are badly crowded—these are the evils of the line of play he actually selects. Relatively better, though not wholly satisfactory, was 9 . . . PxP; 10 KtxP, KtxKt; 11 BxKt, Kt-K4; 12 P-Kt3, Kt-B3. In this variation, White could give the game a sharper turn with 12 P-B4, for if 12 . . . KtxP? 13 BxB, KxB; 14 Q-Q4ch—or 13 . . . Kt-K6; 14 Q-Q3 and wins.

10 Q-Q2	K-R2
11 QR-Q1	P-B4
12 PxP	PxP?

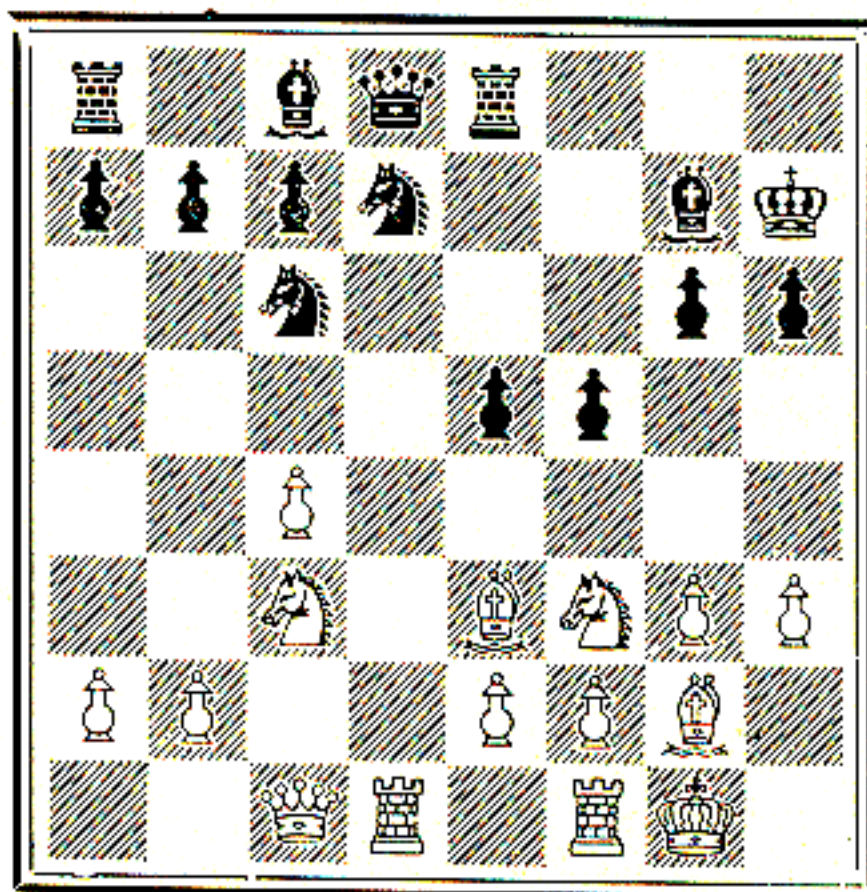
With his last two moves Black has accomplished nothing more than the creation of new weaknesses. His last move (recapture with one of the Knights was absolutely essential) is an outright blunder, because of the resulting pin on the Q file.

13 Q-B1!

R-K1

Giving White the opportunity for a marvelous combination. But Black should not be criticized too harshly, as White's next move was not easily foreseen.

LEBEDEV



KOTZ

14 B-Kt5!!

Cleverly taking advantage of the hostile Queen's lack of mobility.

14

Kt-K2

There was nothing better:

I 14 PxB; 15 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 16 B-Q5ch, K-B1; 17 Kt-R7ch, K-K2; 18 Q-Kt5ch, etc.

II 14 B-B3; 15 BxP!? P-B5; 16 PxP, KxB; 17 PxP dis ch, B-Kt4; 18 KtxB, QxKt; 19 P-B4 with a strong attack.

III 14 B-B3; 15 BxB (also leads to a powerful attack, without subjecting White to any risks), QxB; 16 Kt-Q5, Q-Q1; 17 P-K4! PxP; 18 Kt-R4, etc.

15 Kt-Q5!

P-K5

Not 15 PxB; 16 KtxPch and the Queen is lost.

16 Kt-Q4!

BxKt

17 BxKt

BxPch

Better was RxB. The text greatly enhances the ferocity of White's attack, now that the KB file is open.

18 RxB

RxB

19 Kt-B6ch!

. . . .

Unlike his opponent, White does not stoop to low material gain.

19

K-Kt2

20 Q-B3

K-B2

21 BxP!

P-B3

He cannot capture the Bishop, and he must prevent B-Q5ch.

22 BxKBP!

. . . .

It's become a habit!

22

PxP

23 RxB

K-Kt3

The only possible attempt at freedom (if 23 Q-Kt3ch? 24 P-B5 etc.). But the King is taken for a ride anyway!

24 R-Q6?!

Good enough to win, but not the quickest. After the less flamboyant 24 Q-B3, Black would be helpless against the deadly threat of Q-Kt4ch etc.

24

R-K3!

Now Black has caught the disease, and also leaves pieces en prise! The text is the only move to make White's task difficult, since 24 KxR allows a quick mate after 25 Q-Q3ch (25 K-K4; 26 Kt-Kt4 mate—or 25 K-Kt4; 25 P-R4 mate).

25 RxR

KxR

26 R-Q6!

QxKt

This couldn't be helped. Kotz has disposed of the alternatives in the following manner:

I 26 K-Kt3; 27 Q-Q3ch, K-Kt2; 28 Q-R7ch and mate follows.

II 26 Q-Kt3ch; 27 K-Kt2, Kt-K4; 28 Q-B2ch! etc.

27 Q-Q3ch

K-Kt4

On 27 K-K4 White has an exquisite win with 28 Q-Q4ch, K-B4; 29 Q-Kt4ch, K-K4; 30 R-K6ch!! QxR; 31 Q-B4 mate.

28 P-R4ch!

White does not capture the Queen at once, as he is playing to win an extra piece as well.

28

K-R4

If 28 K-Kt5; 29 RxQ, KtxR; 30 Q-Kt6ch and the Knight is lost.

29 P-Kt4ch! KxRP 31 Q-Q8 K-Kt4

30 RxQ KtxR 32 P-K4!

The point. All this has been finely calculated.

32

K-Kt3

33 P-K5

Kt-Q2?

An excusable blunder, after what Black has gone through. In any event, the game was lost after 33 KtxP; 34 P-K6, Kt-B3; 35 P-K7 etc.

34 Q-Kt8 mate.

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

Metropolitan Chess League
March 13, 1937

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT (Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

M. Orenstein
Modern C. C.
White

A. E. Santasiere
Marshall C. C.
Black

It is my opinion that different types of games should be annotated differently. A hard-fought game, where excellent strategy and tactics and deep analysis demanding cold reasoning have achieved success, necessitates copious and detailed notes; a brilliancy, however, is by its very nature highly emotional; its tempo is "allegro con spirito" and by far the most efficacious annotations are the simple exclamation points or question marks. If notes there must be, humorous or psychological

angles should be stressed and may add to the enjoyment; cold analysis should be held down to a minimum or omitted.

1 P-Q4

P-QB4

6 Kt-Kt3

P-KR4

2 Kt-KB3?

PxP

7 P-K3

P-R5

3 KtxP

Kt-KB3

8 B-Kt5ch

Kt-B3

4 QKt-B3

P-K4

9 Kt-B1

. . . .

5 Kt-B5?

P-Q4

Many were his wanderings, many his tribulations, now at last he returns to the land of his fathers, seeking shelter in the pious dwelling of his neighbor.

9

B-QB4

11 BxKt

PxB

10 Q-K2

O-O

12 P-QKt3

. . . .

Intending B-Kt2 and O-O-O but the rising tide of events decrees otherwise.

12

Q-R4

17 Q-Q1

P-KB4

13 B-Q2

B-QKt5

18 P-KB3

P-B5!

14 Kt-R4

Kt-K5

19 PxKt

BPxP

15 P-QR3

BxBch

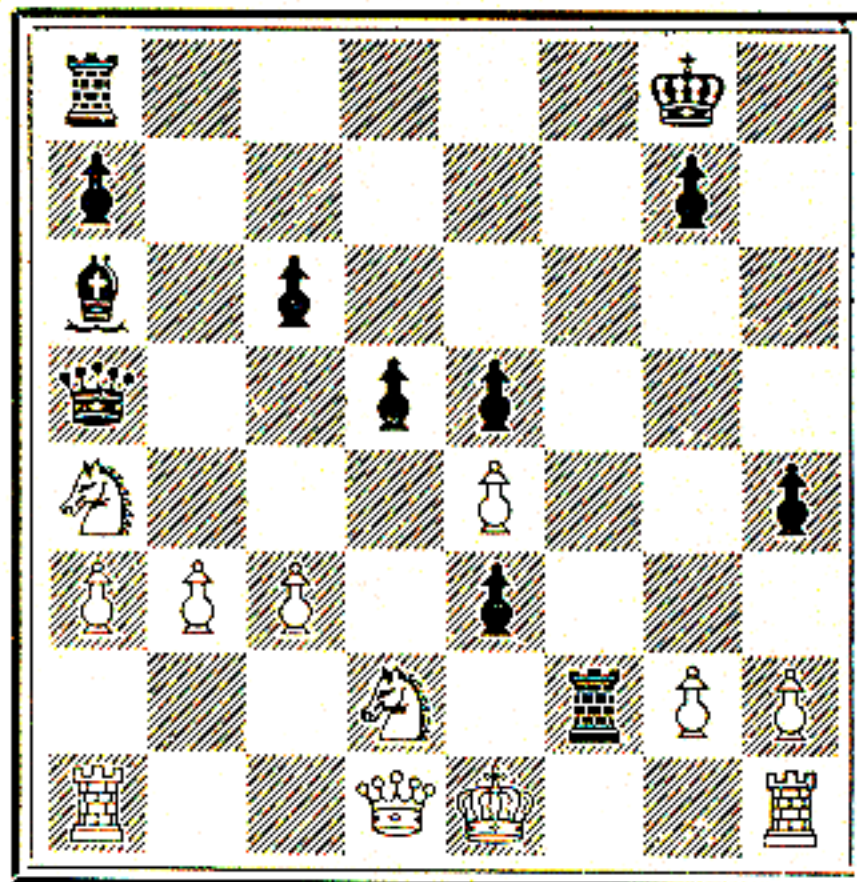
20 P-B3

R-B7

16 KtxB

B-R3

A. E. SANTASIERE



M. ORENSTEIN

21 Kt-B4!

A clever diversion in a desperate situation; the queen is attacked and on 21 PxKt; 22 P-QKt4 will render the QB suddenly and completely "hors de combat".

21

QR-KB1!

22 PxP

QxKt!!

The very surprising initial move of a simplification which nets White the exchange but a lost game. The bitter, to-the-last-drop resistance ends very humorously when Black, being offered one rook, refuses and gains two!

23 PxQ

BxKt

31 R-Q1

B-K7

24 Q-B3

QRxQ

32 QR-R1

R-B3

25 PxR

PxP

33 K-B3

R-Q3

26 O-O-O

RxBP

34 K-B2

R-B3ch

27 QR-K1

P-Q5

35 K-Kt3

B-R4

28 PxP

PxP

36 K-Kt2

P-K7

29 KR-Kt1

P-Q6

37 QR-K1 P-Q8(Q)!!

30 K-Kt2

P-Q7

Resigns.

BOOK REVIEWS

CHESS PRAXIS

by A. NIMZOWITSCH

Price \$5.00

The author weaves a heterogeneous mass of guiding principles and stratagems, basically fundamental to the play of chess, into a co-ordinated unit. One hundred and nine of his best games serve as a vehicle to express and exemplify the points and issues as they are raised.

Among the topics discussed are "Centralisation", "Restriction and Blockade", "Over-protection", "The isolated QP, the two hanging pawns, the two Bishops", "Alternating maneuvers against enemy weaknesses when possessing advantages in space" and excursions through old and new territory of hyper-modern chess. Each of these topics is further broken down into its component parts. For example, the elastic treatment of the opening, wing play and the center, the weak square complex, the triumph of the "bizarre" and "ugly" move, and combinations which "slumber beneath a thin coverlet" are all embraced in the chapter on excursions through hyper-modern chess.

Nimzowitsch has systematised chess play. He has removed the haphazard and introduced the scientific. And not in pedantic style. For through it all runs the inimitable Nimzowitsch touch, typified by such remarks as "the remainder of the game is sheer murder, which we give reluctantly, as we are not of a blood-thirsty nature".

364 pages, profusely diagrammed, clear readable type, cloth cover, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.



"Curious Chess Facts" is the title of Irving Chernev's highly entertaining collection of the extraordinary, unusual and amazing occurrences in the field of chess and chess players.

Chernev, who has been referred to by the N. Y. Evening Post as the "Encyclopaedia-Britannica of chess," was perhaps the only one who could ever have gotten together such an intriguing and fascinating compilation.

Quite a few of these have already appeared in our columns. We therefore quote several which are new to us, to whet the appetite:

The famous Bishop Ruy Lopez recommended as good chess tactics the placing of the board so that the light would shine in the opponent's eyes!

(A valuable addition to the theory of the Ruy Lopez!)

The organist Sir Walter Parratt was able to play a Beethoven Sonata while contesting two games of chess—blindfold!

Paul Morphy offered to give the odds of Pawn and move to any player in the world! No one accepted!!

The tourney game played between Marco and Englisch (Berlin 1897) ended in a draw by repetition of moves after 11 moves. No pieces or Pawns had been removed from the board!!

Denker and Kupchik in the Philadelphia 1936 Tournament agreed to a draw after 8 moves!

At Nottingham, 1936, Capablanca offered Fine a draw on his 8th move!

(Recommended for the consideration of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee!)

In a game played between Bogolubow and Alekhine at Hastings 1922, Alekhine sacrificed his Queen, queened a Pawn, sacrificed the new Queen, queened another Pawn, sacrificed the third Queen and was preparing to advance a Pawn for his fourth Queen when Bogolubow resigned. Incidentally, the compiler considers this one of the three best games ever played.

Blackburne, the great English master, playing blindfold, announced a mate in 16 moves, which he correctly demonstrated.

Morphy once gave a simultaneous exhibition against five masters!

A. W. Fox was awarded a gold medal for his game against Lawrence in the Cable match of 1911. The award was based on an unusually brilliant combination 28 moves deep! In commenting on the game, Dr. Lasker showed a simple one move win!!

The booklet consists of 64 pages neatly printed, and attractively bound in russet. Photographs of the leading masters intersperse the text. Price 75c.



PHILADELPHIA TOURNAMENT, 1936

Annotations by Fred Reinfeld

The second year book of the American Chess Federation is even more impressive than its predecessor, the book of the Milwaukee Tournament, 1935.

Sixty-five games annotated by Reinfeld give a complete cross section of the strength of the 50 contestants. The story of the event, the tabulation of the results in the minor and major tournaments, photographs of the players as a group and of the Kirk D. Holland Trophy, round out a volume that every chess player should have.

86 pages, neatly printed, 9½x6½, with numerous diagrams of crucial positions, paper covered edition \$1.00, cloth cover \$1.50. An excellent buy especially when one considers that a membership in the American Chess Federation for one year with a vote in the affairs of the Federation goes with each purchase. Order from Ernest Olfe, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Chess Federation, 1111 N. 10th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A SURPRISING FINISH

Marshall C. C. Championship

April, 1937

RETI OPENING

F. J. MARSHALL

M. HANAUER

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt(4)-K3	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 B-B3	R-K4
3 P-Q4	P-B4	22 QR-Q1	Kt-K5
4 P-Q5	P-QKt4	23 KR-K1	B-B1
5 B-Kt5	Q-R4ch	24 Kt-B4	RxKt
6 Q-Q2	QxQch	25 BxKt	R-B5
7 QKtxQ	PxQP?	26 P-KKt3	R-Kt1
8 BxKt	PxB	27 P-Kt3	RxRP
9 PxQP	B-QKt2	28 B-R7	R-Kt2
10 P-K4!	P-QR3	29 R-K8	R-Q5
11 Kt-R4	P-Q3	30 R(Q)-K1	RxB
12 P-R4	P-Kt5	31 RxKB	RxP
13 Kt-B4	K-Q1	32 R-K7ch	B-Q2
14 B-K2	P-KR4	33 R-QR8!	R-Q8ch
15 Kt-B5	K-B2	34 K-Kt2	K-B3
16 P-R4	Kt-Q2	35 Kt-R5ch!	K-Kt3
17 Kt-Kt3	R-K1	36 RxB	KxKt
18 O-O	P-B4	37 R-Kt7!	Resigns
19 KtxBP	RxP		

A GREAT ATTACKING GAME

Championship of Berlin, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

L. RELLSTAB

WACHTER

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	21 Kt-B6!	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 B-K3	Q-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 PxP	QxP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 QR-B1	Q-Kt2
5 O-O	B-K2	25 RxKt!	QxR
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	26 R-QB1	Q-R4?
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	27 BxPch	K-B1!
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	28 R-B6	Kt-Q2
9 B-B2	P-B4	29 Q-B4	Kt-B4
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	30 P-R4	P-R4
11 QKt-Q2	BPxP	31 RxKt!!	B-Q1
12 PxP	Kt-B3	32 B-K8	Q-R2
13 P-Q5	QKt-Kt5	33 R-R5!	BxR
14 B-Kt1	P-QR4	34 BxQ	RxB(K1)
15 P-QR3	Kt-R3	35 Kt-Kt5	R-K2
16 B-Q3	B-Q2	36 Q-B8ch	R-K1
17 Q-K2	Q-Kt2	37 Q-Kt7	R-K2
18 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B2	38 Q-R8ch	R-K1
19 B-Q2	P-R5	39 Q-Q5	Resigns
20 Kt-R5	Q-Kt3		

MINIATURE GAMES

Played in Hungary, 1937

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

A. Steiner

White

M. Ruwald

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	9 O-O	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 R-K1	B-K2
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	11 Q-K2	Kt-Q4
4 KtxP	B-B4	12 Kt(Kt3)-R5	O-O
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	13 BxKt	BPxB
6 Kt-R3!	P-KR3	14 KtxKtP!	KxKt
7 Kt-B4	B-R2	15 Q-K5ch	K-Kt1
8 B-B4	P-K3	16 Kt-R5!	Resigns.

If 16 . . . P-B3; 17 QxKPch, R-B2; 18 BxRP, Q-Q2; 19 KtxPch! BxKt; 20 Q-K8ch!

OSTEND TOURNAMENT

April, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. Dunkelblum

White

P. Keres

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Q-K2	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	13 B-Q2	P-R5!
3 P-K3	P-KKt3	14 B-R5	Q-B3
4 B-K2	B-Kt2	15 BxR	B-QR3!
5 O-O	O-O	16 Kt-R5	Q-K3
6 P-B4	P-Q4	17 Q-Q2	BxR
7 PxQP	KtxP	18 Kt-B3	BxP!
8 PxP	Kt-R3	19 KxB	RxB
9 BxKt	PxB	20 K-R1	P-R6!
10 Kt-Q4	Q-B2	21 R-Q1	PxP
11 Kt-Kt3	R-Q1		Resigns.

Played in Iceland, 1937

ENGLISH OPENING

L. Engels

White

Gilfer

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	6 PxKt	PxKt
2 P-K4	Kt-KB3	7 KtPxP	QxBP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	8 P-Q4	P-B4
4 BPxP	PxP	9 Kt-B3	PxP?
5 P-K5	P-Q5		

Developing the KB to facilitate castling was necessary.

10 B-QKt5ch B-Q2 11 O-O! B-Q3

If . . . BxB; 12 R-K1ch followed by B-Kt5 and KtxQP with a decisive attack.

12 R-K1ch	K-B1	17 RxB!	BxB
13 B-Kt5	Q-B4	18 R-B8ch	Resigns
14 QxP	B-B4		Mate in 2 moves
15 Q-Q2!	P-KR3		is inevitable.
16 R-K5	Q-Kt3		

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

We denominate No. 709, 710, and 711 as "featherweights" or "gleams" because of their brevity, lightness, and champagne sparkle. New solvers are especially invited, and we believe that any chess player who can resist trying them must possess a total (and desolate) immunity to all problems.

No. 712 displays some perhaps novel Schiffman defenses.

No. 713 is a brilliant version of a theme in which Dr. Gilbert Dobbs was a pioneer, and which to describe would spoil the pleasure of solving.

No. 714 by Vincent L. Eaton is an engrossing study in which Black's defenses by capture give rise to remarkably varied play by the White batteries.

No. 715 by Einar H. Hoiholt is a most welcome effort by a new contributor in which the perennially fascinating task of four variations from a single Black pawn is capably demonstrated.

No. 716 by Mannis Charosh is an echo arrangement in which two sets of rook and bishop mutual interferences appear!

No. 718 shows five model mates with a delectable key.

No. 719 introduces the complete block motif in the Cheney Theme with three unpin effects!

No. 721 is a true Fink "deceiver" with a key of singular point.

In No. 722 the composer essays that most spectacular of themes, of which a number of examples were quoted in the May *Palaestra*.

No. 723 by Dr. M. Niemeijer displays three-fold delayed interferences combined with unpinning.

No. 727 offers an idea which the continentals are calling the Hochberger Theme.

No. 728 is an illustrative problem by Ellerman on "the theme of compensated effects". This theme was imposed by Spain in the 1936 composing match between France and Spain. Here Black's defense to the threat opens the line (d4—d7) permitting 2. Re3, a self-interference mate. But 1 . . . Be5, pinning the rook, is also allowed, nullifying the line opening mate—a compensated effect.

No. 729, 730, and 731 are excerpts from an article in the B. C. M., "Line Opening by Annihilation", by B. J. de C. Andrade and T. R. Dawson.

In the pure theme the motive for White's annihilation of a piece is solely to open the line. Thus in No. 729 the purpose of the key 1. Ph6 (BxP; 2. Rg5, BxR; 3. Qh3 mate) is solely to clear the h file for the mate by the queen by annihilating the obstructing pawn on h5, and no other line is significantly opened or closed by this move. No. 730, an early example by Lloyd, is contrasted with No. 729, for here the key significantly opens the line d1—h1, as well as preparing for the opening of the line g1—a7, and is therefore relatively impure, even though the exact determination of the key square is due entirely to the annihilation motive.

No. 731 is the pioneer miniature version of this theme.

Probably no theme has lent itself so amiably and profitably to expression in miniature form as the Roman Theme. Although we are not aware of any collection or published study of the same, it is evident that several hundred examples are extant and that more are continually appearing.

No. 732, 733, and 734 are recent Roman miniatures in which the strategic decoys are pointedly set, and show widely different motives.

INFORMAL LADDER

*P. Rothenberg 395, 70; *G. Plowman 362, 72; J. F. Tracy, 315, 48; *Dr. G. Dobbs 395, 76; A. Sheftel 285, 43; W. Patz 262, 35; Dr. P. G. Keeney 258, 68; *I. Kashdan 238,—; *H. B. Daly 236, 47; I. Burstein 221, 27; H. Hausner 197,—; K. Lay 140,—; I. Genud 129, 33; G. Berry 128, 14; I. Rivise 126, 27; *M. Gonzalez 125, 58; L. Greene 118,—; Bourne Smith 107, 48; W. Jacobs 85,—; L. Eisner 74, 35; M. Herzberger 70, 21; M. Gershenson 66,—; G. N. Cheney 60,—; V. Rosado 52,—; *A. Tokash 47, 32; B. Wisegarver 41,—; A. Palwick 38, 18; W. VanWinkle 27,—; W. Neuert 26,—; W. Keysor 25, 24; W. Towle 22,—; I. Burn 17,—; K. S. Howard 17,—; J. Casey 16,—; P. Papp 16,—; E. Shortman 8,—; W. Rawlings 7,—; J. Turner 7,—.

* Indicates winner of one ladder ascent.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Honor Prize is won by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs and Otto Wurzburg, two of America's great composers, by their magnificent collaborative double Indian, No. 668. Our felicitations on this further richly deserved triumph.

Ladder Prizes are won by P. Rothenberg with a total of 395 points. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Rothenberg, who is the first to accomplish two ladder ascents.

We are happy to reproduce this very recent prize winner by Vincent L. Eaton, which follows close upon his British Chess Magazine first prize winner (Skakbladet First Prize—1936): 7B, 6s1, Q1PPP3, 1S1k4, pPpp4, K3RRr1, 2B1bs2, 5S1q—Mate in 3. Key: 1. Qc8.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 655 by S. Costikyan. 1. Qh1
Hardly enough variety for the force used, but what is here is extra good.—W. Keysor.
- No. 656 by E. L. Deiss. 1. Qb3
- No. 657 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1. BxP
- No. 658 by F. Sprenger. 1. Sb3
- No. 659 by W. W. Wallis. 1. Qb1
Position rather crowded but Black interference abundant.—W. Keysor
- No. 660 by W. K. Wimsatt, Jr. 1. Pb5.
- No. 661 by W. K. Wimsatt, Jr. 1. Se1
Idea not new.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 662 by R. J. Bermudez. No solution. If 1. Ra3, Kd1 and no mate!
- No. 663 by M. Bukofzer.
1. Se2, Kf5; 2. Be8.
- No. 664 by Dr. Erdos.
1. Se7, KxP; 2. Qc1ch
1. Ke5; 2. Qe3ch
1. PxP; 2. Qe3ch
A pretty queen sacrifice—Bourne Smith.
Very good. Four models—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 665 by A. D. Gibbs
1. Rh1 threat 2. Rf1
1. Se2; 2. Qh3
1. Pd4; 2. Qf7
- No. 666 by P. L. Rothenberg.
1. Se2, PxP; 2. Bg1!
Puzzling strategy—Dr. G. Dobbs.
Mates excellent—J. F. Tracy.
- No. 667 by J. F. Tracy.
1. Qh1 threat; 2. Sd3
1. KxS; 2. Qc1ch
1. Ke5; 2. Sd3ch
1. PxS; 2. Qd5ch
1. Pf4; 2. Pe5ch
1. Bb5; 2. Sd3
1. PxP; 2. Pe5ch
1. Be6; 2. SxBch
Formidable!—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 668 by Dr. G. Dobbs and O. Wurzburg.
1. Bb1, Pa6; 2. Rh8, Pa5; 3. Bh7
1. ... Pa5; 2. Se2, Kf5; 3. Sd4ch
Magnificent double Indian—P. L. Rothenberg.
- No. 669 by I. H. Guttman.
1. Sg4, Pe5; 2. SxP, Kb4; 3. BxP
1. Kb4; 2. BxP, Kc3; 3. Ba5ch
- No. 670 by Dr. P. G. Keeney.
1. Sb3, Sb7; 2. Qa4, Sa5; 3. QxPch
A neat help-mate—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 671 by M. Charosh.
I 1. Kc5, Se3; 2. P=B, Rh4; 3. Bb5
II 1. Pe2, Ba5; 2. P=S, Kc6; 3. Sd3
III 1. Kd4, Sd3; 2. P=S, Bb4; 3. Se3
Comely triplets—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 672 by M. Bukofzer.
1. Gb1.
Complex fairy—Dr. G. Dobbs.

- No. 673 by C. Mansfield. 1. Qe7
- No. 674 by C. Mansfield. 1. Bh2
- No. 675 Author? 1. Qf6
- No. 676 Author? 1. Re7
- No. 677 by K. S. Howard. 1. Pf4
- No. 678 by K. S. Howard. 1. Ph8=B
- No. 679 by M. Havel.
1. Rg4 threat 2. Qf4ch
1. KxS; 2. Qe3ch
1. Ke1; 2. Rd4
1. Ke3; 2. Qd4ch
1. Ke2; 2. Rg2ch
- No. 680 by V. Marin.
1. Bh8, KxB; 2. Qh6ch
1. Kg8; 2. Qh6
1. Re2; 2. Qa1
- No. 681 by V. Marin.
1. Qc3, QxQ; 2. Rxxg7
1. SxQ; 2. Kxxg7
1. PxQ; 2. Rxe3
1. Pgl=Q; 2. Qd3ch

ROOK AND PAWN ENDINGS

Lesson 1

Fred Reinfeld

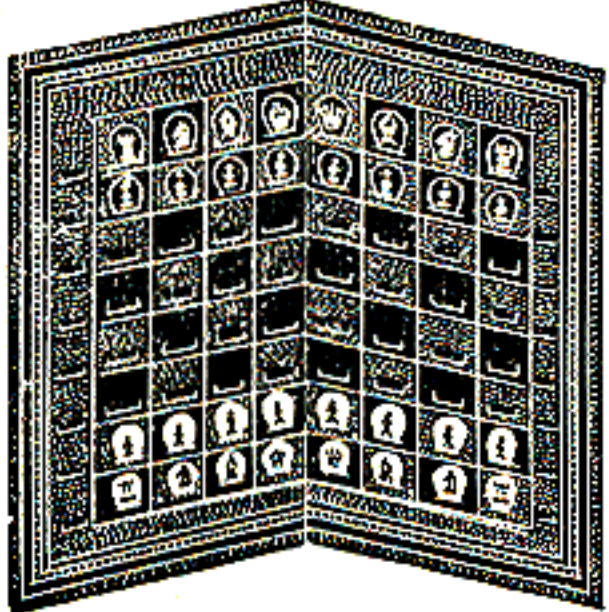
Price 50c.

A compilation of instructive and practical endings taken from actual games of master players such as Alekhine, Capablanca, Pillsbury, Kashdan, Rubinstein, Schlechter, Tarasch, etc.

Reinfeld shows in capable fashion how to convert endgame advantages into won games. The endgame is the weakest point of most players and this brochure which is obviously intended to be the first of a series on endgame play, should fill a long felt want.

28 mimeographed pages, 11x8½, paper cover.

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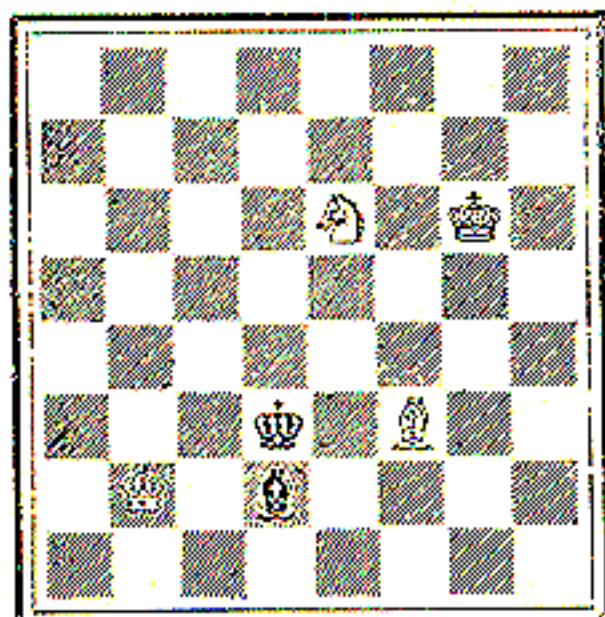
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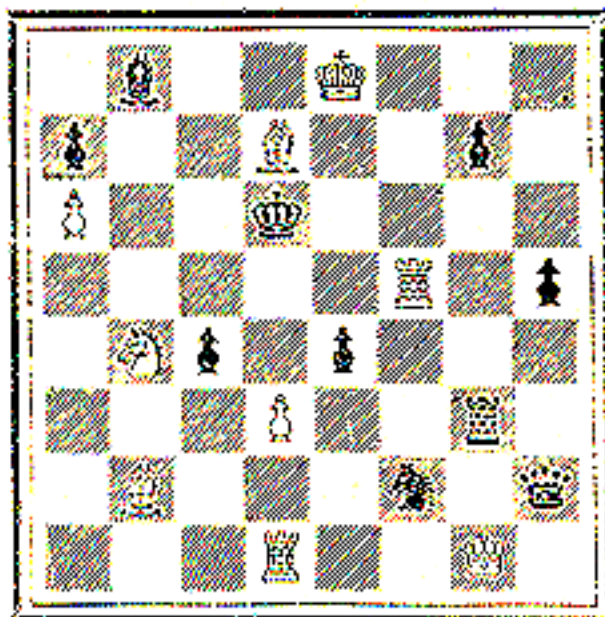
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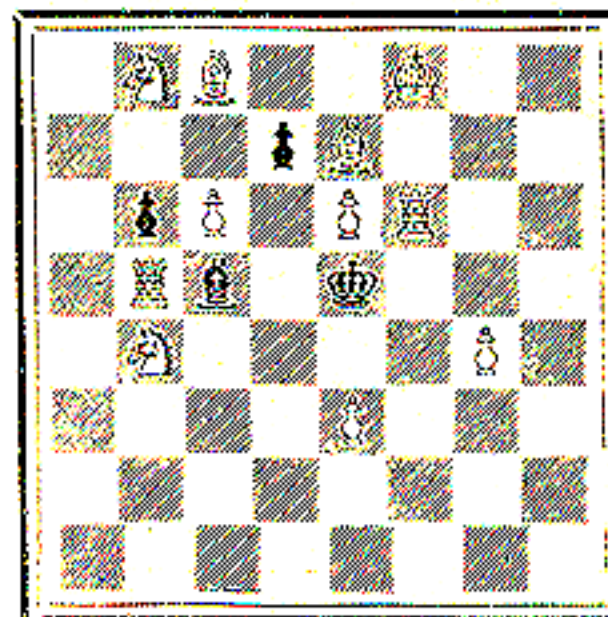
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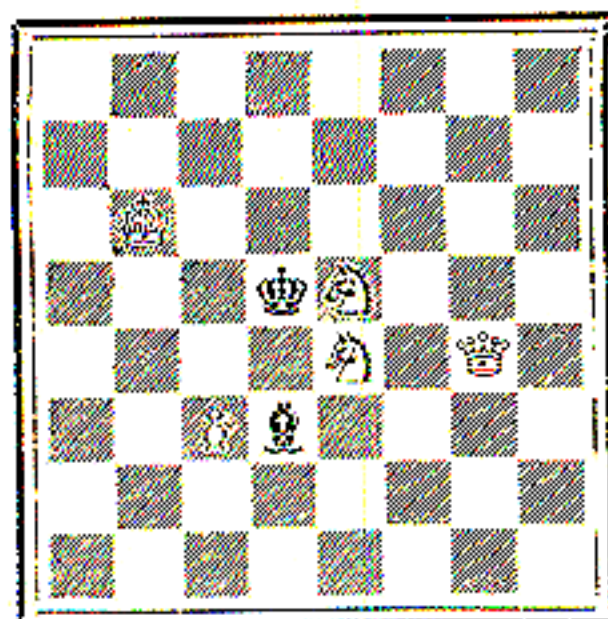
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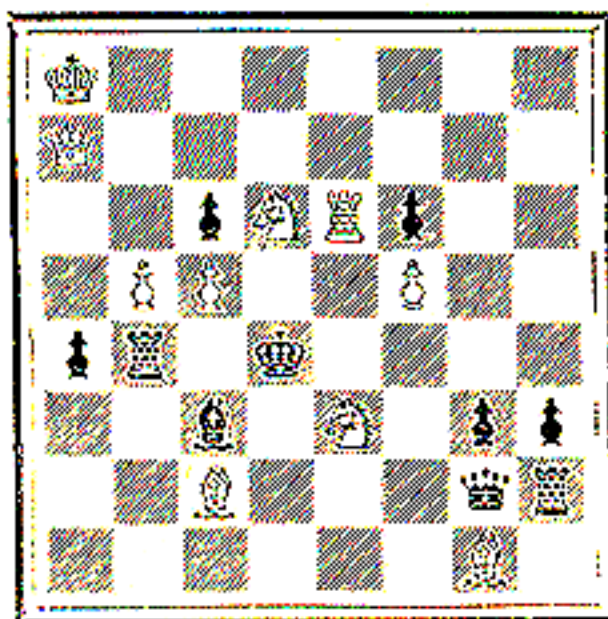
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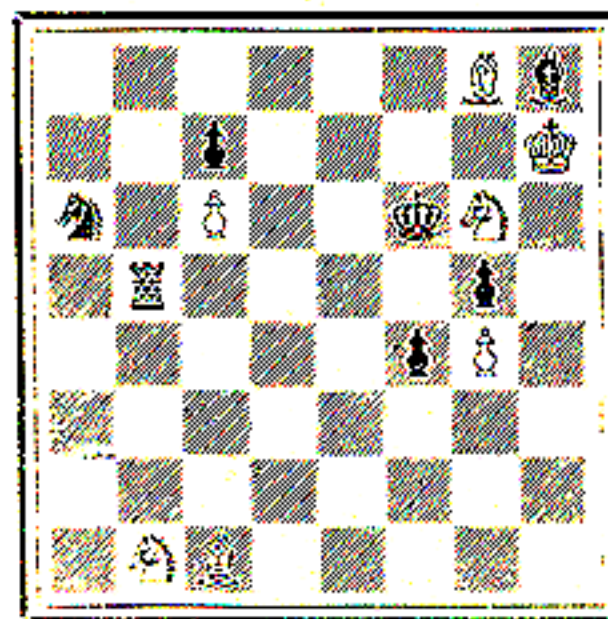
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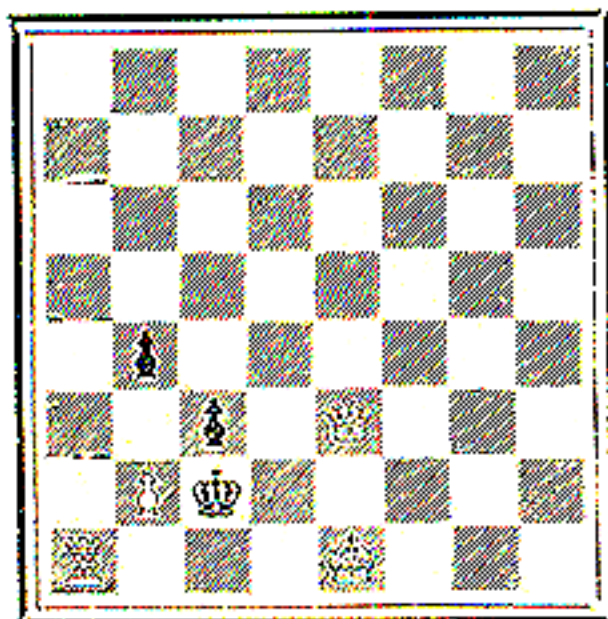
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Mate in 3

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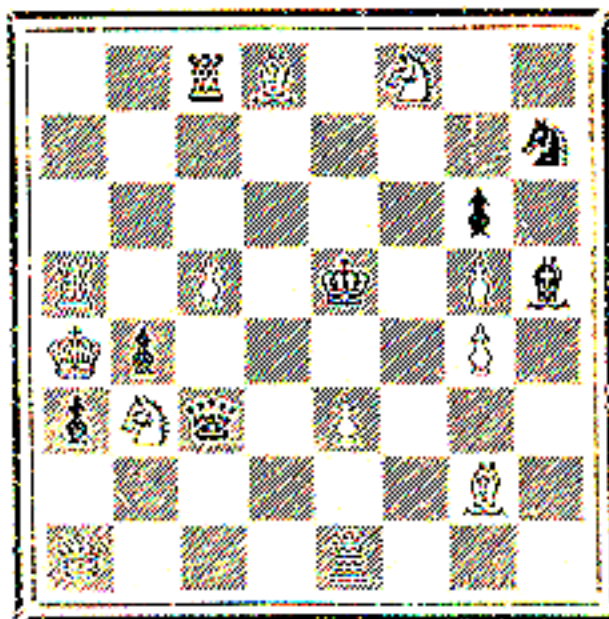
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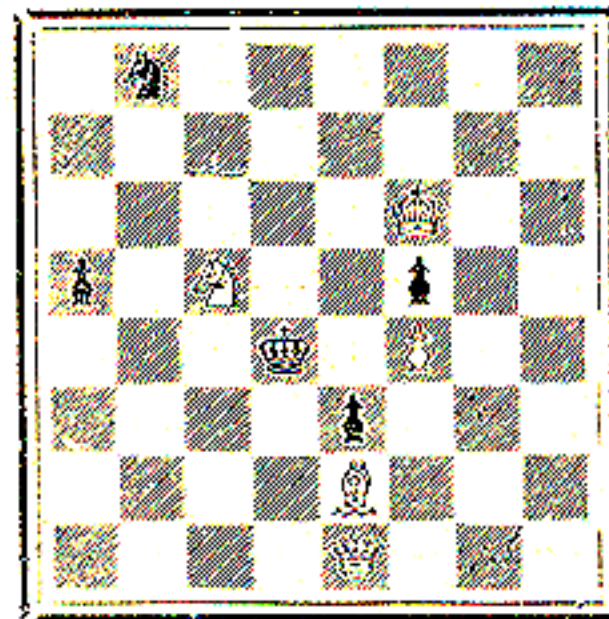
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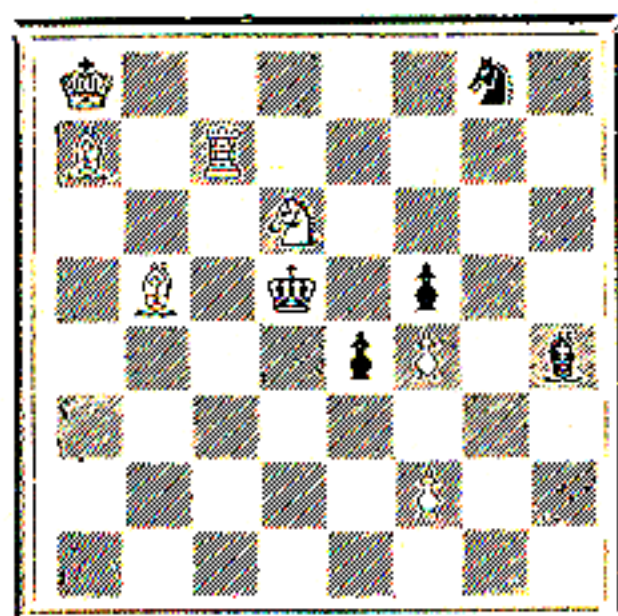


Mate in 3

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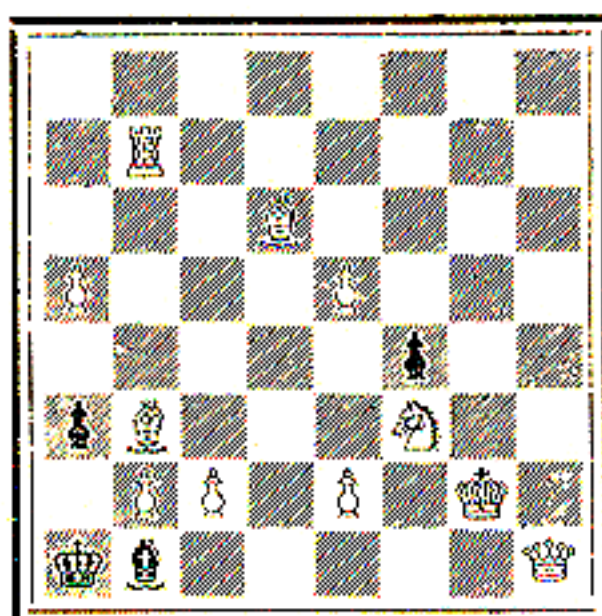
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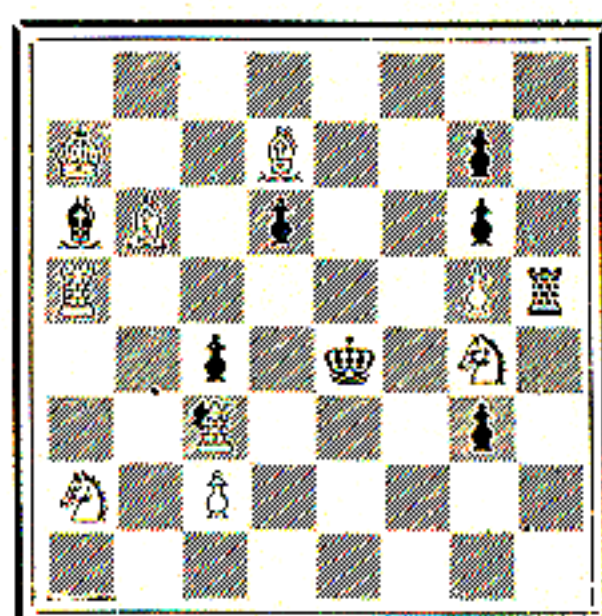
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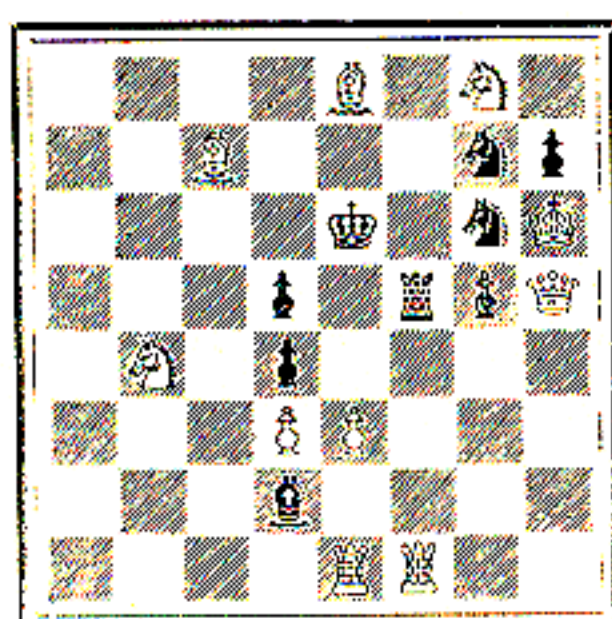
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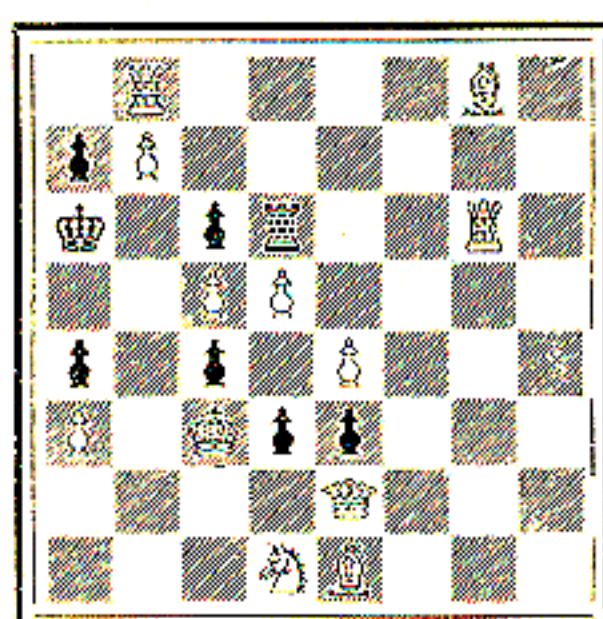
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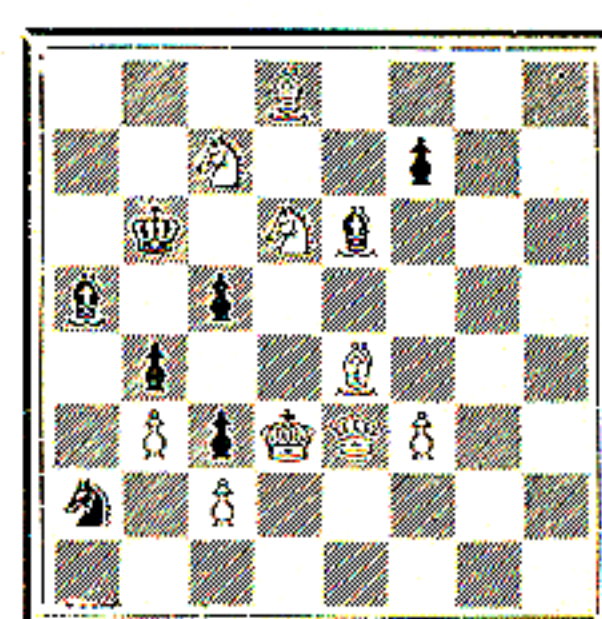
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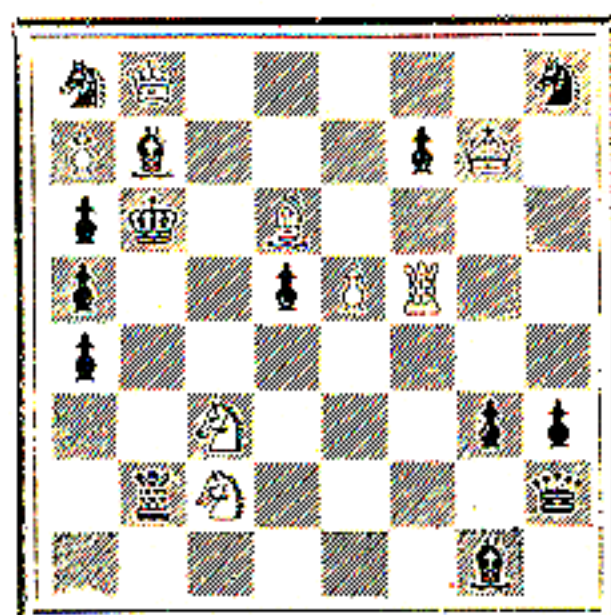
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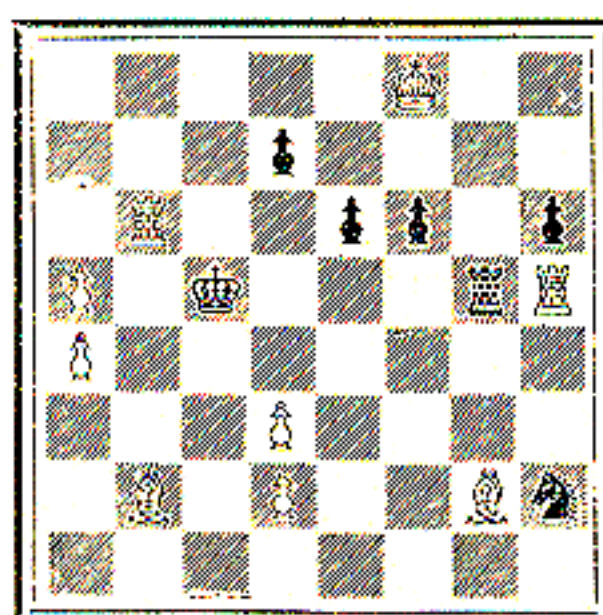
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.Mini-selfmate in 4
(Black always makes
the shortest move)

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Vienna, Austria

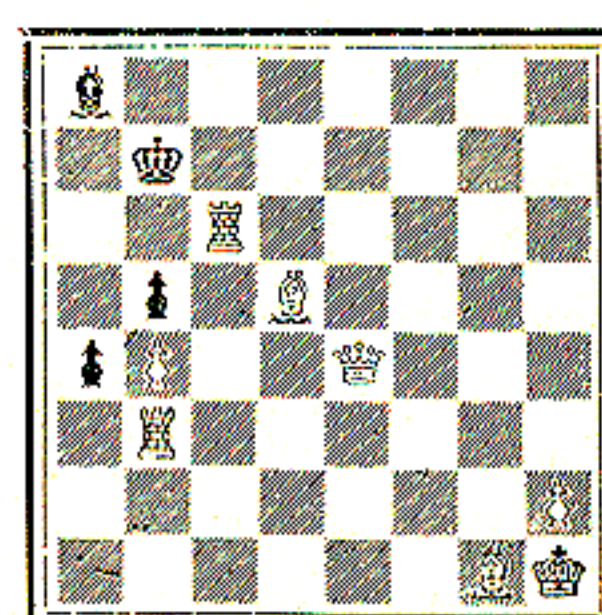
Mate in 3

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Mate in 3

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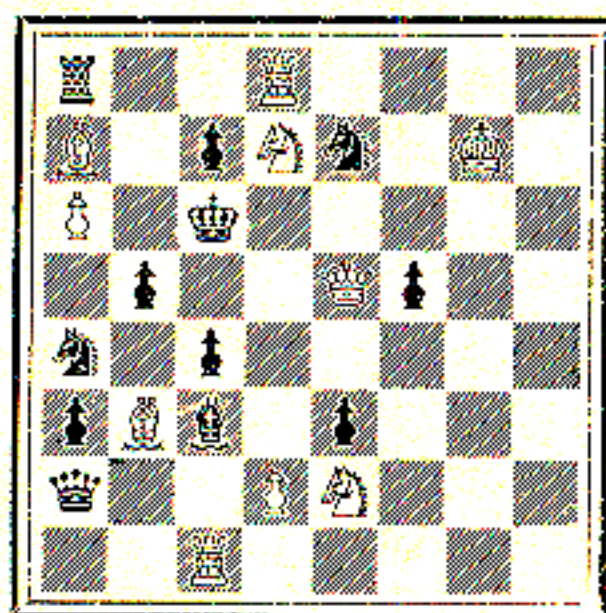
Selfmate in 5

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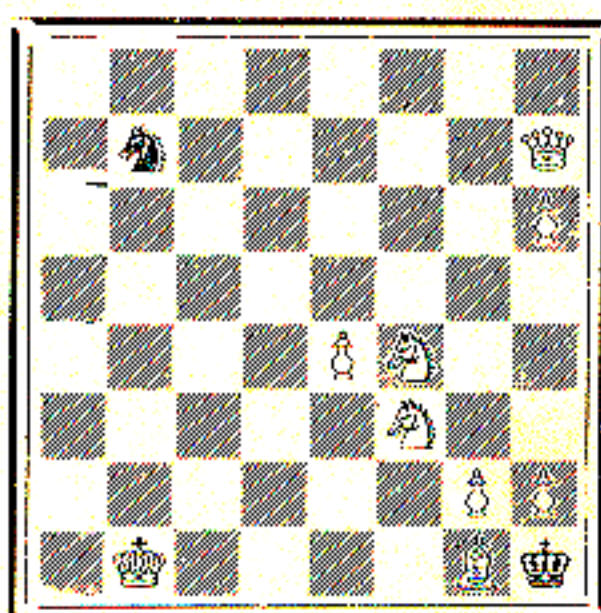
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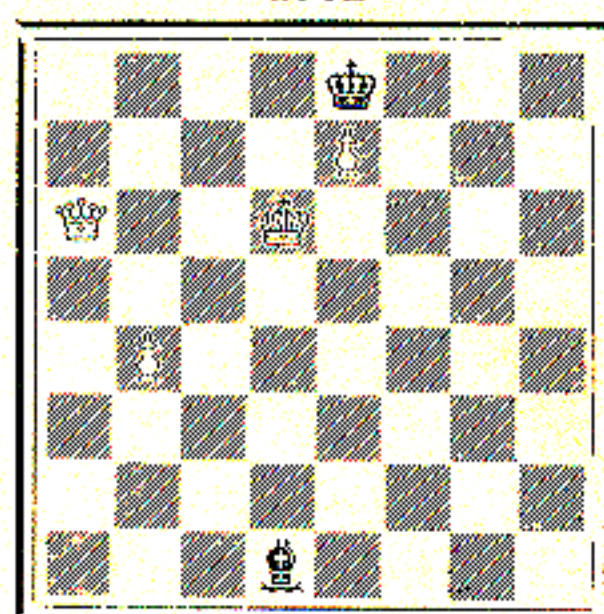
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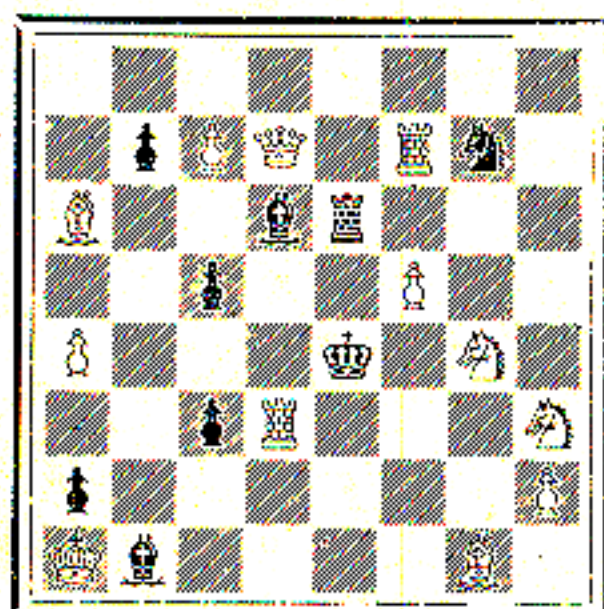
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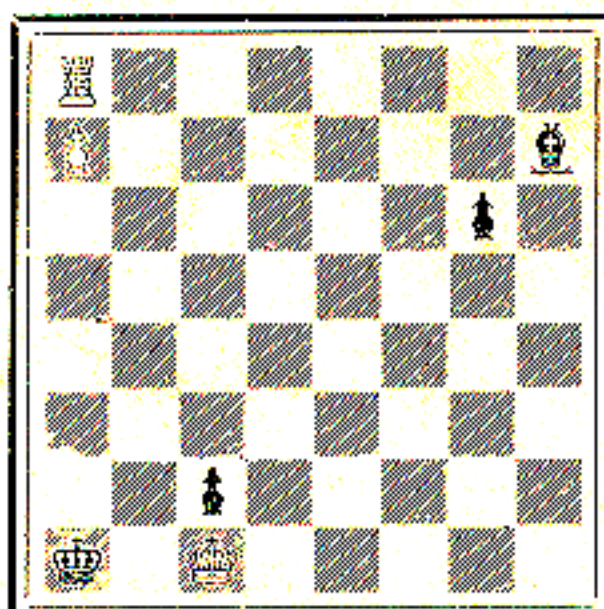
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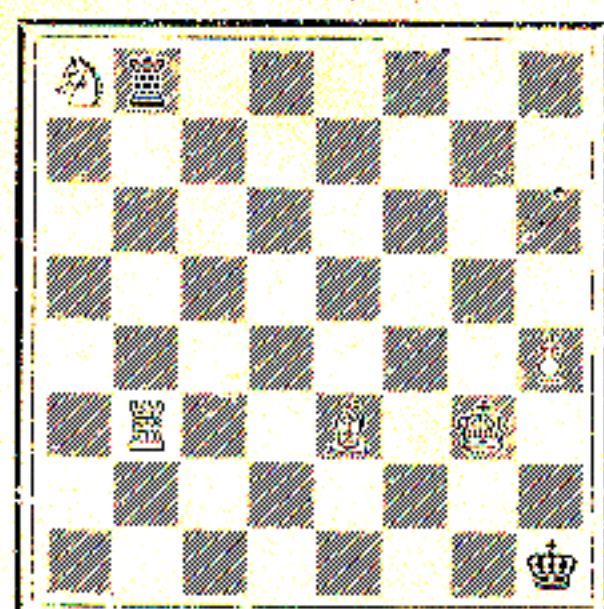
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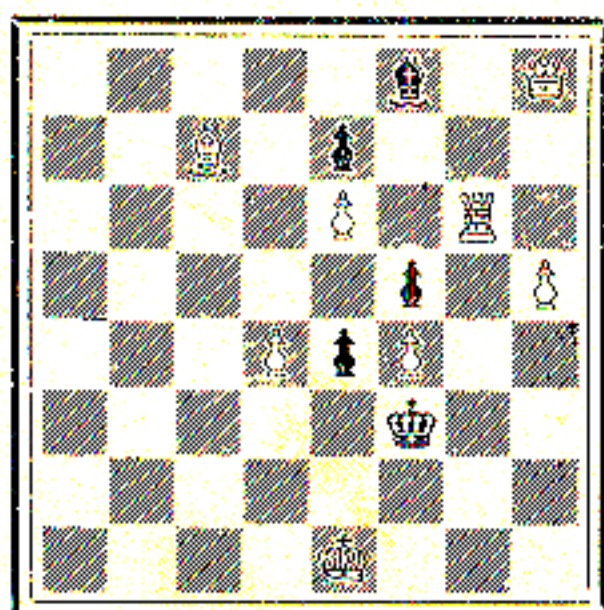
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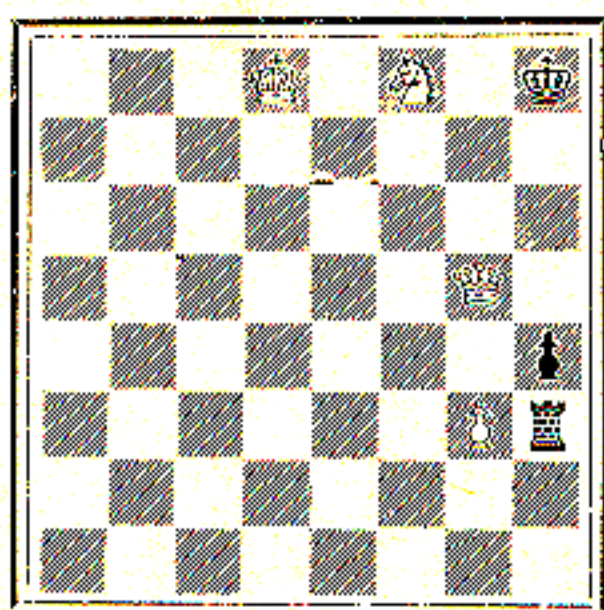
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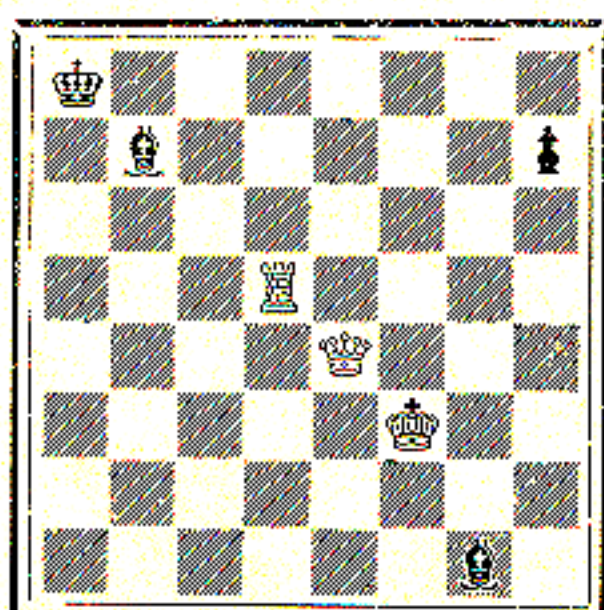
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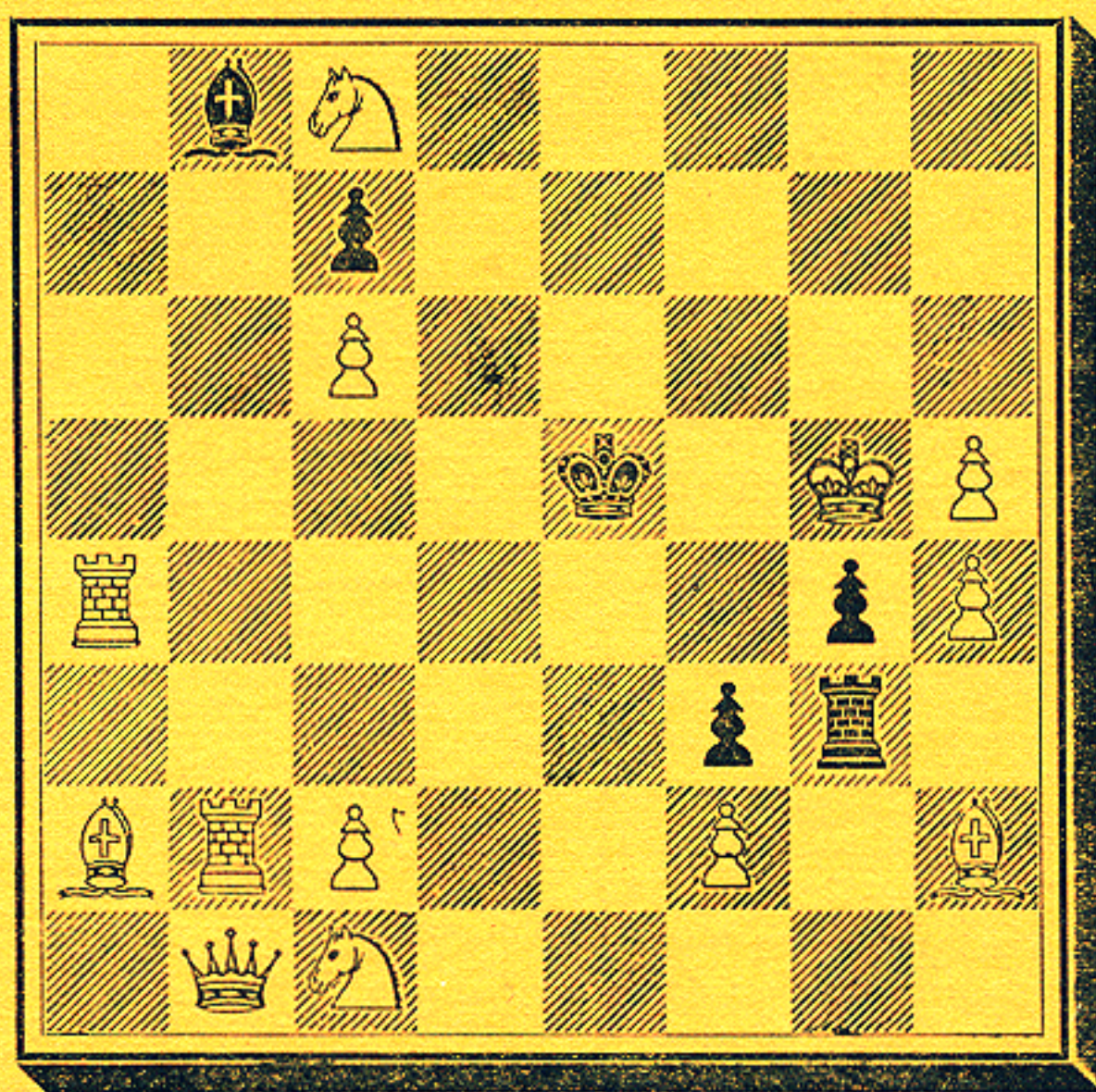
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Vol. 5, No. 7

July, 1937

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"IS THIS PROGRESS?"

By Dr. J. Hannak

(Dr. Hannak is a distinguished Viennese authority on the game. He is one of the co-editors of the Wiener Schachzeitung and he has written a fine book on Steinitz—F. R.)

In the May number of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, T. Gerbec published an article (under the title of *Is This Progress?*) in which, in rather heated terms, he assailed the style of the young grand masters of the present day. Gerbec reproaches this style for its poverty of ideas, (according to him); the style of these young grand masters is completely lacking in any spirit of initiative, all they do is wait and wait—until their opponent loses patience, makes a slight strategical mistake, whereupon he is crushed slowly and gradually with mathematical certainty. The outstanding representative of this tendency, says Gerbec, is Flohr. This player has at his disposal an enormously developed technique, which suffices him in all games. Occasionally we find com-

We wish to call the attention of all chessplayers to the full page advertisement on the inside front cover of this issue. Read it — Act yourself and tell your friends.

binations in Flohr's games, it is true; but these are of a purely technical nature and not to be confused with the combinations of a Marshall, a Spielmann or an Alekhine. An even more depressing circumstance is that recently there has appeared another representative of this system, who, if anything, is even duller than Flohr. This is the American player Reuben Fine, who does not strive for an advantage even with the white pieces, but plays a waiting game from the very first move. Flohr has never begun a tournament game with any other move but 1 P-Q4 or 1 P-QB4. But Fine is even more cautious: he plays only 1 P-QB4 and then 2 Kt-KB3 and only then 3 P-Q4; else his opponent might adopt the enterprising Budapest Defense or the Albin Counter

Gambit.* This style signifies nothing more than the Americanization of chess, the sterile mechanical spirit of which the skyscraper is the ultimate manifestation. Thus Herr Gerbec.

I was compelled to give this brief summary of the contents of the article, because Gerbec has violated (unwittingly and unintentionally, I am sure) a basic rule of "fair play," namely that in the course of an intellectual controversy, one should select a medium through which the opponent may also present his side of the case. But in selecting the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, Gerbec has chosen a medium, which for all too obvious reasons will not be available to Fine and Flohr for some time to come. Incidentally, Gerbec might have named other masters who have a style similar to that of Fine and Flohr, but who would find it less difficult to secure a hearing from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, for example Eliskases, Gruenfeld, Ahues, Pirc, Dake and the outstanding representative of this style: Capablanca. But Gerbec has not done this.

Very well; after all, it is not absolutely essential to have a reply in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, and perhaps it is not even worth the trouble to make too much of a fuss over it. For, Herr Gerbec's poignant complaints about the degeneration of chess are just as old as chess itself! Good old Gutmayer** will laugh in his grave when he learns that a new article has been assembled from those books of his which long since crumbled into dust. And those people who once heaped insults on the "drawing master" Morphy when he exchanged Queens in a won position in order to shorten his opponent's sufferings—these people will turn joyfully in their graves and whisper to each other: "Ex ossibus utor."^o And all those imitators of Beckmesser who made poor Steinitz's life miserable, will now leave Purgatory and

* The unconditional falsity of this preposterous claim goes far to discredit Herr Gerbec's whole article, because if made in good faith, it shows that he has hardly seen any of Fine's games!—F. R.

** A German writer whose mediocre understanding of the game prevented him from liking a game unless it was full of bing-bang-biff combinations.—F. R.

^o The thought here is that the same kind of people who once criticized Morphy, later praised him at the expense of subsequent players.

enter Paradise and receive divine grace; for Gerbec has justified their nagging and name-calling; Steinitz was just a duffer after all!

It would be a waste of time to attempt to convince Herr Gerbec that he is wrong. Tastes differ: one man likes skyscrapers, another one prefers the Siegesallee in Berlin. For my part I prefer "The Night Watch" by Rembrandt or Michelangelo's Moses. But the question is far from being what the individual likes; the question is, what is the typical characteristic of an era? Had Fine and Flohr been contemporaries of Anderssen, they would very likely have played like him. But Fine and Flohr are living in the year 1937; they are living in a period which abounds in chaos and confusion; they are living in a period when the anachronistically romantic phrase is in frightful contrast to the bloody reality; they are living in a period which is as cruel and dangerous and false as the period of the Borgias and the Condottieri. Primitive drives have been unleashed and consciously whipped up to a state of uncontrollable fury which is steadily forcing our continent (Europe) toward a catastrophe which will be unprecedented.

The only hope for our planet is that these evil spirit which have been released, will be exorcised by cold-blooded good sense, by clear-headed intelligence, by self-control and foresight. That requires cautious deliberation, an "un-heroic" but far-sighted and sober attitude, it means keeping one's powder dry until the decisive moment, it means being able to wait, being able to resist all provocation until the proper opportunity has arrived. That is how I see the style of Fine and Flohr, and it has my allegiance. I admire Alekhine tremendously and I love the games of Marshall and Spielmann; but at the same time I affirm my faith in Fine and Flohr, for they are the true representatives of this age. They are the conscience of the age. They are the brave fighters for a better future. . . .

(Translated by Fred Reinfeld).

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KEMERI INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY

After setting a pace which netted him a lead of close to two points, Samuel Reshevsky, Champion of the United States, slipped a bit toward the close of the tournament, to finish in a tie with Salo Flohr and V. Petrow for premier honors. Appended is the final standing and two games from the early rounds. A more complete story will appear in our next issue.

Player	Won	Lost
S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia)	12	5
V. Petrow (Latvia)	12	5
S. Reshevsky (U. S. A.)	12	5
Dr. A. Alekhine (France)	11½	5½
P. Keres (Esthonia)	11½	5½
A. Steiner (Hungary)	11	6
Dr. S. Tartakower (Poland)	10½	6½
R. Fine (U. S. A.)	9	8
G. Stahlberg (Sweden)	8½	8½
V. Mikenas (Lithuania)	8	9
A. Apscheneek (Latvia)	7½	9½
E. Book (Finland)	7½	9½
L. Rellstab (Germany)	7½	9½
H. Berg (Latvia)	6½	10½
M. Feigin (Latvia)	5½	11½
S. Landau (Holland)	5½	11½
W. Hasenfuss (Latvia)	3½	13½
K. Ozols (Latvia)	3½	13½

Kemeri International Tournament June, 1937

CARO-KANN DEFENSE (Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

W. Hasenfuss	S. Flohr
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4

Despite the new lines of attack which have been evolved against this line of play in recent years, Flohr is still fond of it. And his faith is vindicated in the present game.

3 PxP	PxP
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
6 B-Kt5	P-K3

The crucial position. In his match with Botwinnik, Flohr played 6 . . . PxP; 7 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 8 Q-Q4, Kt-Q6ch; 9 BxKt, PxP, leaving Black with a difficult game after 10 Kt-B3. Later researches, however, have shown that 7 . . . Kt-QR4! gives Black very good prospects.

7 Kt-B3	. . .
---------	-------

The simplest way, transposing into a well-known line of the Queen's Gambit Accepted. There are two alternatives worth considering here: one is the formidable-looking 7 P-B5, which Lajos Steiner robbed of its sting in his very fine notes to the game Botwinnik-Kmoch, Leningrad, 1934 (see *The Chess Review*, December 1934); it is surprising

that Gruenfeld does not allude to this analysis in his article in last month's *Chess Review*.

The second alternative available to White is 7 PxP, which looks as if it might cause Black some difficulty: for if 7 . . . PxP; 8 BxKt QxB; 9 KtxP, QxP? 10 QxQ, KtxQ; 11 O-O-O, Kt-K3; 12 B-Kt5ch. Or 9 . . . Q-K3ch; 10 Q-K2, KtxP? 11 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 12 KtxQ, KtxQ; 13 Kt-B7, etc.

However, the Russian master YUDOVITCH has published a very interesting analysis of this variation beginning with 9 . . . Q-K3ch; 10 Q-K2, B-Kt5ch! 11 KtxB (if 11 K-Q1, O-O; 12 Kt-B7, Q-Q3! 13 KtxR, KtxP; 14 Q-B4, B-Kt5ch with a winning attack), KtxKt; 12 K-Q2! O-O; 13 QxQ (if 13 P-QR3, Q-Kt6!), BxQ; 14 P-QR3, Kt-B3; 15 Kt-B3, B-Q4; 16 B-K2, BxKt; 17 BxB, KtxP and Black has nothing to fear.

7 . . .	PxP
8 BxP	B-K2
9 O-O	O-O

A frequently seen position in this opening: White has the freer position, pressure on K5 and prospects of K side attack. Black's chances lie in his observation of the isolated QP and the posting of a Kt at Q4.

10 R-B1	P-QR3
11 P-QR3	. . .

Creating a retreat for his KB and also preventing . . . QKt-Kt5-Q4. A possibly even better line is 11 B-Q3, P-R3; 12 B-K4! (more aggressive than B-K3, as played by Botwinnik vs. Euwe at Hastings 1935-36, Black soon taking the initiative), R-K1; 13 P-QR3, Kt-Q4; 14 B-Kt3, KtxKt; 15 RxKt, B-B3; 16 B-K5! with a very good game (Weiss-Podhorzer, Vienna 1934).

11 . . .	P-Kt4
12 B-R2	B-Kt2
13 Q-Q3	Kt-Q4
14 Kt-K4?	. . .

With this plausible move, White misses his cue. He should have utilized the removal of Black's KKt from the K side to play 14 B-Kt1! If then 14 . . . P-Kt3; 15 B-R6, R-K1; 16 Kt-K4 with strong play on the black squares (Kt-B5 etc.). Or 14 . . . P-B4; 15 BxB followed by KR-K1 with play on the backward KP.

14 . . .	Kt(B3)-Kt5!
----------	-------------

With this surprising reply Black's hitherto passive pieces come to life! If now 15 PxKt, KtxP; 16 BxB, QxB; (not 16 . . . KtxQ; 17 BxQ, KtxR; 18 RxKt!) and Black regains his piece with a P to the good.

15 Q-Kt1	KtxB
16 QxKt	BxB
17 Kt(K4)xB	P-R3
18 Kt-K4	Kt-B5

With very clear and simple moves, Flohr steadily forces his opponent back from this point on.

19 QR-K1	. . .
----------	-------

This leads to a tragi-comic imprisonment of his Q, but he has no choice: if 19 KR-K1, Kt-Q6; if 19 Kt-B3? or Kt-B5?, BxKt wins; if 19 Q-Kt1, or QKt-Q2, Kt-K7ch.

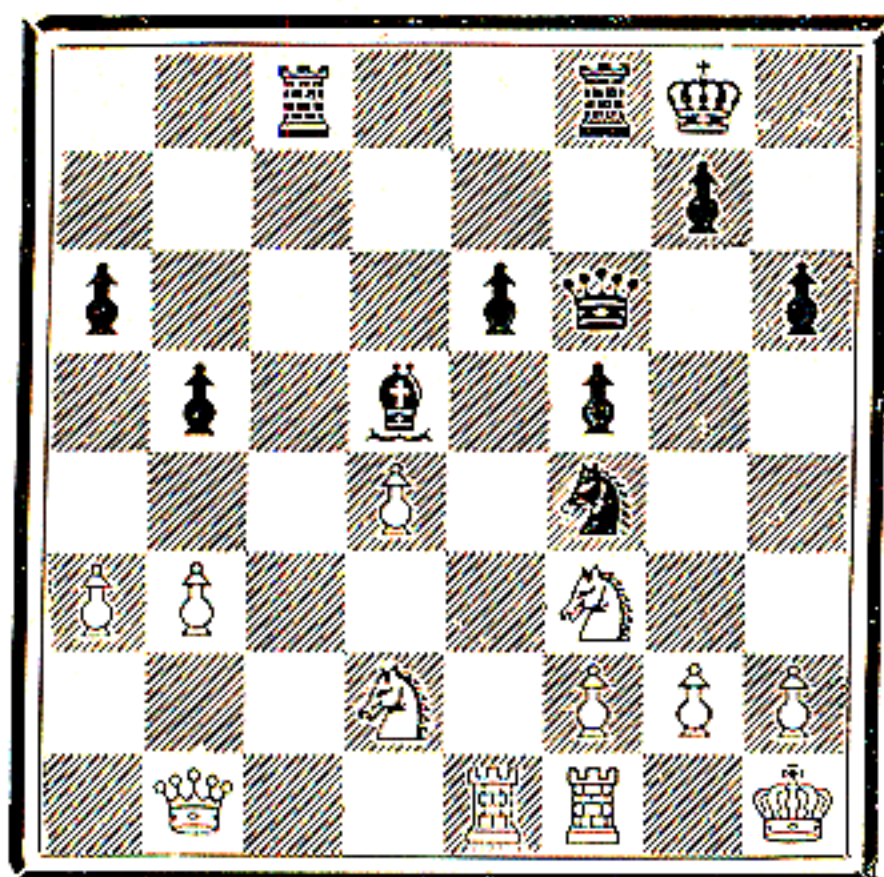
19 . . . B-Q4!

Black is relentless. The threat of . . . B-B5 forces White's abject reply, leaving White's pieces disorganized and out of touch with each other.

20 P-QKt3 P-B4!
21 Kt(K4)-Q2 Q-B3
22 K-R1 QR-B1
23 Q-Kt1 . . .

If 23 R-K3, R-B2 followed by . . . KR-B1 and . . . R-B7. Or 23 R-B1, P-Kt4 with a winning position.

S. FLOHR



W. HASENFUSS

23 . . . KtxP!

This move was impossible before, White's Q still protecting the QKt.

24 KxKt Q-Kt4ch
25 K-R1 QxKt
26 R-K3 QxP

More forcing was 26 . . . R-B6! with the following possible finish; 27 KR-Q1, QxBP! 28 RxR, BxKtch; 29 RxB, QxRch; 30 K-Kt1, R-B3. However, the text was good enough for White, who resigned at this point.



KEMERI INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT
June, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

P. KERES S. RESHEVSKY

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4

2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

3 B-B4 . . .

Thirty years ago, when the lines of play in the Queen's Gambit were not so standardized as they are today, this was a favorite line of play with such distinguished masters as Schlechter, Maróczy, Rubinstein and Janowski.

3 . . . P-B4

4 P-K3 . . .

Here and on the next move it was still possible to transpose into the Queen's Gambit Declined with P-B4. However, this line of play (with

B-KB4 instead of B-Kt5) offers Black little difficulty when he has been able to play . . . P-B4 (instead of the more customary . . . P-B3).

4 . . . Kt-B3
5 P-B3 B-Kt5

The usual continuation here is 5 . . . P-K3; 6 QKt-Q2, Q-Kt3; 7 Q-B1, B-K2 followed by . . . B-Q2 and . . . QR-B1, the initiative resting with Black. An alternative plan is 5 . . . P-K3 followed by . . . B-Q3, to challenge White's hold on K5. The text is an interesting novelty, Reshevsky's idea doubtless being to rid himself of the QB, which is otherwise destined to languish patiently at Q2. This exchange at White's KB3 also has compensations for White as well: he obtains two well-posted Bs, and he is rid of the awkward QKt at Q2, which accomplishes nothing and is in the way of White's other pieces.

6 QKt-Q2 P-K3

The basic reason for the gradual disappearance of this line of play from master practice is that the P position is such (note Black's QBP on the fourth rank, White's QBP on the third rank) that Black has whatever initiative is available in the position. White should maintain equality without too much difficulty, but this is not a consideration which should induce one to adopt the opening.

7 Q-R4 . . .

With some hope of taking advantage of the absence of Black's QB from the Q side (Kt-K5). But Black has no trouble in squelching this possibility.

7 . . . BxKt
8 KtxB Q-Kt3

To this move the safest and simplest reply was Q-Kt3. But this would lead to a type of game in which it is far from easy to form a definite plan—the sort of game Reshevsky plays with unsurpassable mastery. Keres therefore plays to avoid simplification; but he loses his nerve later on.

9 QR-Kt1 B-K2
10 B-Q3 O-O
11 O-O KR-Q1

Doubtless in order to answer 12 P-KR3 (to preserve the QB against . . . Kt-KR4) with 12 . . . B-Q3 and if 13 Kt-K5, BxKt; 14 PxB, Kt-Q2 winning the KP. But it would seem that White could play 13 B-KKt5! (instead of 13 Kt-K5) practically forcing the return of Black's B to K2.

12 B-Kt3 . . .

A sign of aimlessness. Can White be playing with the idea of answering 12 . . . B-Q3 with 13 Kt-K5, BxKt; 14 PxB, Kt-Q2; 15 P-KB4? But then would follow 15 . . . P-B5; 16 B-QB2, QxPch; 17 B-B2, QxKBP; 18 B-KKt6, QxP with more than enough compensation for the exchange.

12 . . . QR-B1
13 Kt-K5 Kt-KR4

A good move, made possible by White's neglecting to play 9 Q-B2, which would have held the diagonal, unless Black wished to play

the preliminary . . . P-Kt3 or . . . P-KR3. But then he would have been unable to advance his K side Ps as in the text continuation.

14 Q-B2

As already indicated, this should have been played on the ninth move; for it was clear that White's Q had no useful purpose on QR4, and in addition it was not yet possible to decide on the most useful square for the QR.

14 P-Kt3

This "obvious" move had to be calculated with great care. The less ambitious . . . P-KR3 would suffice for defensive purposes, but would postpone or render impossible the general advance of the center Ps contemplated by Reshevsky.

15 KtxKt

Alas! The promising sacrifice 15 KtxKtP is inadequate. Black has two satisfactory defenses at his disposal: (a) 15 . . . RPxKt; 16 BxP, Kt-B3! or (b) 15 . . . RPxKt; 16 BxP, PxP; 17 QxPch, Kt-Kt2; 18 P-KR4, R-B1; 19 P-R5, R-B3. The realization of the futility of this attack constitutes the turning point of the game, for it means that White has definitely lost the initiative, a very depressing situation for an aggressive player like Keres.

15 QxKt

16 B-K5

Better Q-K2 at once. It is part of Black's plan to play . . . P-B3 anyway.

16 P-B3 18 RPxKt K-Kt2
17 B-Kt3 KtxB 19 P-KKt4?

An anti-positional move, possibly played with some vague idea of P-KKt3, K-Kt2 and R-KR1—altogether too slow against Black's contemplated advance in the center. The indicated line of play was 19 PxP, QxBP; 20 P-K4 and if . . . P-Q5; 21 P-QB4, P-QKt4; 22 P-Kt3—or even 22 P-QKt4 followed by P-B5. This maneuver is available for several moves, but White avoids it like the plague—and ultimately falls into something much worse!

19 P-K4

Note that Black's center bears out the remarks made in the note to his sixth move.

20 Q-K2 Q-K3

21 QR-K1 R-B2!

A good move, which protects the B and the QKtP and thus neutralizes any of the complications which might result from P-K4.

22 P-B3 R-KR1!

Another good move, directed against P-K4, thus: if 23 PxBP, BxP; 24 K-R1 (in order to play P-K4), P-KR4!

23 B-B2

White continues to wobble. He cannot free himself by 23 PxBP, BxP; 24 P-QB4, PxP; 25 BxBP, QxB; 26 QxQ, BxPch etc. and Black has won a P. The text allows Black to force a favorable exchange of Ps.

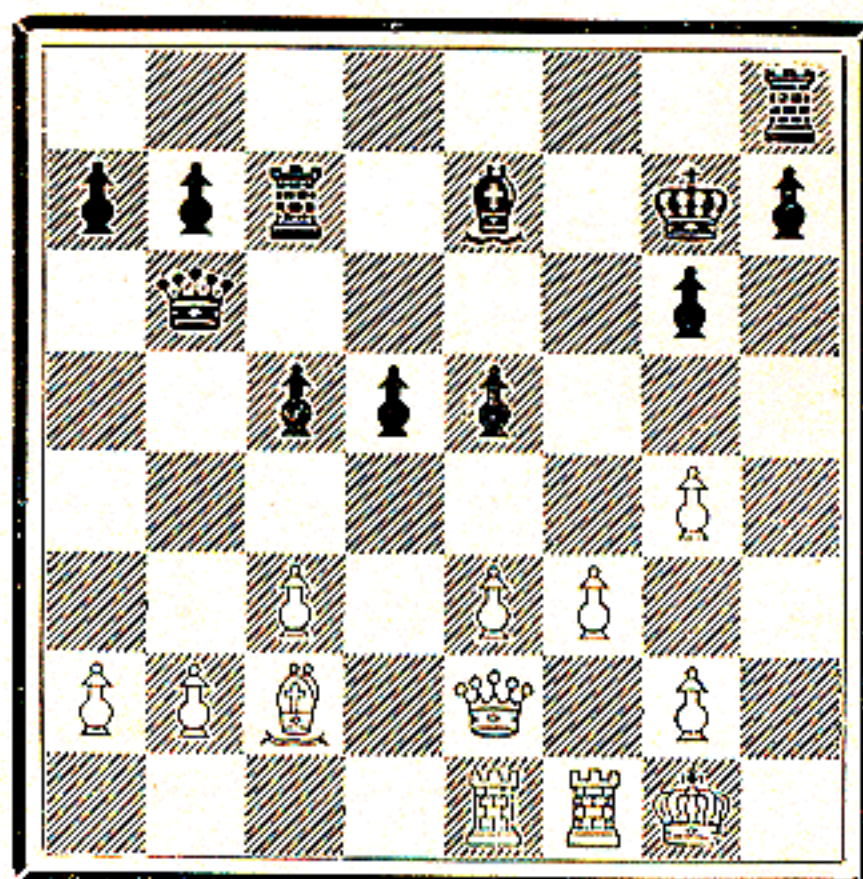
23 Q-Kt3!

Attacking two Ps. and thus forcing a favorable exchange in the center.

24 PxKP

PxP

S. RESHEVSKY



P. KERES

25 P-QKt3?

B-Kt1 gave more chances of holding out; the creation of an organic weakness (QBP) soon proves fatal.

25

P-B5!

Fixing the weakness by preventing P-QB4. If now 26 PxP, RxP; 27 B-Kt3, RxP; 28 BxP, RxP!

26 Q-Q2

On 26 P-Kt4, P-Q5! wins a P.

26

R-Q1!

Threatening . . . P-Q5 again. White must remove his K from the menaced diagonal, but now he loses on the Q side.

27 K-R1

PxP

28 BxQKtP

.

Or 28 PxP, Q-B4 and the QBP is lost.

28

Q-R4!

29 R-B1

P-Q5!

Decisive; the QBP must fall.

30 KPxP

PxP

32 Q-K3

RxRch

31 KR-Q1

PxP

33 R-R

Q-KKt4

Exchange of Qs is the quickest way, despite the Bs of opposite color.

34 Q-Q4ch

K-R3

Threatening to win the Q by . . . Q-R5ch and . . . B-B4.

35 Q-B2

Q-R5ch

38 B-B2

R-K2!

36 QxQ

BxQ

39 R-Q3

B-Q7

37 K-R2

B-Kt4

40 K-Kt3

R-K7

White resigns. If instead 40 K-R3, B-K8; 41 R-Q1 (any move of the B is answered by . . . P-B7), RxB etc. A masterly game by Reshevsky, although Keres had a very bad day. It is strange that the Bs of opposite color played no part in the proceedings.

38th ANNUAL A. C. F. TOURNAMENT

The 38th Annual Open Championship Tournament and Congress of the American Chess Federation will this year be held in Chicago beginning Tuesday, August 24, with September 3rd set as the closing date. To honor the memory of Paul Morphy, the American Chess Federation has designated this tournament "The Paul Morphy Tournament."

Highly elaborate plans are being made for this event and the beautiful Pompeian Room of the Congress Hotel has been selected as the playing scene of the tournament, while two banquets, an opening and a closing, are scheduled to be held in the Florentine Room. A large meeting room has also been reserved for the business meetings of the Federation.

A total prize fund of \$1000 has been guaranteed by the Federation. Over \$550 will go to the master's group, of which \$200 will go for first prize. Over \$200 dollars will be apportioned to the consolation masters; and over \$100 to the class "A" group. This division of the prize money should be distinctly encouraging to players who ordinarily finish in the consolation and class "A" round. The number of entrants received will, in some degree, affect the final division of the prize money as, for instance, a class "B" tournament will be played if the entry list is exceptionally large. The Kirk D. Holland qualifying system, suitable for tournaments with a large number of players, will be used.

Invitations to the Congress will be sent to all members and affiliated clubs of the American Chess Federation. The usual fee of ten dollars will be charged for participation in the tournament. Four dollars of this sum will be returned to each contestant completing his schedule and failing to win any cash award, while contestants winning less than four dollars will receive a refund so that their total winnings will equal four dollars. In addition to this each participant will be given a one year membership in the Federation.

The American Chess Federation invites the country's chess players to attend its 38th Annual Congress and Tournament in memory of Paul Morphy, America's greatest chess genius. Tournament application blanks may be had directly

MINIATURE GAMES

West Side "Y" Informal Tourney

June, 1937

VIENNA OPENING

J. L. McCudden White		M. Neckerman Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 QKt-Q4	B-Q2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 P-K6	B-K1
3 P-B4	P-Q4	14 Kt-R4	K-R1
4 PxKP	KtxP	15 R-B3	Kt-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	16 R-R3	Kt-Q3
6 B-Kt5	B-K2	17 KtxP!	BxKt
7 O-O	O-O	18 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt1
8 Q-K1	B-B4	19 Q-R4	P-KR3
9 Kt-K2	P-B3	20 BxP	Kt-B4
10 BxKt	PxB	21 B-K3!	Resigns
11 P-Q3	KtB4		



An Off-Hand Game

Played in Paris, France

January 5, 1937

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Dr. O. S. Bernstein White		Dr. S. Tartakower Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-QB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	9 Kt-Q4?	Q-Q2
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 QxKtP	B-Kt5ch!
4 PxP	KtxP	11 P-B3	KtxKt!
5 B-QB4	B-K3	12 QxRch	K-B2
6 BxB	PxB	13 QxR	Q-Kt4!
7 Q-K2	P-Q4	Resigns	



West Side "Y" vs Bronx C. C.

June, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

G. Christenson (West Side "Y") White		M. Friedman (Bronx C. C.) Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	11 P-R5	Kt-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 B-KB4!	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 BxKtch	BxB
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	14 O-O-O	Kt-B3
5 Q-Kt4	P-QB4	15 KR-K1	O-O-O
6 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-Kt3	B-K2
7 B-QKt5	PxP	17 RxQP!	PxR
8 KKtxP	QKtxP	18 KtxP	Q-Kt4
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	19 B-Kt8!	Resigns
10 P-KR4!	P-QR3		

from Lewis J. Isaacs, Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee, 724 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois, or from Ernest Olfe, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Secretary of the American Chess Federation.

LEADERS OF CHESS IN AMERICA

By Bernie F. Winkelman

In the last few years Fritz Brieger, founder and long the guiding spirit of the Queens Chess Club, has played an increasing part in staging our national tournaments, and in making possible the participation of America in the international team events.

Now in his 58th year he can look back with justifiable pride to many and varied achievements. His career in many phases transcends anything ever penned by Horatio Alger. His life is of interest to the chess world because through the years of storm and stress,—from his early efforts to gain a foothold in the business world, to his later notable successes, chess has offered inspiration as well as relaxation to a mind ever active and alert.

But so colorful is the tale of his transition from an eager youth newly arrived on our shores to an outstanding figure in his community, that its telling is of absorbing interest to every observer of the American scene. Keeping in mind the boy of 21, with only high hope and his own

sturdy physique and strong will to sustain him, the temptation to point a moral is great. Certainly it seems clear that ours is still a land of miracles, that the golden age of the pioneer is not yet over, — and

that man still is amenable to the magic of personality, vision and hard work.

Mr. Brieger was born in Glatz, a little town in Silesia on September 16th, 1878. When he was a year and a half old, his father, who was a banker, moved to Berlin. — Here he obtained his schooling in the Gymnasium. At the age of 12 he learned to play chess from his father, — who played a good social game. But Fritz spent little time

over the board; the world was his oyster, and his mind was already filled with projects that were to open the bivalve.

His first bent was toward the stage, and so precocious and mature was he that in his 14th year he left school to join a wandering troupe of actors.

To the good citizens of Woodside it may come as a surprise, if not a shock, to



FRITZ BRIEGER

learn that at an age when most boys are in high school, their distinguished neighbor was touring Germany as a fullfledged Thespian. His varied list of roles included Major von Tellheim, in Lessing's, "Minna von Barnhelm", Omar in the "Talisman" of Fulder, and the old man Stauffacher in "William Tell."

However, this young Paul Muni was not fated to further progress on the stage. After a brief year on the road, he found himself back in Berlin. Whether his company had achieved an artistic triumph, theatrical history doesn't record; but financially it touched bottom. However, as will be seen, Fritz was not to write his own dramatic experience in red ink.

He secured a white-collar job in a flour mill, where in the next three years he was to learn business fundamentals. Acting was still in his blood, and as a member of a dramatic society named in honor of Joseph Kainz, a leading actor of the day, he took part in many amateur performances. In this work he met a young lady who was similarly interested in the theatre, — the talented Renate Schoen, daughter of a leading manufacturer of the city.

Having always determined to make his way on his own, and having arrived at the mature age of 17, young Brieger announced his engagement. The response from his family was not encouraging. Unable to obtain parental consent, the young man packed a not over-bulky satchel and took passage to the United States.

Arriving on March 6th, 1897 he found he had 20 marks in his purse, and the prospect of a job in Philadelphia. On the boat he had met Henry Widmaier, a small manufacturer and evidently Fritz was able to sell himself. The salary of \$1 a week and board was nothing to write home about, but he did most promptly. Two months later his fiancée arrived. On May 17th they were married.

In the next few years he essayed a variety of jobs, scorning nothing that would enable him to earn a livelihood. He worked in a tanning factory at \$6 per week; dug foundations in Washington at \$1.25 a day. He mastered the art of barbering at the expense of his first customers and to the dismay of his first employers; became successively bus-boy, waiter and steward in the Bellevue-

Stratford and the Bingham Hotels in Philadelphia, and the Arena in New York. All the while aided and abetted by his wife, who lent a helping hand at all times, and particularly when things looked dreariest, he was saving his money. Not even the care of three young daughters who were born during this trying period could hold back the ambitious pair.

He undertook his first business venture, a saloon in the Bronx opposite Borough Hall. A year's trial convinced him that here was another role not suited for his talents; all but a few hundred dollars of his hard earned capital was gone.

With this little sum he purchased a printing plant on 96 Fulton Street, (Manhattan) — his second venture, and the most important step in his business life.

Thereafter for 22 years Mr. Brieger, commercial printer, was building up a business that outgrew its quarters each six months. For the first 15 years his wife assisted him as his book-keeper, and proofreader. Thereafter, always on a 24 hour schedule, his establishment expanded until 1928 when over 150 employees were on the pay-roll. By this time new interests had developed in his life; he sold his business to give more time and attention to them.

Among other things he had been building homes in Woodside, — an activity that resulted quite accidentally from the ownership of several parcels of ground. The building venture had grown; he built 89 houses in 1921. In 1926 he built a theatre in Woodside for the Loew Company. In 1927 he formed the Woodside National Bank and for many years served on its Board of Directors. He had always been interested in athletics, — bowled regularly, fished whenever he could spare the time. Beginning in 1928 he went abroad each year, visiting not only Europe and Northern Africa, but Central and South America.

In 1929 he took a plunge into politics. Prevailed upon by the Borough President of Queens to become Commissioner of Street Cleaning, he resigned after three months. As he now indicates, he found that politics could not be run on a business basis. He said a lot of other things at the time — in full page statements in the leading New York papers. But all that is

now just "one of those things" to Mr. Brieger.

He had long been an active supporter of The Steuben Society of America, and he has taken part in all the communal affairs of his city. He read much, keeping abreast of the new books as well as delving into the old classics. He played bridge, regularly, enthusiastically; his friends called him **Bridger**. His daughters were all married; he had six grandchildren to take up additional leisure moments.

And then there was chess; in fact there always had been chess in his life, from the early days in Berlin with his father through the years of struggle in Philadelphia, when as a reader of the *Staatszeitung*, he had followed the games and problems presented by the late Hartwig Cassel.

There had been an early day when he had noted a problem by Maxwell Bukofzer. The name sounded familiar; it reminded him of an old friend of the Kainz Dramatic Society of his youthful days in Berlin.

He wrote to Max, and sure enough he had not been mistaken. There were further chess sessions when Bukofzer came to visit him. And in 1901 he organized the Woodside Chess Club, together with Carl Inne, a musician, and Thomas T. Robinson. This little nucleus was to develop into the present Queens Chess Club with over 60 members.

Since that time he has been keenly interested in chess; he likes to play rapid transit chess, and more particularly he enjoys the games of the masters. Most of all he desires to encourage the younger players because he feels that the game has meant much to him, with its wholesome recreation and real stimulation when he was fighting hard for a foothold.

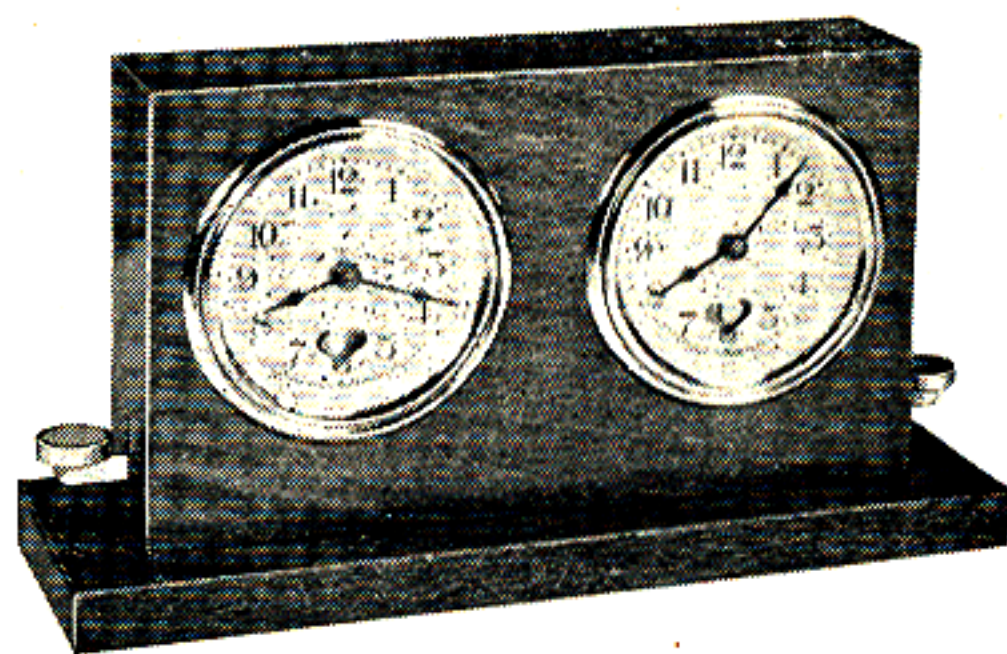
He has awarded numerous cups and trophies as prizes, always preferring to remain in the background and to yield the spot-light to others. The Herman Steiner Cup, he called one of his gifts for competition in the Queens Club. He made possible the Steiner-Fine Match, acted as Treasurer in the Marshall-Kashdan Match negotiations, and in the American Chess Championship Tournament of 1936. In fact several rounds of the preliminary tournament of the Queens section were held in his offices.

Most important, however, has been his sponsorship of the American Team in the international tourneys, and his active support, making possible their participation at Prague, Folkstone, Warsaw....

Such is the chess contribution of Fritz Brieger, and if in reviewing his career, we note it merely as the outward manifestation of a vigorous personality, that turned first to art, and only later to business, — we can deduce that chess has been one outlet for a keen artistic spirit that would have been most at home in the arts.

Chess is many things to many men. To Fritz Brieger it is a source of pleasure and social contact. Possibly an "escape" for the eager boy who dreamend of a career on the boards, and had to content himself with the business of making a living and providing for his family. He does not aspire to mastership, nor even to be club champion. But though he takes little from chess, he gives much to the game. To him must go not a little of the credit for the fine work our boys have done in the Olympic team tourneys.

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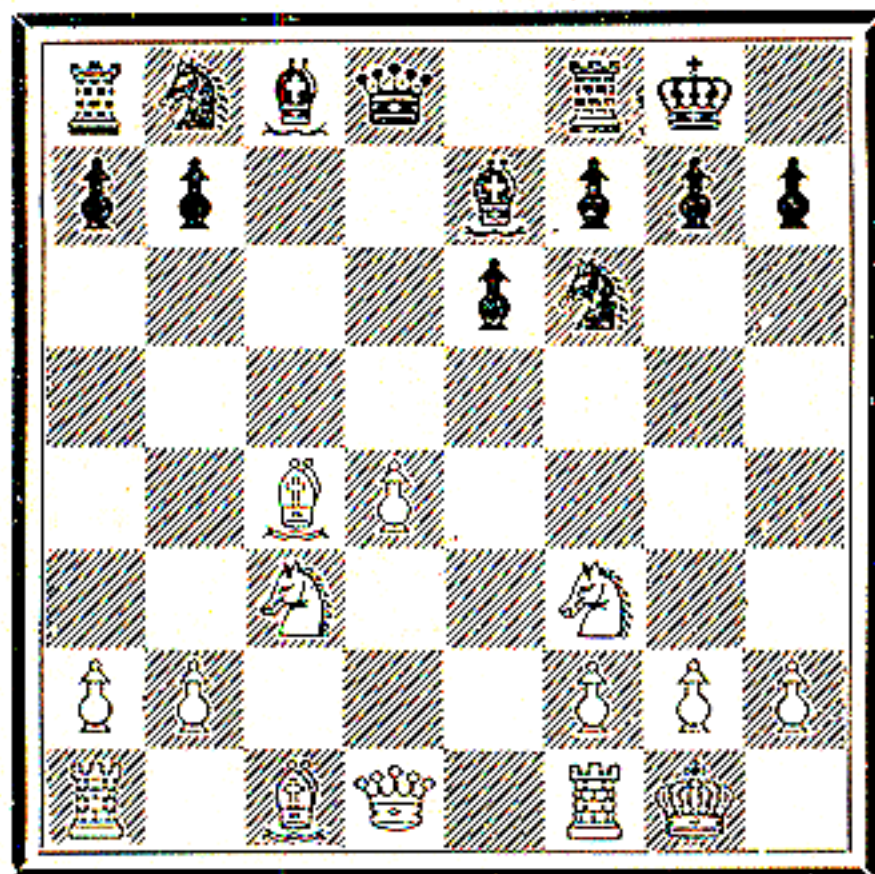
Notes on the Caro-Kann Defense

By ERNST GRUNFELD

(Continued from June issue)

This is a crucial position. It occurs not only in the Caro-Kann Defense, but also, by transposition in the Queen's Gambit Declined (see the Hasenfuss-Flohr game in this issue).

Black



White

Position arrived at after 1 P-K4, P-QB3, 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 PxP, PxP; 4 P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-K3; 6 Kt-KB3, PxP; 7 BxP, B-K2; 8 O-O, O-O.

A. 9 P-Q5
10 KtxP
11 QxKt

PxP
KtxKt
...

In a match game Eliskases-Erno, Gereben, 1931, there followed 11 BxKt, Kt-Q2; 12 B-KB4, Kt-B3; 13 B-QKt3, QxQ; 14 QRxQ, B-KKt5; 15 KR-K1, B-QKt5 after which equality was reached. But Black had better at his 13th turn: 13 ... B-KKt5!; 14 Q-K2, B-QB4; 15 QR-Q1, Q-Kt3; etc.

11 ...	QxQ
12 BxQ	Kt-B3
13 B-Kt5	P-KR3
14 BxB	KtxB
15 B-Kt3	Kt-B3
16 QR-B1	B-Q2

And the game ended in a draw (Kostics-Flohr, Veldes, 1931).

B. 9 B-B4 Kt-B3!

9 ... P-QR3 can be successfully parried with 10 R-B1, Kt-B3; 11 P-Q5 or even 10 P-Q5!

10 R-B1	Q-Kt3
11 Q-Q2	...

Or 11 Kt-QKt5, Kt-K1; 12 R-K1, Kt-QR4; 13 B-Q3, B-Q2; 14 Kt-B7, QR-B1; 15 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 16 RxB, Kt-KB3; etc. (Pillsbury-Steinitz, New York, 1894).

11 ...	R-Q1
12 KR-Q1	B-Q2

13 Q-K2
14 B-Q3
15 P-KR3

B-K1
QR-B1
Kt-QKt5

With a satisfactory position for Black (Pillsbury-Steinitz, St. Petersburg, 1896).

In this same line should White deviate on his 10th move with

10 Q-Q2

On 10 Kt-QKt5 follows 10 ... P-QR3!; 11 Kt-B7, R-R2!

10 ...	Kt-QKt5!
11 KR-Q1	P-QKt3
12 Q-K2	B-Kt2
13 Kt-K5	Kt(Kt)-Q4
14 B-KKt3	R-QB1
15 QR-B1	KtxKt!
16 PxKt	Kt-Q4

And the Black position appears to be somewhat better (Salwe-Rubinstein, Lodz, 1907).

C. 9 B-KKt5 Kt-B3

10 QR-B1

Now 10 Q-K2 is not possible because of ... KtxP.

10 ... P-QR3

In the game Dr. Tarrasch-Janowski, Hastings, 1895 the continuation was: 10 ... Q-R4; 11 B-KB4, R-Q1; 12 Kt-QKt5, Kt-K1; 13 B-K3, etc.

The English master Blackburne held 10 ... Q-Kt3 to be a strong move.

11 B-Q3

P-R3

It appears better to avoid this weakening move by 11 ... Kt-QKt5; 12 B-Kt1, B-Q2; 13 P-QR3, Kt(Kt)-Q4; 14 Q-Kt3, P-KKt3; 15 B-R6, R-K1 or 13 Kt-K5, R-B1; 14 Q-B3, B-B3; 15 Q-R3, P-KKt3.

12 B-R4!

After 12 B-K3, Kt-QKt5; 13 B-Kt1, P-QKt4; 14 Kt-K5, B-Kt2; 15 Q-Q2, R-K1; 16 P-B4, Kt(Kt)-Q4. Black has an excellent game (Botwinnik-Dr. Euwe, Hastings, 1934).

12 ...	R-K1	18 Q-K2	R-Q1
13 P-QR3	Kt-Q4	19 Q-K4	P-KKt3
14 B-Kt3	KtxKt	20 B-Kt1	B-Q2
15 RxB	B-B3	21 Q-KB4	K-Kt2
16 B-K5!	BxB	22 P-KR4	B-K1
17 PxB	Q-K2		

And the black position is defensible.

D. 9 Q-K2! QKt-Q2

Other possibilities are:

9 ... Kt-B3; 10 R-Q1, Kt-QKt5; 11 B-KKt5. (White has a slight pull on the position. Instead of the text move in this variation Botwinnik continued against Alatorzew, 1932: 11 Kt-K5, Kt(Kt)-Q4; 12 B-KKt5, P-KR3?; 13 B-R4, B-Q2?; 14 KtxKt, KtxKt; 15 BxB, QxB; 16 Kt-Kt6! and White obtained the advantage.) 11 ... Kt(Kt)-Q4 (11 ... R-K1? fails, for after 12 QR-B1, Kt(Kt)-Q4; 13 Kt-K5, KtxKt?; 14 PxKt, Kt-Q4?; 15 B-Q2, B-Q3; 16 Q-R5, Q-B2; 17 B-Q3; P-KKt3; 18 Q-R4! and White has an irresistible attack. Knoch-S. Rubinstein, Vienna, 1932); 12 QR-B1 and Black must continue his development with 12 ... B-Q2. If 13 QBxKt, then 13 ... KtxKt!; 14 PxKt, BxB, etc.

9 . . . P-QR3; 10 B-KKt5 (or 10 B-KB4, P-QKt4; 11 B-Q3, B-Kt2!; 12 KR-Q1, QKt-Q2; 13 Kt-K5, Kt-Kt3; 14 QR-B1, Kt(Kt)-Q4; 15 B-Kt3, KtxKt; 16 PxKt, Q-Q4, etc. — V. Holzhausen, — Rellstab, Pyrmont, 1933), P-QKt4; 11 B-Q3, B-Kt2; 12 KR-Q1, QKt-Q2 (also 12 . . . Kt-B3; 13 QR-B1, QR-B1; 14 B-Kt1, Kt-QKt5; 15 Kt-K5, Kt(Kt)-Q4, as in the game Nenarukow-Mises, St. Petersburg, 1909. Black's position is safe.) 13 QR-B1, P-R3, 14 B-R4, R-B1; 15 Kt-K5, Kt-Kt3; 16 B-Kt1, Kt(Kt)-Q4, with a good game for Black. Gygli—Flohr, Bern, 1933.

10 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	14 Kt-K5	KR-Q1
11 B-KB4	Kt(Kt)-Q4	15 Q-B3	B-K1
12 B-Kt3	Q-R4	16 KR-K1	QR-B1
13 QR-B1	B-Q2		

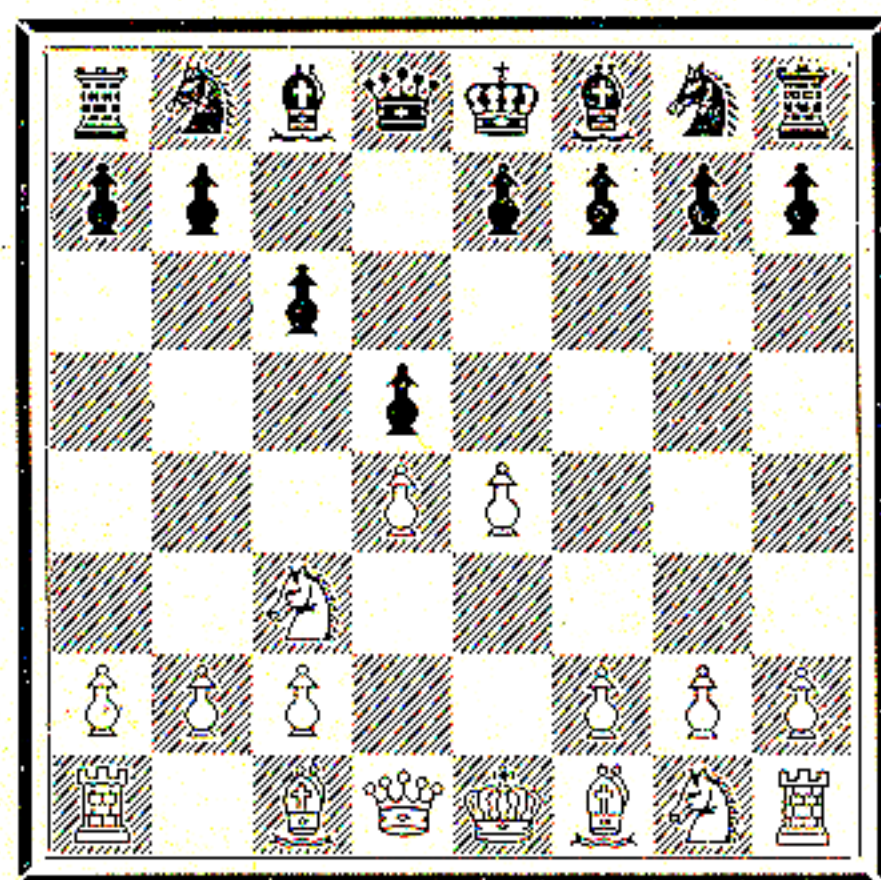
with a good game (Zukertort-Steinitz, 1886).

Based on the above exposition, there seems to be no doubt that the move 5 . . . P-K3! in the exchange variation of the Caro-Kann Defense guarantees theoretical equality.

Translated from Tijdschrift J. B. S.

Therefore, if White wishes to secure an opening advantage in the Caro-Kann, he must, it would seem, revert to the older method of combating it 1 P-K4, P-QB3, 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3!

Black



White

3 . . .	PxP	6 P-KR4	P-KR3
4 KtxP	B-B4	7 Kt-B3	. . .
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3		

(Grunfeld does not mention the possibility of Kt-R3!, a powerful continuation as shown by A. Steiner against Ruwald in the June Chess Review page 139—S.S.C.)

7 . . .	Kt-Q2	10 B-Q2	KKt-B3
8 B-Q3	BxB	11 O-O-O	Q-B2
9 QxB	P-K3	12 KR-K1	. . .

L. Steiner tried 12 K-Kt1 against Spielmann (Vienna, 1935) and they followed: 12 . . . B-Q3; 13 Kt-K4, KtxKt; 14 QxKt, Kt-B3; 15 Q-K2, O-O-O; 16 P-B4, KR-K1; 17 B-B3, K-Kt1!; 18 Q-

B2, Kt-Kt5; 19 KR-K1, P-Kt3 with Black having a good game.

The pawn sacrifice 12 Kt-K5 tried by Spielmann against Fischer (Vienna, 1923) is not good due to 12 . . . KtxKt; 13 PxKt, QxP; 14 B-B3, Q-Q4! 12 . . . O-O-O 16 P-B4 P-QB4 13 K-Kt1 B-Q3 17 B-B3 Kt-B3 14 Kt-K4 KtxKt 18 Q-K2 PxP 15 QxKt K-Kt1 19 KtxP . . .

And the White position deserves preference Maróczy-Keres, Zandvoort, 1936).

Nevertheless, Black can obtain equality even in this variation by playing 9 . . . KKt-B3 (instead of 9 . . . P-K3). The continuation:

10 B-Q2

If instead 10 B-B4, Q-R4ch!; 11 B-Q2, Q-B2; 12 O-O-O, P-K3 followed by . . . B-Q3.

10 . . .

11 O-O-O

12 Kt-K4

13 QxKt

P-K3

B-Q3

KtxKt

Q-B2!

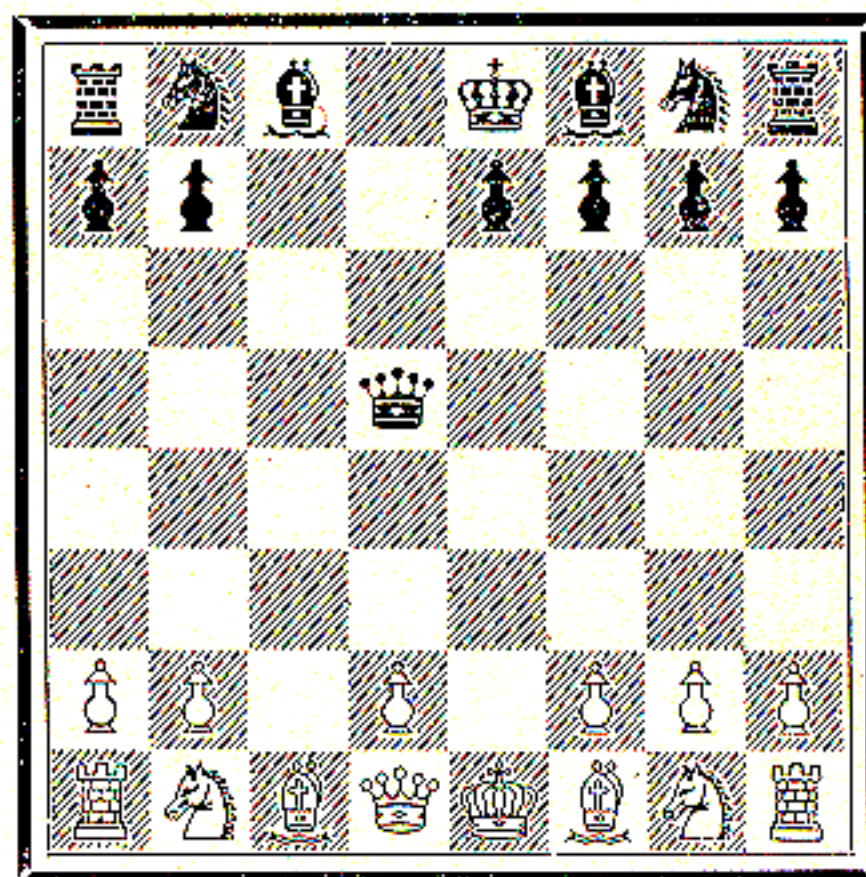
The old continuation was 13 . . . Kt-B3; 14 Q-K2, Q-B2; 15 Kt-K5!, O-O-O; etc. (Tschigorin-Cohn, Hanover 1902 and Tschigorin-Yudovitch, 1903).

14 KR-K1	Kt-B3	17 RxB	O-O-O
15 Q-K2	B-B5!	18 Q-B3	KR-B1
16 Kt-K5	BxBch		

(Spielmann-Capablanca, New York 1927).

Finally, the move 2 P-QB4 (instead of 2 P-Q4) deserves attention. This is the move with which most analysts have attempted to exploit the fundamental weakness of the Caro-Kann.

Black



White

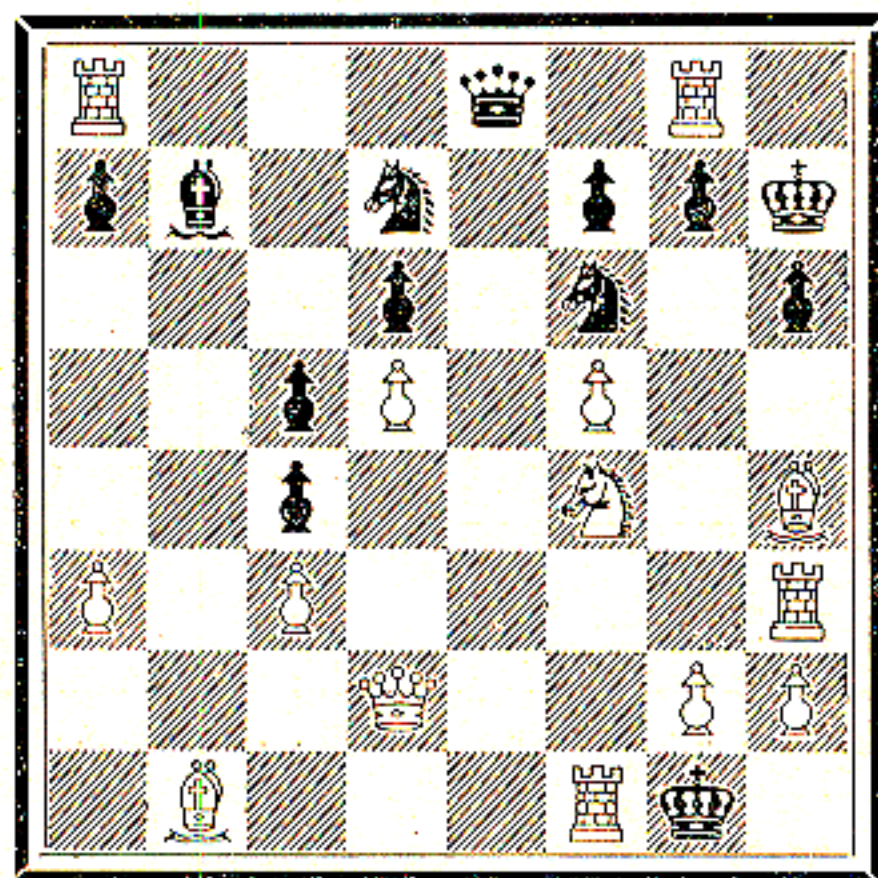
Position arrived at after: 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-QB4, P-Q4!; 3 BPxP, PxP; 4 PxP, QxP.

5 QKt-B3

5 P-Q4 transposes into a well known variation of the Sicilian Defense: 5 . . . Kt-QB3; 6 Kt-

Combination Studies

D. S. U.'s 28th Tourney Master Class
March 25, 1937
E. ANDERSEN



J. ENEVOLDSEN

White wins quickly. How?

1 Kt-K6! QR-B1 3 QxPch!! Resigns.
2 KtxKtP! KxKt

KB3, B-Kt5!; 7 B-K2, P-K3; 8 Kt-B3; Q-Q2; 9 B-K3, B-Q3; 10 O-O, Kt-KB3; etc. (Dr. Perlis-Rubinstein, Vienna 1908).

5 Q-QR4!

6 P-Q4

Or 6 B-B4, Kt-KB3; 7 Kt-B3, P-K3; 8 O-O, B-K2; 9 P-Q4, O-O; 10 B-KKt5 (if instead 10 B-B4 Black plays QKt-Q2 and continues his development with QKt-Kt3, QKt-Q4, R-Q1, B-Q2, B-K1, and finally QR-B1), Kt-B3!; 11 Q-K2?, KtxP!

6 . . .	Kt-KB3	10 O-O	O-O
7 B-QB4	Kt-B3	11 B-KKt5	Q-Q1
8 Q-Kt3	P-K3	12 Q-Q1	. . .
9 Kt-B3	B-K2!	with equal chances.	

(Translated from Tijdschrift—J.B.S.)

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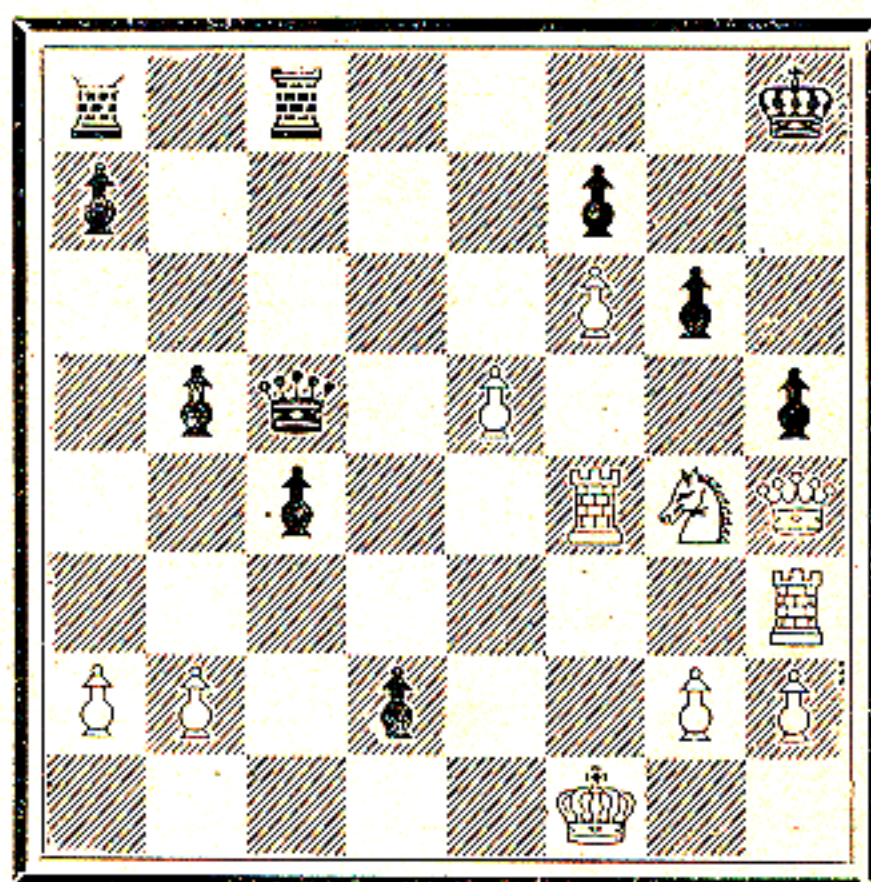
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Telephone Match—April, 1937

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(Hamburg)



K. RICHTER

(Berlin)

Black has just played . . . P-Q7.

How should White continue?

1 QxPch!!	PxQ	3 Kt-K3	Resigns.
2 RxBch	K-Kt1		



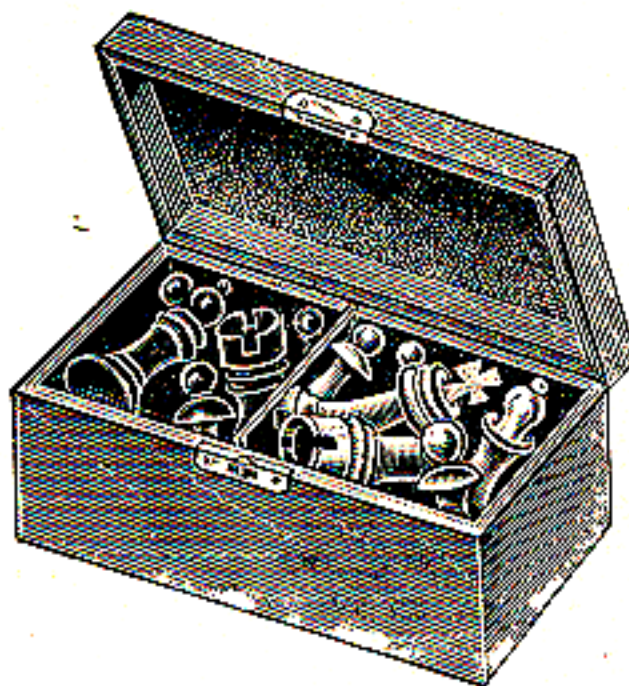
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PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL MASTERS TOURNAMENT

Seated, left to right:

K. Hromadka, P. Keres, Miss Sonia Graf, Penizka and Vacinek.

Standing, left to right:

Kauder, Zmatlik, J. Pelikan, Fric, J. Foltys, E. Zinner, Dr. J. Hannak, K. Gilg, F. J. Prokop, E. Eliskases, Prof. Svalina, M. Dobias, Benes, Dr. Trifunovic, K. Opocensky.

(Courtesy of Ceskoslovensky Sach)

More complete details regarding the Prague International Masters Tournament mentioned in the June Chess Review are now available.

Prague International Masters Tourney May, 1937

Rank	Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1.	P. Keres	9	0	2	10 —1
2.	E. Zinner	6	1	4	8 —3
3.	E. Eliskases	5	2	4	7 —4
3.	J. Foltys	4	1	6	7 —4
5.	K. Hromadka	4	3	4	6 —5
5.	Dr. Trifunovic	4	3	4	6 —5
7.	K. Gilg	3	3	5	5½—5½
8.	J. Pelikan	2	3	6	5 —6
9.	K. Opocensky	2	5	4	4 —7
10.	F. J. Prokop	3	8	0	3 —8
11.	Miss Sonia Graf	2	8	1	2½—8½
12.	M. Dobias	2	9	0	2 —9

Prague International Masters Tourney May, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Dr. Trifunovic F. J. Prokop
White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	6 P-K3	Kt-R3
2 P-QB4	P-B3	7 BxP	QKt-Kt5
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	8 Kt-K5!	P-K3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	9 O-O	B-Q3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	10 Q-K2	Q-B2

11 P-K4	B-Kt3	22 R-B3	P-B4?
12 P-B4	B-R4	23 P-Q5!	PxP
13 Q-KB2	BxKt	24 P-K6!	BPxP
14 BPxB	Kt-Q2	25 QxPch	K-Q1
15 B-Q2	B-Kt3	26 B-KB4	Q-B3
16 Kt-K2	P-QR4	27 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-K2
17 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt3	28 QxKtP	R-Kt1?
18 KtxB	RPxKt	29 B-K5!	R-K1
19 B-Kt3	R-Q1	30 R-B8	PxP
20 B-K3	R-Q2	31 RxRch	KxR
21 Q-Kt3	Kt-B1	32 Q-R8ch	Resigns

Prague International Masters Tourney May, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

J. Foltys K. Opocensky
White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 B-B4	KtxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 BxKt	B-KR4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 BxB	QxB
4 PxQP	BPxP	16 QxPch	K-R1
5 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	17 Q-K5!	Q-B2
6 PxP!	PxP	18 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
7 B-Q3!	Kt-KB3	19 KtxP!	KR-K1
8 KKt-B3	Kt-B3	20 KtxKt	RxQ
9 O-O	B-Q3	21 KtxQ	R-Q4
10 Kt-B4	B-B2	22 KR-K1	RxKt
11 Q-K2	O-O	23 R-K5	Resigns
12 QKt-K5	B-K1!		

"CHECKING THE NEWS"

With Joseph Gancher

Carlos Guimard is the new champion of Argentina, having decisively defeated Roberto Grau in a match of eight games, the winner scoring four wins and four draws. Considering Grau's notable showing in international play, as well as his having held the Argentine title since 1934, his successor merits heartiest applause and congratulations for a truly remarkable feat.



Match for Argentine Championship

2nd Game of Match

April 24, 1937.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Grau
White

C. Guimard
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 Q-Q3	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 R-R4	B-Q1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 Q-Kt1	R-B4
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	24 B-B4	B-Kt3
5 B-Kt5	O-O	25 Q-Q3	Q-Q2
6 P-K3	P-KR3	26 P-KR3	K-R1
7 BxKt	BxB	27 P-KKt4	Q-K2!
8 Q-B2	P-B4	28 P-B4?	PxP
9 R-Q1	BPxP!	29 RxBP	Q-Kt4!
10 KKtxP	Kt-B3	30 Q-KB3	P-Q6!
11 P-K4	B-K3	31 K-B1	P-Q7
12 PxP	BPxP	32 K-K2	RxB!
13 Q-KB2	BxKt	33 RxR	QxQKtP
14 O-O	L-Kt2	34 P-Kt3	R-Q1
15 Kt-Kt5	B-R3	35 K-Q1	Q-K4!
16 Q-Q2	Q-Kt3	36 R-B3	B-R4!
17 P-QR4	BxKt	37 RxP	BxR
18 PxB	QR-B1	38 R-B5	Q-K3!
19 R-R1	R-Q5	39 QxB	QxKP
20 P-K4	Q-Kt2	Resigns	



G. J. Loewenfish, recent winner of the 10th annual Russian Championship Tourney, is to meet M. M. Botwinnik in a match for the title. Botwinnik has held the honors before, and his ranking in the chess world is so high that scarcely a commentator presumes to have any doubts as to the outcome of the contest. However, upsets in all competition have become so frequent that we refuse to plead indifference, and so look forward with keenest interest to September 15, when play is scheduled to start. Shades of Capablanca-Alekhine, 1927-: the better man must score six victories outright, draws not to count! Are we in for another 34 game marathon?

The Australian Championship Tournament resulted in a quadruple tie between C. J. S. Purdy, G. Koshnitsky, M. E. Goldstein and G. Hastings. In the play-offs, Goldstein defeated Hastings, and Purdy defeated Koshnitsky, leaving the issue to be decided by a match between the two finalists.



Lajos Steiner writes that his Antipodean tour occasioned a total of 722 games in simultaneous play, of which he won 619, lost 47 and drew 56. Regarding the little controversy between himself and Edward Lasker anent the games of 'Shogi' and 'Go' (Chess's counterparts in Japan), he states definitely that Shogi is by far the more widely played, although Go has numerous adherents too. In addition, it would seem that Japanese preference en masse leans to our tastes, for Shogi is much closer to chess in character than is Go. We still like chess best of the three! And three isn't the limit, either. We don't even want to know about the fun in Monopoly, the splendid features of Parchesi—or the bottomless depths of 100—squares-on-a-board-plus-new-powered-pieces super chess.



Weaver W. Adams who recently won the Massachusetts state title was awarded the brilliancy prize by the referee, John F. Barry, for the following game.



May, 1937

KING'S BISHOP OPENING

W. W. Adams
White

F. J. Keller
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	17 BxPch	K-K2
2 B-B4	B-B4	18 Q-Kt5	KxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	19 P-Q4	P-Kt5
4 Q-B3	Kt-KB3	20 PxP	R-Kt2
5 P-KR3	Kt-B3	21 QxP	PxKt
6 KKt-K2	Kt-K2	22 RxP	PxPch
7 P-Q3	P-KR3	23 K-Kt1	Q-K2
8 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt3	24 P-K5	B-K3
9 P-Kt5	Kt-R5	25 PxKt	QxP
10 Q-Kt3	PxP	26 QxQch	KxQ
11 BxP	Kt-Kt3	27 Kt-Q4	R-K1
12 P-KR4	P-B3	28 R-K1	KR-K2
13 O-O-O	P-Kt4	29 P-R6!	K-B2
14 P-R5!	Kt-B5	30 QRxB	RxR
15 BxQKt	KPxP	31 RxR	R-Q1
16 QxKtP	R-R2	32 R-Q6	Resigns

The Canadian Championship Tournament will be held in Quebec either the last week in August or the early part of September. It is hoped to stage the event at the Chateau Frontenac, Canada's most picturesque hotel.



The New York State Championship Tournament will be held at Cazenovia, N. Y. from August 3rd to 7th. Two rounds a day will be contested: 9:15 A.M. and 7:15 P.M. The prizes will be \$40, \$20, \$10, and \$5.



Dr. P. G. Keeney of Cincinnati won the Ohio state championship for 1937 by triumphing in three straight games over E. E. Stearns of Cleveland. Play took place at Cleveland on May 21 and 22. Dr. Keeney has held the title for the last four years.



Ohio State Championship Match

First Game of Match

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. P. G. Keeney

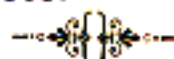
E. E. Stearns

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 Kt-K5	R-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 K-R1	Q-B2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 P-KB4	B-B4
4 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	19 BxB	QxB
5 BxBch	QKtxB	20 Kt-KB3	Kt-Kt5
6 PxP	Kt-Kt3	21 Kt-Q4	P-KR4
7 Q-K2	P-QR3	22 Q-B3	P-KKt3
8 P-Q4	PxP	23 P-KR3	Kt-R3
9 KtxP	QKtxP	24 P-KKt4	PxP
10 KtxKt	QxKt	25 PxP	K-Kt2
11 Kt-KB3	P-K3	26 K-Kt2	Q-K2
12 B-K3	Q-R4ch	27 R-R1	P-KKt4
13 P-B3	B-K2	28 RxKt!	RxKt
14 O-O	O-O	29 PxR and wins.	
15 B-Q4	QR-Q1		

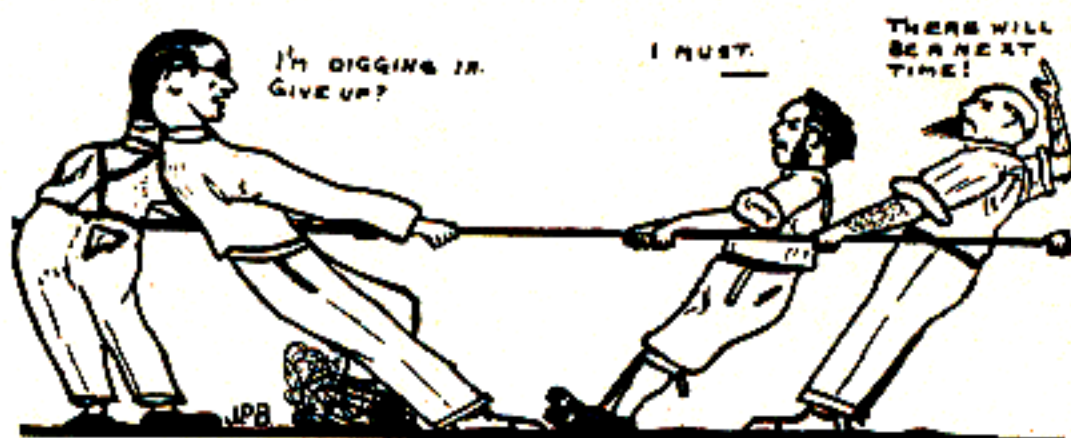
Black cannot capture the Rook due to R-R1ch followed by Q-KR3, etc.



The 7th annual championship tournament of Tucson, Arizona was so hard fought throughout that the decisive result was not determined until the very end. The new titleholder, O. W. Manney, was Texas state champion in 1935.

The final standings: O. W. Manney 10-2; J. W. Middleton 9½-2½; W. S. Ivins 9-3; A. M. Gardner 8½-3½; J. Quinones 7½-4½; J. C. Padilla 7½-4½; A. Sokolsky 7-5; P. C. Partch 5-7; R. P. Hunter 5-7; R. W. Williams 4-8; M. H. Miller 2½-9½; R. Lewis 1½-10½; B. R. Jones 0-12.

The international team match between Holland and England resulted in a victory for the former by the narrowest possible margin. The Netherlands scored 10½ to the Britons' 9½. The opponents were lined up on ten boards, each pair playing two games. Dr. Max Euwe's mighty presence at the first board accounted for two precious points for his side.



The table of play:

Holland				England			
1. Dr. M. Euwe	1	1		W. Winter	0	0	
2. S. Landau	0	½		Sir G. A. Thomas	1	½	
3. A. Speyer	0	½		P. S. Milner-Barry	1	½	
4. G. S. Fontein	½	½		W. A. Fairhurst	½	½	
5. L. Prins	0	1		H. E. Atkins	1	0	
6. Van Doesburgh	0	0		R. J. Broadbent	1	1	
7. Van Scheltinga	1	½		R. P. Mitchell	0	½	
8. Dr. Bergsma	½	0		A. Lenton	½	1	
9. A. D. de Groot	1	1		W. R. Morry	0	0	
10. W. J. Muhring	½	1		V. Buerger	½	0	
Total 4½ 6				Total 5½ 4			



Dr. Tartakower prepared for the Kemerli event by getting himself into the best of possible form beforehand. A good way to do so is to add to one's confidence by winning a hard tournament just previous to entering still harder competition. The popular grandmaster did precisely that, emerging with the splendid score of 18½-2½ against a field including Stahlberg and Najdorf, play being staged at Jurata, Poland.



Edward M. Foy once again won the championship of Charleston, West Va. He went through the schedule undefeated, winning 7 games and drawing 2. Reid Holt, the runner-up, also went undefeated, finishing half a point behind the champion.



J. C. Thompson and Edgar Hartsfield will contest a match of six games for the championship of Dallas, Texas.

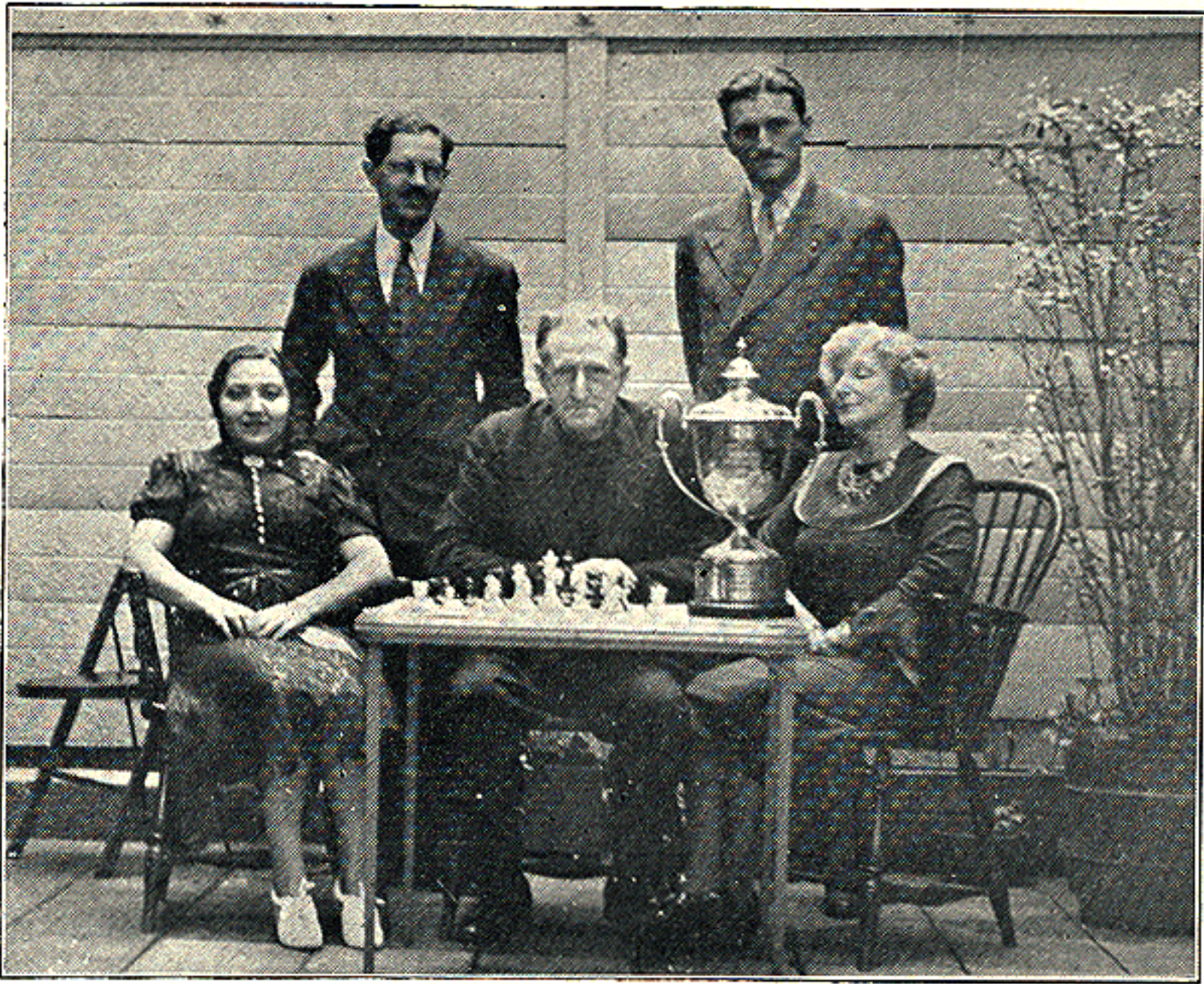
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Issac Kashdan,
Frank J. Marshall,
Israel A. Horowitz,
Mrs. Marshall.

(Courtesy of Mr. J. N. Landau).



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GAME STUDIES

The following game is typical of the chess played by the average amateur. It took place in Biarritz (near San Sebastian, Spain) and as the game progressed the players could hear the distant thunder of Spain's civil strife. Mr. Thomas Emery is an American amateur. His opponent, Mr. J. Katchenko, is a Russian who has the distinction of having won from Alekhine in a simultaneous exhibition. As in most amateur games, the pendulum of victory swings from side to side influenced perhaps in this case by the alternating rise and fall of distant gunfire.

Frank J. Marshall

Played in March, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by Frank J. Marshall)

THOMAS EMERY

J. KATCHENKO

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 P-K3

KKt-B3

Against all close openings . . . P-QB4 is generally considered best for Black.

3 KKt-B3

P-K3

4 B-K2

....

In the Colle variation of this opening the Bishop goes to Q3.

4 . . . Kt-B3

would be P-QR4.

Stronger was . . . P-QB4.

10 . . . P-QR4

5 O-O B-Q3

11 B-Kt2 P-R5

6 QKt-Q2 Kt-K2

12 Q-B2 . . .

7 P-B4 P-B3

With the Queen's wing blocked, White has the best of it.

8 P-B5 B-B2

12 . . . Kt-K5

9 P-QKt4 P-QKt4

A bluff move. Black offers a pawn unjustifiably.

Black prevents P-Kt5.

10 P-QR3 . . .

More aggressive

White ignores the simple win of the pawn. Like most amateurs he looks for complications.

13 Kt-K5

....

13 . . . P-B4

14 P-B4 O-O

17 KtxB R-R3

15 QKt-B3 R-B3

18 Kt-B3 Kt-Kt3

16 QR-Kt1 BxKt

19 Kt-Kt5 . . .

White still intent on complications, gives up a

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pawn to open the game.

19 . . .

KtxKt

20 PxKt

QxP

21 KB-B3

....

And now a second pawn. Instead R-B3 would lead to interesting play and preserve the pawn.

21 . . .

QxKPch

22 K-R1

Q-Kt4

23 P-KKt3

....

A third pawn sacrifice made with the intent to keep Black's Q side undeveloped.

23 . . . QxP 27 BxR KtxRch

24 R-B2 Q-R5 28 K-Kt2 QxB

25 R-KKt1 Kt-B5 29 KxKt . . .

26 B-B1 Kt-R6

Having given up three pawns, White does not bother to defend a fourth.

29 . . . QxPch 32 Q-B3 Q-Kt6ch

30 B-Kt2 P-B5 33 QxQ PxQch

31 Q-K2 B-Q2 34 KxP R-K1

Black of course has a won game, but like all amateurs the technique of winning a won game is not his strongest point. From this point on White first begins to play. He gets an idea and carries it out.

35 R-K1

R-K2

36 B-R3

B-K1

37 BxPch

K-B1?

Of course . . . B-B2 would exchange pieces and simplify the win.

38 K-B4

B-Kt3?

39 K-K5

B-K5

40 K-Q6

....

The first part of White's objective has been achieved—with Black's kind assistance. Now the White King is in a dominating position and Black has worries.

40 . . . K-K1 47 R-Kt5 P-R5

41 R-KB1 P-R4 48 K-Q6 P-R6

42 B-B5 BxB 49 P-B6 P-R7

43 RxB P-Kt3 50 R-R5 R-Q7

44 R-Kt5 R-K5 51 P-B7 and White

45 RxKtP RxQP won.

46 KxP K-B2



10th Russian Championship Tournament

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by M. M. Yudovitch)

V. N. Panov

M. M. Yudovitch

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 4 B-KKt5 B-K2

2 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-K5 KKt-Q2

3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 6 P-KR4 P-KB3!

The old move, prematurely condemned. The studies by Belavenetz and Yudovitch show that this continuation renders doubtful the correctness of Chatard's attack.

7 B-Q3

....

This move was shown by Dr. Alekhine as far back as 1924 (International Tournament, New York) to give White a very strong attack. But Black's energetic counter-stroke 7 . . . P-QB4, appears to give a satisfactory line of defense.

7 . . . P-QB4!
8 Q-R5ch . . .

Black would have a better game after 8 PxKBP, KtxP; because White's center is very weak.

8 . . . K-B1
9 KtxP!? . . .

A logical continuation. If 9 PxKBP, then 9 . . . KtxP; 10 BxKt, BxB, and Black has a good game.

9 . . . PxB!

This daring continuation is quite correct. But Black can also obtain an equal game playing 9 . . . PxKt, for instance: 10 P-K6, Q-K1; 11 PxKt, BxP; 12 QxQch, KxQ; 13 B-K3, PxP; 14 BxQP, Kt-B3; 15 B-K3, Kt-Kt5!, etc.

10 R-R3 P-Kt5!

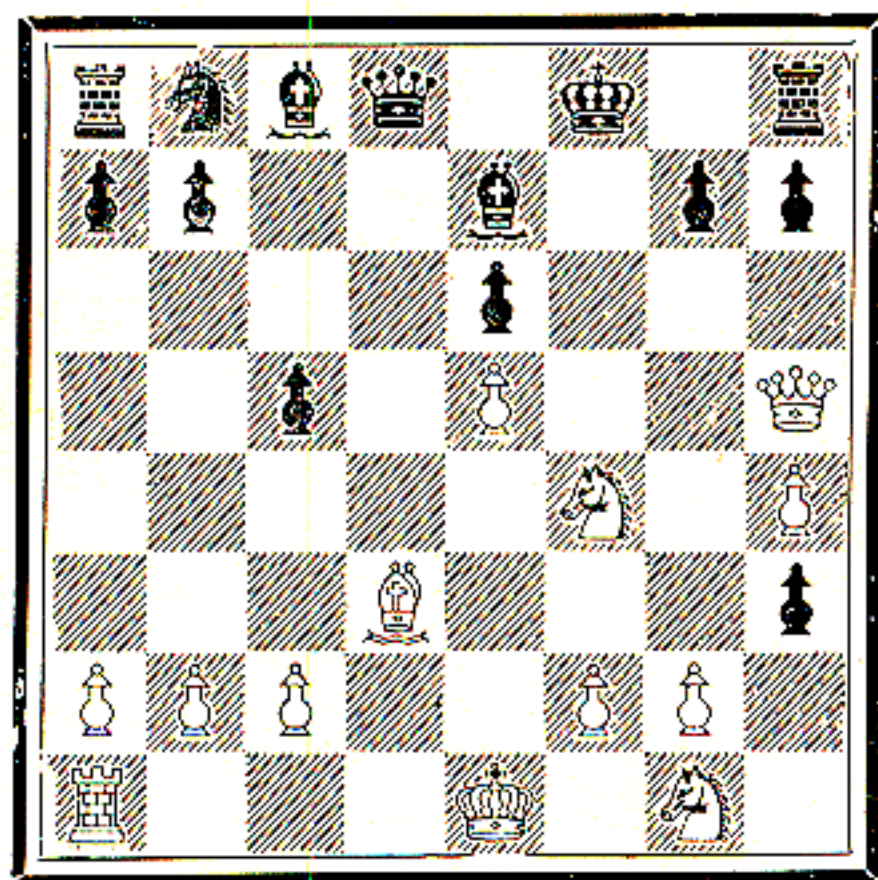
An important moment. If 11 QxKtP, then 11 . . . PxKt; 12 R-B3ch, Kt-B3, and Black keeps one piece more and can beat off all the menaces.

11 Kt-B4 KtxP!

White threatened 12 KtxPch (or Kt-Kt6ch).

12 PxKt PxR

M. M. YUDOVITCH



V. N. PANOV

13 BxP . . .

White has here three continuations more:-

(1) 13 Kt-Kt6ch; PxKt; 14 QxRch, K-B2; 15 Q-R7, QxB!; 16 PxQ, P-R7; 17 O-O-O, P-R8(Q); 18 Kt-B3, QxKtP; 19 R-Kt1, QxKt; 20 QxP (Kt6)ch, K-B1 and wins.

(2) 13 KKtxP, K-Kt1; 14 O-O-O, Q-B1; 15 B-B4, Q-B2; 16 Q-Kt4, Kt-B3, and White's attack is repulsed.

(3) 13 O-O-O, P-R7; 14 KKt-R3, P-R8(Q); 15 RxQ, K-Kt1; and the position is very complicated, but Black probably has the advantage. It is possible that White can play more strongly, but the game shows the vitality of Black's idea (9 . . . PxB).

(The last of these continuations bears confirmation. 16 Kt-Kt5 seems to lead to an irresistible attack.—I. A. H.)

13 . . . RxB
14 QxR P-R7!

The appearance of a second Queen at the 15th move is very rare in an actual game.

15 K-K2 P-R8(Q) 17 Kt-R8ch QxKt
16 Kt-Kt6ch K-B2

It is the simplest. After 17 . . . K-K1; 18 Q-Kt8ch, K-Q2; 19 R-Q1ch, K-B2 some complications are possible.

18 QxQ Kt-B3 20 Kt-R3 QxP
19 Q-R5ch K-Kt1

Avoiding the trap: 20 . . . QxR?; 21 Q-K8ch, B-B1; 22 Kt-Kt5, KtxP; 23 Q-R5, and draws.

21 Q-K8ch B-B1 23 P-QB4 . . .
22 Kt-Kt5 KtxP

Despair! If 23 Q-R5, then 23 . . . Q-Kt5ch. Black threatened . . . P-QKt3, followed by . . . B-R3ch.

23 . . . Q-Kt5ch 26 K-B1 B-Q2
24 K-B1 QxBPch Resigns
25 K-Kt1 Q-Kt5ch

(Notes from the Bulletin of the tournament as translated in the British Chess Magazine).



Grand National Correspondence Ty.

1935 Semi-Finals

GIUOCO PIANO

(Moller Attack)

Notes by the winner

A. G. Pearsall

White

H. A. Dittmann

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	8 O-O	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 P-Q5	B-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	10 R-K1	Kt-K2
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	11 RxKt	P-Q3
5 P-Q4	PxP	12 B-KKt5	BxB
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	13 KtxB	O-O
7 Kt-B3	KtxKP	14 KtxRP	. . .

The Ther Katz-Ohls variation.

14. . . KxKt 16 R-R4 P-KB4
15 Q-R5ch K-Kt1 17 P-KKt3 . . .

Paul Keres writing in the Deutsche Schachzeitung suggests 17 R-R3 as White's best move. Analyzing the four replies at Black's disposal (B-Q2—R-K1—Q-K1—and P-B5) the Estonian master concludes that only the last gives Black equality. The main line: 17 R-R3, P-B5; 18 P-KKt4, PxPe.p.; 19 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 20 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 21 Q-R7ch, etc.

17 . . . B-Q2 19 RxKt . . .
18 R-K1 R-B3

Instead 19 R-K6!?, Black need not capture but can play 19 . . . Kt-Kt3.

19 . . . QxR 21 QxR Q-K8ch
20 Q-R8ch K-B2 22 K-K:2 P-B5!

White has no good answer to this move. Black threatens P-B6 mate and also Q-K5ch, winning the B.

23 P-B3 PxP 25 K-B1 RxPch
24 PxP Q-Q7ch Resigns.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Instead of our random study of several themes, we are presenting a portion of a monograph on the miniature two-mover by Geoffrey Mott-Smith. Other brief sections will be given in succeeding issues.

MICROCOSM

The Miniature Two-Move Chess Problem

by

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH

Has the two-move chess problem been exhausted? Can anything new be constructed in that form? Does the "poly-thematic variation", such as the blend of half-pin, unpin, and cross-check, represent the outer limit of strategical possibility?

The Good Companion folders made great inroads. Yet in two directions I see domains remaining to be explored.

First, a new world is opened once we abandon the traditional canons that grew out of the conception of the problem as an endgame. I mean the world named Fairy Chess. Elsewhere I have written of the wonders of Pluribox (the use of pieces without restriction as to number, of Multiboard (the use of a board of unlimited size), and of the Transcendental Menagerie (the use of new pieces — Chancellor, Grasshopper, Duke, Knight-Rider.) Little serious study has been made even of the orthodox pieces and board under arbitrary stipulations such as Maximate, Reflex Mate, Demotion.

Second, there are unexploited microcosms within the field of orthodoxy, with barriers drawn even closer. For example, suppose that instead of allowing ourselves thirty-two pieces to work with, we limit ourselves to seven. What can be done under such austere restraint?

The following pages seek to answer the last question. At the outset of my inquiry, the evident answer seemed to be — very little. But after I had been collecting and making two-move miniatures for a few months, I was astounded at the wide range of strategy that they could embody. Ambush, selfblock, interference,

clearance—this was strategy to be expected, but, surprisingly, it proved feasible to show pin mates, cross-checks, halfpin, and even interference unpin!

As must be true of any work composed under narrow, self-imposed restrictions, the interest of the result is largely in the feat of construction. The significance of the miniature lies not so much in the single example as in the totality of examples. To savor the piquancy of a miniature, one must not only solve it, not only recognize its strategical *raison d'être*, but must also perceive the particular task of construction that the composer set himself and must compare the problem with other miniatures that attack the same task.

It is easy to become acquainted with the entire content of this microcosm — the number of extant problems is, comparatively, so small! I have searched through about thirty books, collections of problems, aggregating probably between two and three thousand two-move direct mates, and have found less than one hundred miniatures. My own contributions have more than doubled this number: still there are only a little over two hundred examples.

My object has been to show fully what has already been done and what remains to be accomplished. This necessitates the inclusion of many examples that are, from the solver's point of view, feeble or dull productions. But they have theoretic value as the best of the only extant solutions of particular tasks in construction. They challenge composers to find better solutions.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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As ASYMMETRY. Dawson & Pauly. (Xmas series.)

BG BOHEMIAN GARNETS. Havel. (Xmas series.)

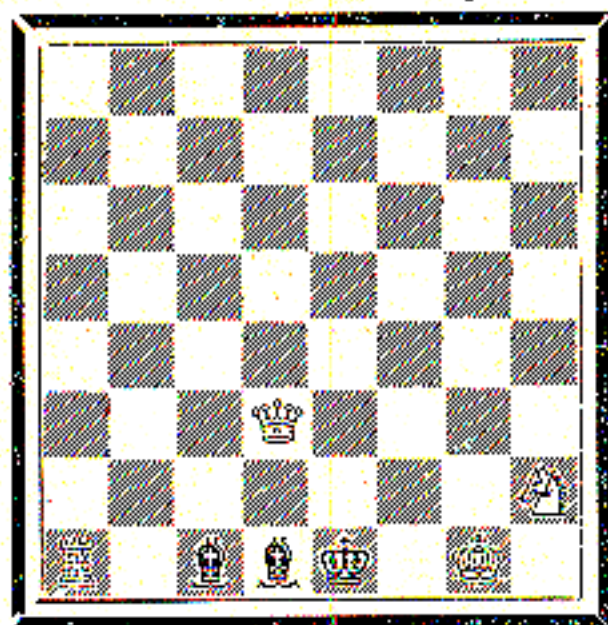
B-S 200 Bauernumwandlungs-Schachaufgaben. ACW.

CCP CANADIAN CHESS PROBLEMS. Stubbs.

C of T CLASSIFICATION OF TWO-MOVERS. ACW.

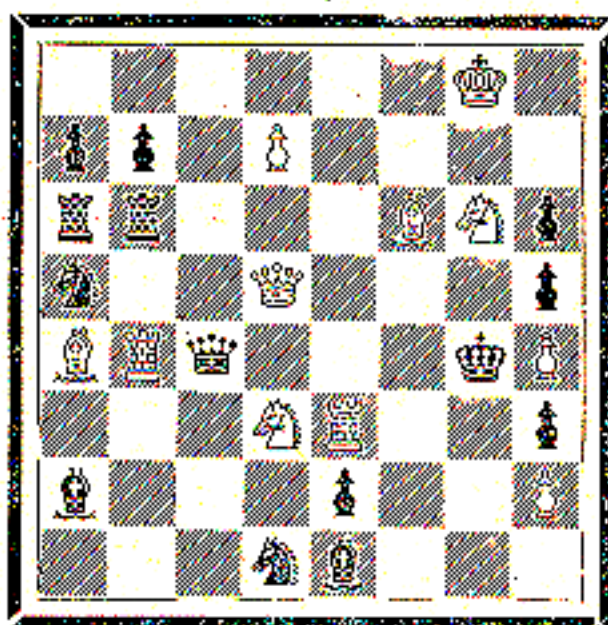
ORIGINAL SECTION

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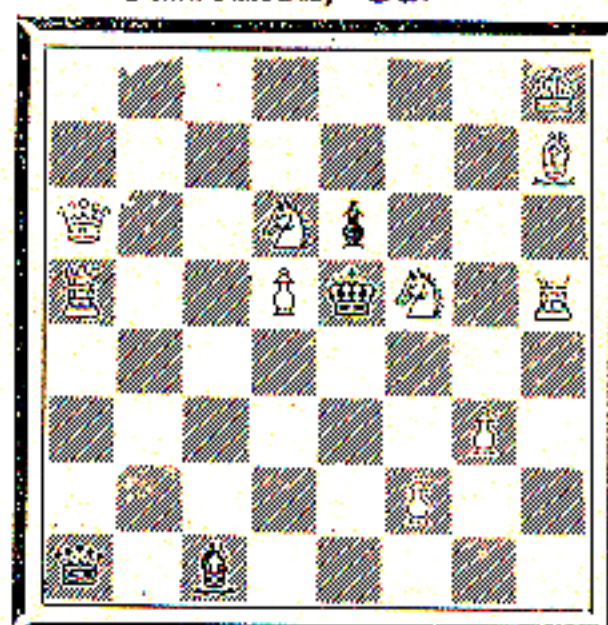
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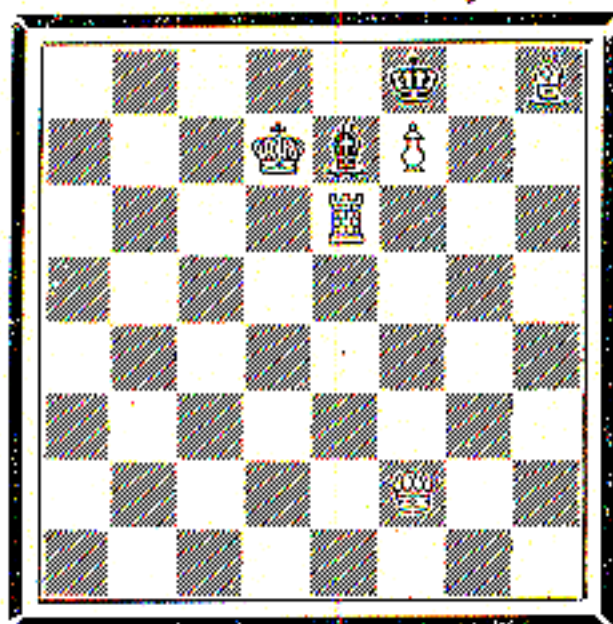
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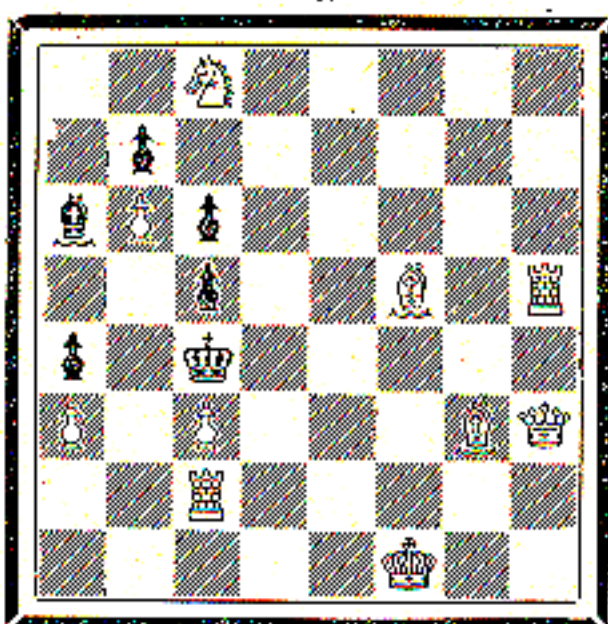
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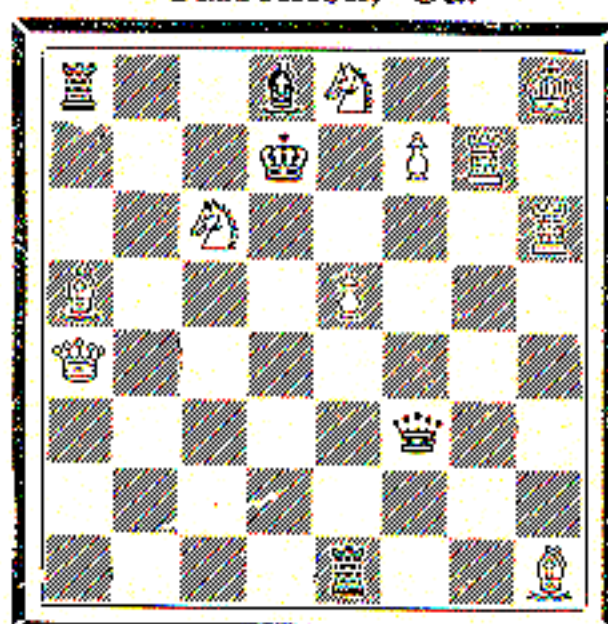
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Bellaire, L. I.



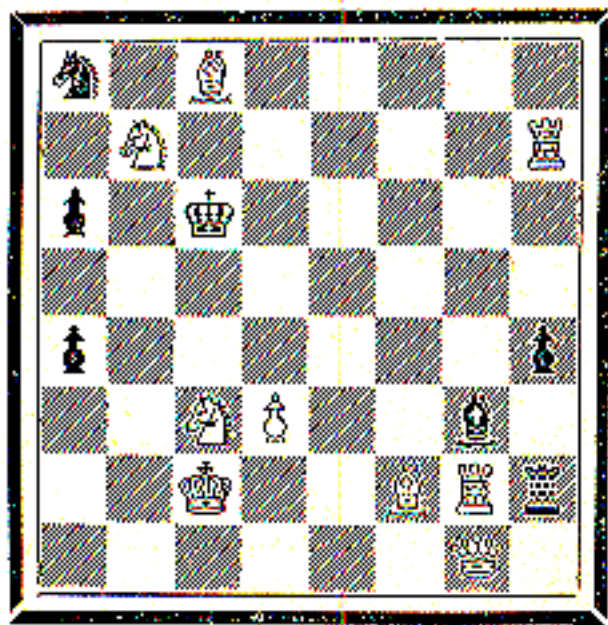
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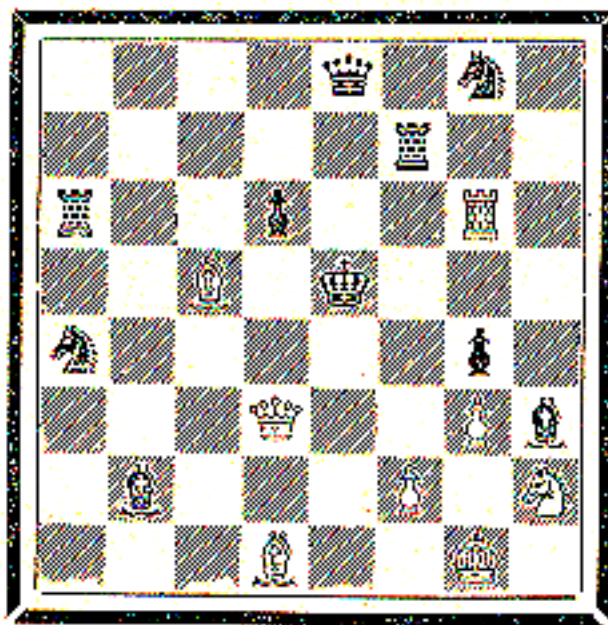
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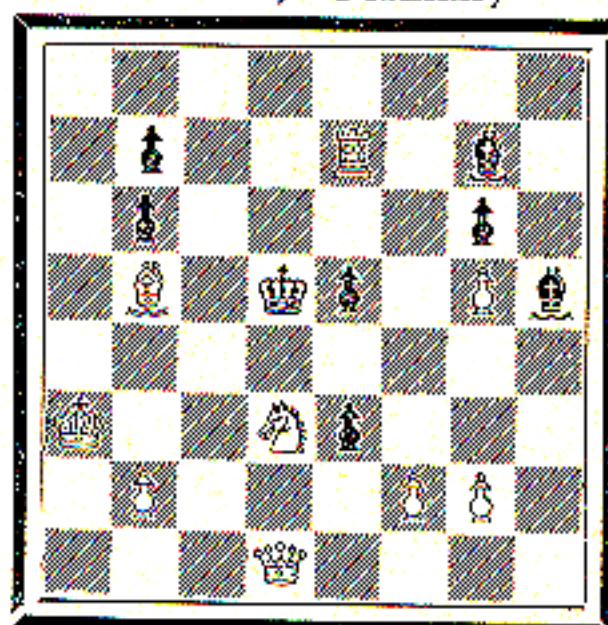
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FRANZ BILLIK
Breslau, Germany

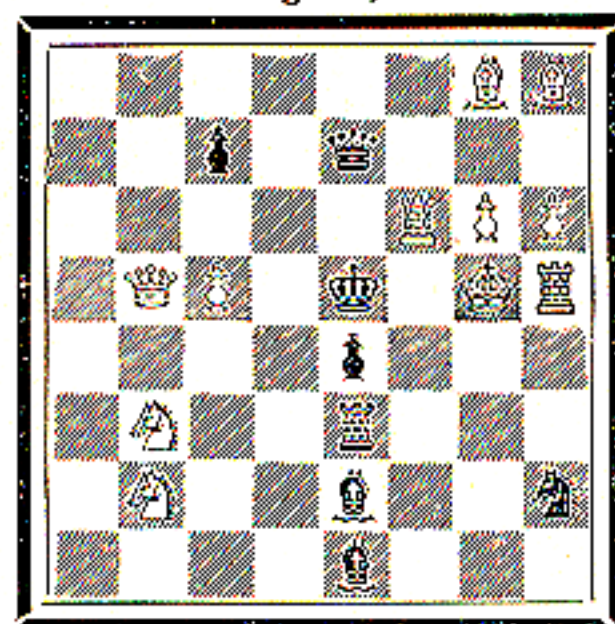


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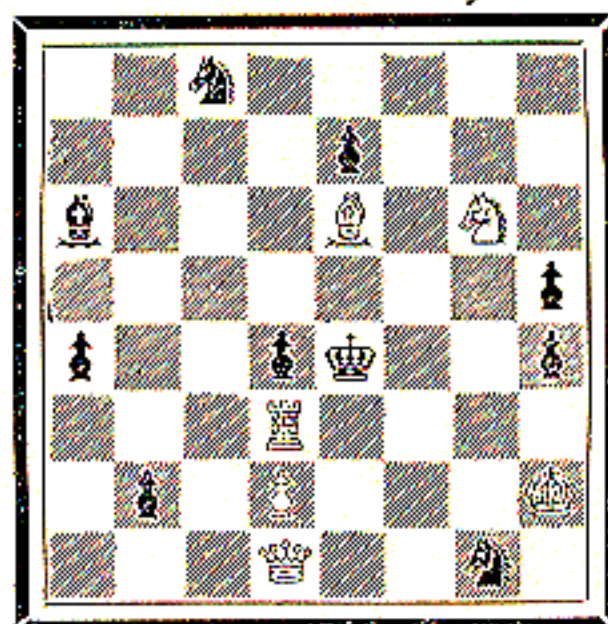
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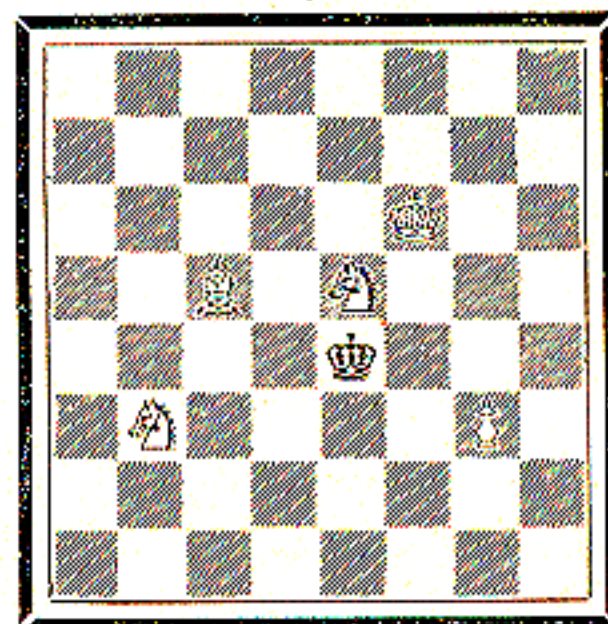
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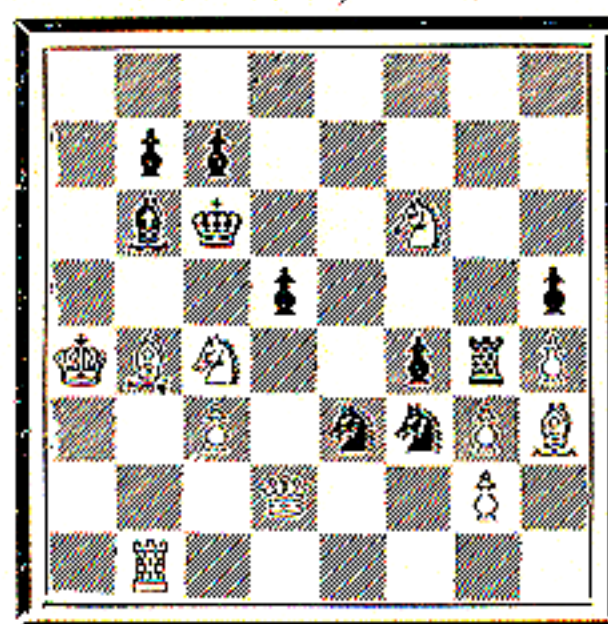
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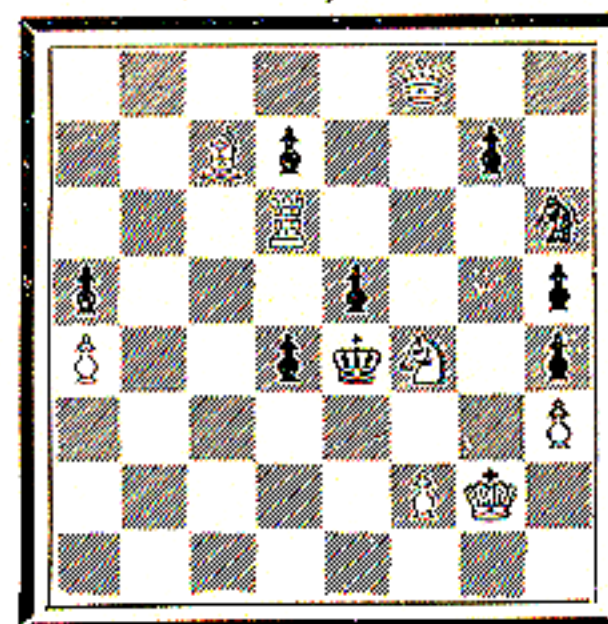
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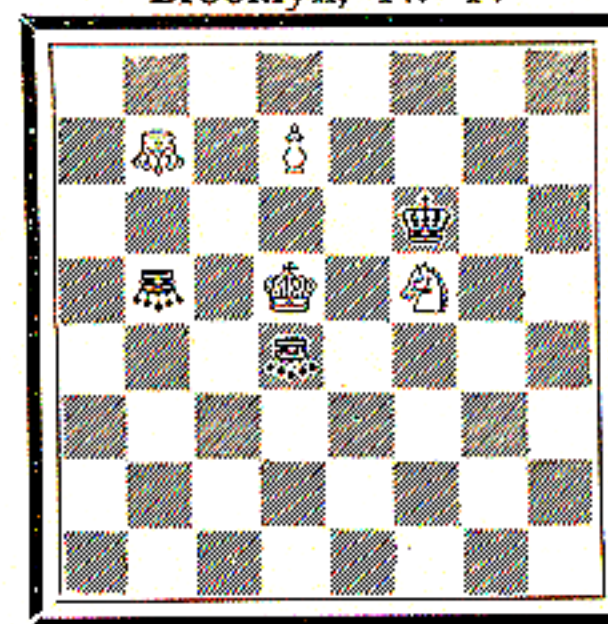
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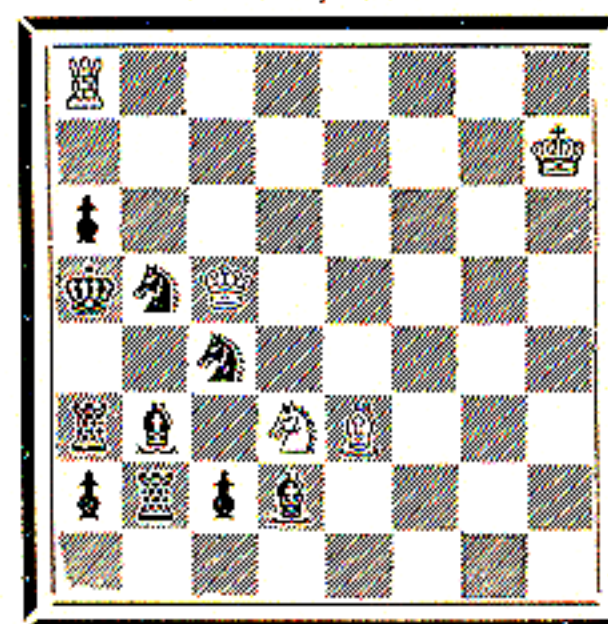
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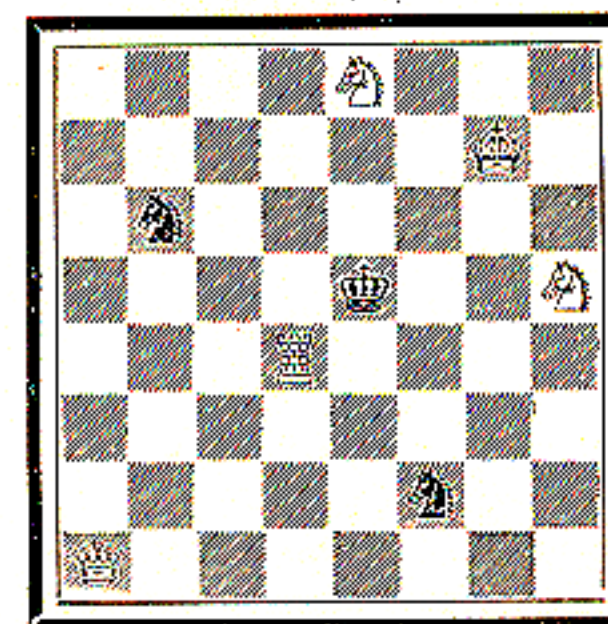
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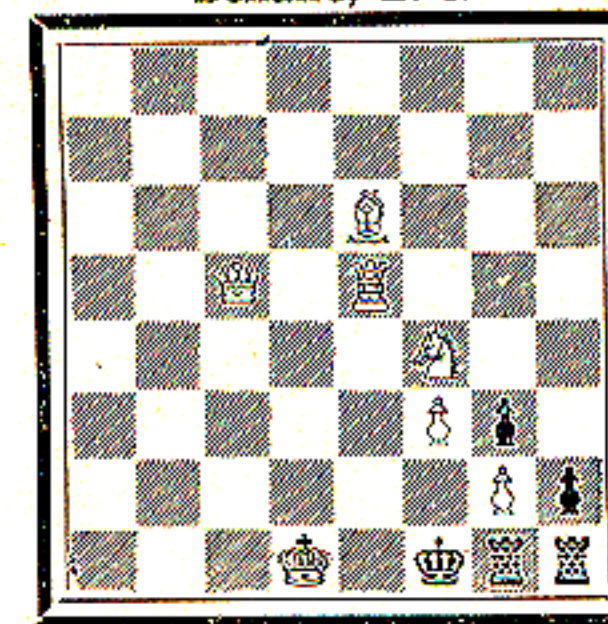
Mate in 3

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Mate in 3

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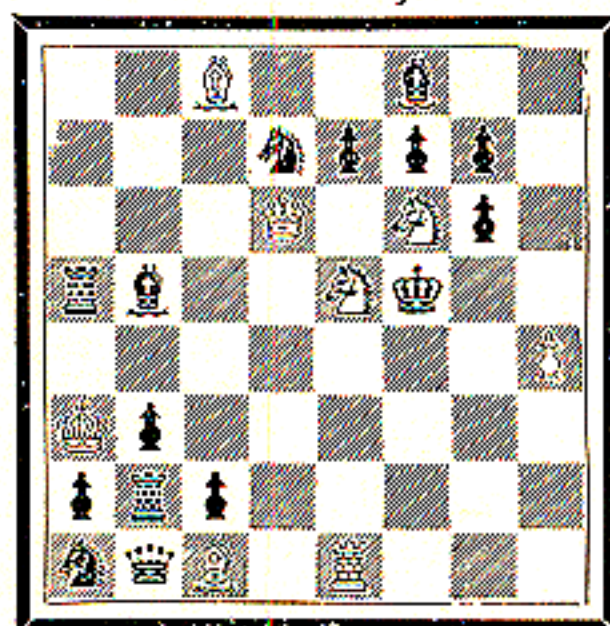
Selfmate in 5

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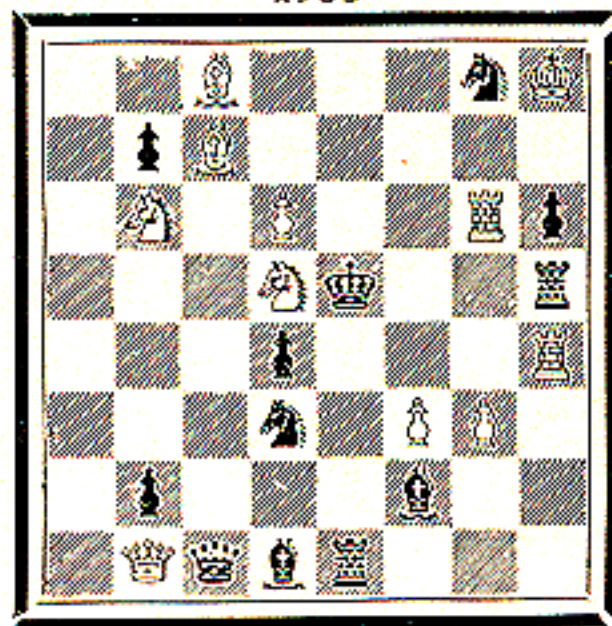
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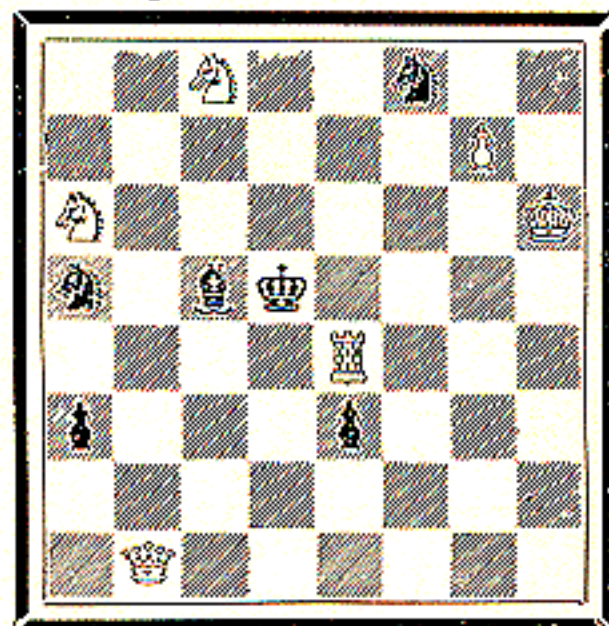
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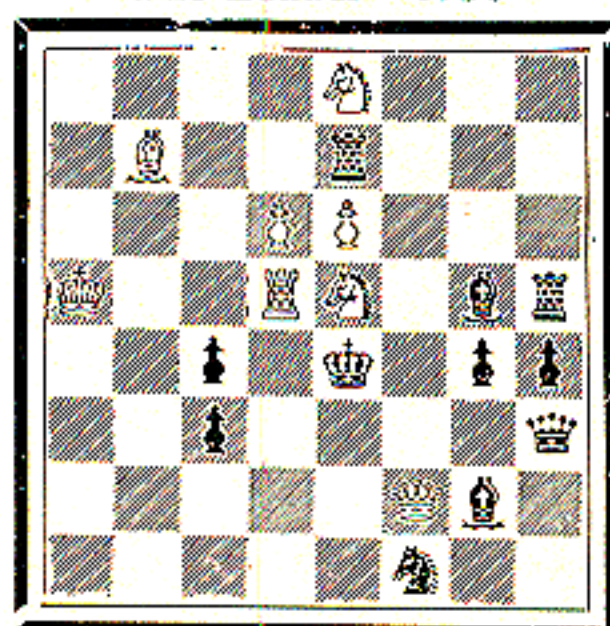
1st Prize
Berger Memorial—1936



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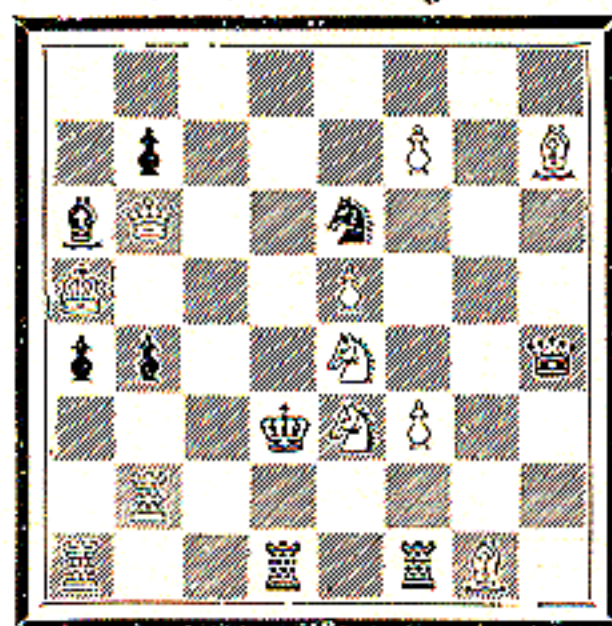
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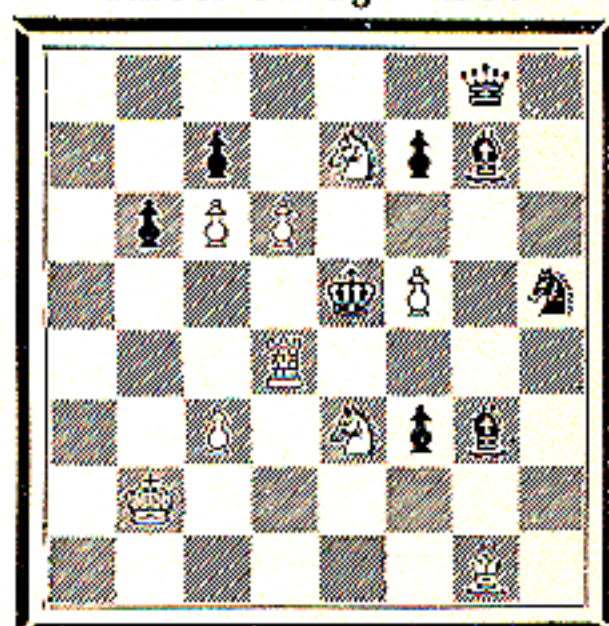
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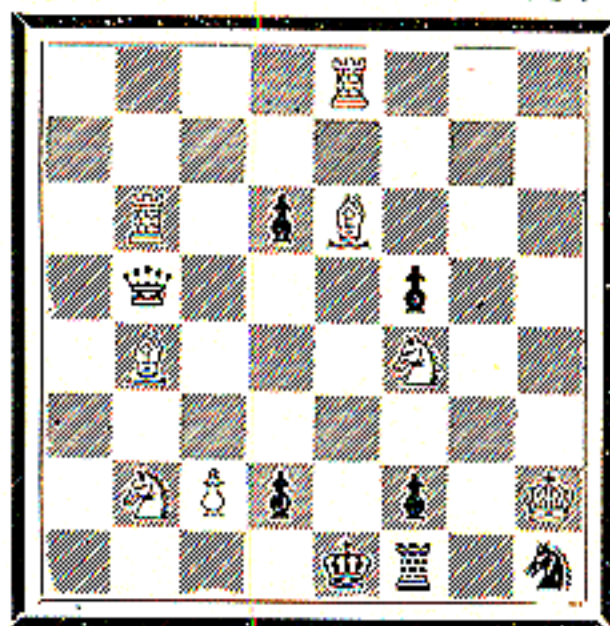
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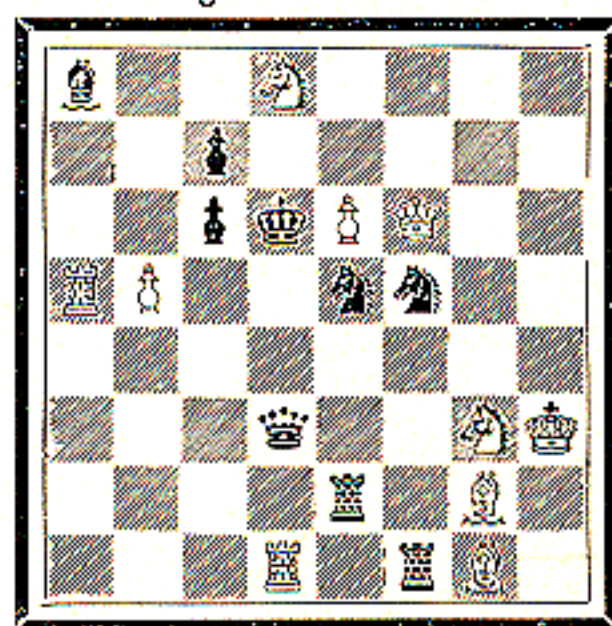
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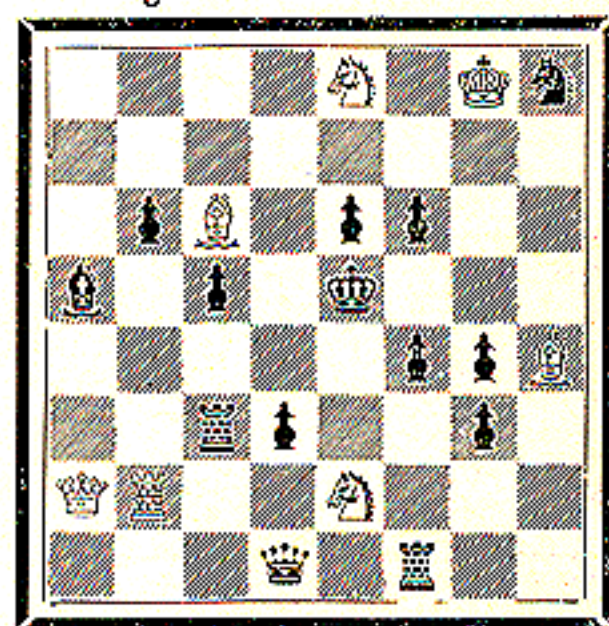
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Mag. Sakk.—1936



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No. 762
V. MARIN

1—2. Prize
Berger Memorial—1936



Mate in 4

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GA THE GOLDEN ARGOSY. Shinkman.
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GCT THE GOOD COMPANION TWO-MOVER. (Xmas series.)

L SAM LOYD AND HIS CHESS PROBLEMS. ACW.

Laws CHESS PROBLEMS AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM. Laws.

MWR MORE WHITE ROOKS. (Xmas series.)

PP THE THEORY OF PAWN PROMOTION. (Xmas series.)

W THE CHESS PROBLEM. Weenink. (Xmas series.)

WR THE WHITE ROOKS. (Xmas series.)

WP. WHITE TO PLAY. (Xmas series.)

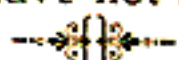
WM. The Modern Chess Problem, P. H. Williams.

Other abbreviations used in the text:

ACW Alain C. White

CR Chess Review, New York City

All volumes of the *Westminster Papers* were also searched for miniatures, and the two examples found are cited. Blumenfeld's *Schachminiaturen* is not included as I have not had access to a copy.



INFORMAL LADDER

* Dr. G. Dobbs 471, 76; *G. Plowman 434, 78; J. F. Tracy 363, 52; A. Sheftel 328, 46; Dr. P. G. Keeney 326,—; W. Patz 297, 50; *H. B. Daly 283, 70; I. Burstein 248, 64; *I. Kashdan 238,—; H. Hausner 197,—; *M. Gonzalez 183, 62; I. Genud 162, 65; Bourne-Smith 155,—; I. Rivise 153, 59; G. Berry 142, 16; K. Lay 140,—; L. Greene 118, 37; L. Eisner 109, 60; M. Herzberger 91, 54; W. Jacobs 85, 79; *A. Tokash 79,—; **P. Rothenberg 70, 79; M. Gershenson 66,—; G. N. Cheney 60,—; A. Palwick, 56,—; V. Rosado 52,—; W. Keysor 49, 26; B. Wisegarver 41,—; W. Van Winkle 27,—; W. Neuert 26, 4; W. Towle 22,—; I. Burn 17,—; K. S. Howard 17,—; J. Casey 16,—; P. Papp 16,—; E. Shortman 8,—; W. Rawlings 7,—; J. Turner 7,—; H. Stenzel,—, 49; Lady Clara,—, 30; C. Miller,—, 23; J. Schmidt,—, 18; Dr. Simon,—,—.

* Indicates winner of one ladder ascent

** Indicates winner of two ladder ascents

SOLUTIONS

- No. 682 by G. Mott-Smith 1. Rd3
Delicate as a flower—P. Rothenberg
- No. 683 by G. Mott-Smith 1. Rc2
Anticipated by O. Wurzburg. *Grand Rapids Herald*, 1932.
- No. 684 by Bill Beers
Intention: 1. Sf7
Cooked by: 1. QxS (e1)
- No. 685 by E. L. Deiss. 1. Kd3
Clever double pin unpin—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 686 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1. Rg5
None too easy; Ra5 close try—W. Keysor
- No. 687 by M. Gonzalez. 1. Rxd5
Excellent debut—P. Rothenberg.—Fine beginning for Gonzalez—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 688 by B. M. Marshall. 1. Bc7
Fine long range "shutting-off key"—W. Keysor.
- No. 689 by I. Neumann. 1. Sf5

- No. 690 by M. Bukofzer
1. Bd1, Ke5; 2. Sd7ch, Kd5 or KxP; 3. Bb3 mate
1. Kg5; 2. Be7ch
Very difficult—H. B. Daly
Fine model mater—Dr. G. Dobbs
- No. 691 by M. Gershenson
Intention: 1. Sc2
Cooked by: 1. Sg4 and 1. Pa7
- No. 692 by M. Gonzalez
Pawn at g6 should be at f6, with key
1. Sg4 Ke4; 2. Qh7ch
1. PxP; 2. Sf6ch
1. Pf5; 2. Qd7ch
1. Sb3; 2. SxPch
As printed 1. Rxg6 mates in two.—Ed.
- No. 693 by K. S. Howard
1. Sd6 Threat 2. Sf5
1. Be6; 2. Sd3
1. Pc3; 2. Sd3
1. Pb6 2. Sa6
Best of issue. May vote—W. Patz.
- No. 694 by N. Weiss
1. Bc4, R any; 2. xR
Good example of Loyds grab theme—L. Eisner
Clever Grab—Dr. G. Dobbs
- No. 695 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1. Re4, Kxc8; 2. Re7 Kd8 3. Bg5
1. Kxa6; 2. Rb4 Ka5 3. Bd2
Magnificent echoes magnificently timed. My vote—P. Rothenberg. Scintillating echo—W. Patz.
- No. 696 by Fred Sprenger
Intention: 1. Se3, Ke4; 2. Sg2ch, Kf5; 3. Sh4ch
Cooked by: 1. Sd3ch
- No. 697 by M. Bukofzer
1. Pg6, Kd5; 2. Qb5(R)ch, Kd4; 3. Sc3(P) mate
1. Ke6; 3. Sf(P) mate
1. Kc6 3. Rb7(B) mate
Very clever—H. B. Daly. All model mates—P. Rothenberg. Best demotion mate ever—W. Patz
- No. 698 by M. Charosh
1. Rxc6, Qe7; 2. Rxc4ch, Qb4; 3. Qa8 mate
1. Bb4; 3. Qa1 mate
1. Ba5; 2. Rxc4ch etc.
B and Q mutual interference. A choice morsel—W. Patz
- No. 699 by G. Goeller
1. Rb1, Ba7; 2. Qb5ch, Bc5; 3. Se2, PxS; 4. Qxe2ch, Bc3ch; 5. Pf4ch, PxPe.p. mate
- No. 700 by C. Gavrillov 1. Ka5
- No. 701 by C. Gavrillov 1. Ke2
Intention O-O-O defeated by 1. Rc4
- No. 702 by O. Wurzburg
1. Qh3 Threat 2. Bg3 moves
1. Se8; 2. Kh8
1. Se6; 2. Kh6
- No. 703 by E. J. Densmore
1. Bd6, Bxd7; 2. Kxd7, Rxd6 (e7); 3. Kxd6 (e7) mate
- No. 704 by W. A. Shinkman
1. Pd5, BxP; 2. Rg8ch
1. QxP; 2. Ra8ch
- No. 705 by R. Garreaux
1. Qf7 Threat BxP mate
1. RxQ; 2. Rxg7ch
1. QxQ 2. BxPch
- No. 706 by D. J. Densmore
1. Ra2 Threat 2. Rc2 mate
1. Rf4; 2. Se4, R(e1)xS; 3. Rc2ch
2. RxS; 3. Re8ch
1. Rf5; 2. Se5, R(e1)xS; 3. Rc2ch
2. R(f5)xS; 3. Re8ch
1. Qg1; 2. Se3, QxS; 3. Re8ch
2. RxS; 3. Rc2ch
1. Qf1, 2. Be2, QxB; 3. Re8ch
2. RxB; 3. Rc2ch
1. Qh3; 2. Se3 etc.
1. Qh7; 2. Se4, QxS; 3. Re8ch
2. RxS; 3. Rc2ch
1. Sf4 or h4; 2. Se4 etc.
1. Pd5; 2. Se6, R(e1)xS; 3. Rc2ch
2. R(f6)xS; 3. Re8
- No. 707 by M. Havel
1. Sf1, Kf5; 2. Bg6ch, KxB; 3. Sg3
2. Kf4 or g4; 3. Qe3
1. Kf3; 2. Qe3ch, Kg2; 3. Qg3ch
2. Kg4; 3. Bg6
1. Kg4, 2. Qf6, Kh5; 3. Be6
2. Kh3; 3. Qf3ch
1. Pc5; 2. Qf6ch, Ke4; 3. Bg6ch
2. Kg4; 3. Be6ch
- No. 708 Ending—Morphy Thompson Game
Intention: 1. Re6 BxR 2. Ph7 Sg6 3. KxS and wins.
Second solution: 1. Rb6, Bc2; 2. Rb7 and wins.

SELECTED GAMES

AN IMPORTANT THEORETICAL GAME FOR THE SICILIAN DEFENSE

10th Russian Championship Tournament

SICILIAN DEFENSE

V. N. Panov
White

E. A. Kan
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 BxKt	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 Q-R2	P-KKt4!
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 R-Q3	B-K4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 Q-Kt1	P-B3
5 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	21 QxP	Q-Q2
6 B-KKt5	B-Kt2	22 Q-Kt1	Q-B3
7 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	23 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt3
8 Kt-Kt3	O-O	24 Kt-Kt3	Q-R3
9 O-O-O	B-K3	25 Q-QB1	B-B5
10 K-Kt1	R-B1	26 Q-Q1	Kt-K4
11 P-B3	R-K1	27 Kt-K2	KtxR
12 P-Kt4	Kt-K4	28 PxKt	R-R1
13 B-K2	KKt-Q2	29 P-R3	Q-Kt3
14 B-KR6	B-R1	30 Kt(3)-Q4	B-K4
15 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3		Resigns
16 P-R5	Kt(K4)-B5		



10th Russian Championship Tournament

May, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

V. N. Panov
White

I. Bondarevsky
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	If 17 PxP, RxKt!	
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	etc.	
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	17 . . .	Q-Q2
4 KPxP	KPxP	18 PxP	QxP
5 B-Kt5ch	Kt-QB3	19 BxKt	Q-Kt5ch!
6 KKt-B3?	Q-K2ch!	20 K-B1	BxP!
7 B-K2	Q-B2	21 KxB	Kt-K5ch
8 O-O	Kt-B3	22 K-B1	Q-B6ch
9 R-K1	B-K3	23 K-Kt1	Q-B7ch
10 PxP	BxP	24 K-R1	R-K3!
11 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	25 BxP	QxB6ch
12 KKt-Q4	O-O	26 K-R2	R-KKt3
13 P-QB3	Kt-K4	27 BxPch	RxB
14 P-KR3	Kt-B5	28 Q-Q8ch	R-B1
15 B-Q3	QR-K1	29 Q-Q5ch	K-R1
16 Kt-K2?	BxRP!	30 Kt-Kt3	Q-B7ch
17 B-B4	. . .		Resigns.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. Dobbs completes his second ascent and receives our congratulations and sincere wish for continued successes.

The Honor Prize is won by Gottfried Goeller, whose brilliant self-mate, No. 699, won the applause of all who solved the problem.

We extend a hearty welcome to Lady Clara, C. Miller, J. Schmidt, H. Stenzel, and Dr. Simon—all new solvers.

Prague International Masters Tourney
May, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

P. Keres
White

J. Pelikan
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 RxR	PxR!
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 QxB	R-K1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 KtxP!	K-R1!
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	23 QxRch	KtxQ
5 B-B4	O-O	24 Kt-Kt4	Q-Kt4
6 P-K3	P-QKt3	25 KtxB	Kt-B3
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	26 Kt-Kt4	P-QR4
8 O-O	P-B4	27 Kt-B2	QxP
9 Q-K2	Kt-B3	28 BxKt	PxB
10 QR-Q1	Kt-QKt5	29 P-QR4	P-B4?
11 B-Kt1	B-R3	30 P-Kt3	P-Kt4?
12 Kt-K5!	Q-B1	31 Kt-K3	P-Kt5?
13 P-QR3	Kt-B3	32 BxP	P-B6??
14 KR-K1	KR-Q1	33 R-Kt1!	Q-R7
15 B-Kt5!	P-R3	34 B-B2	K-Kt2
16 B-R4	BPxP	35 K-B1	. . .
17 KPxP	PxP	and White won on the 67th move.	
18 KtxKt	QxKt		
19 P-Q5	RxP!		

The West Side Y.M.C.A. and the Bronx-International C.C., both of New York City, played two matches on a home and home basis recently. The first match was held on May 22 at the quarters of the "Y" and resulted in a win for the invaders 8-6. The return engagement took place on June 5th in the Bronx, and once again the visitors took the honors, the "Y" winning 10-8. Taking the two matches as a unit both aggregations appear to be even with 16 victories against 16 defeats. The following game was played in the second match.

West Side "Y" vs Bronx C. C.
June, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

J. L. McCudden
(West Side "Y")
White

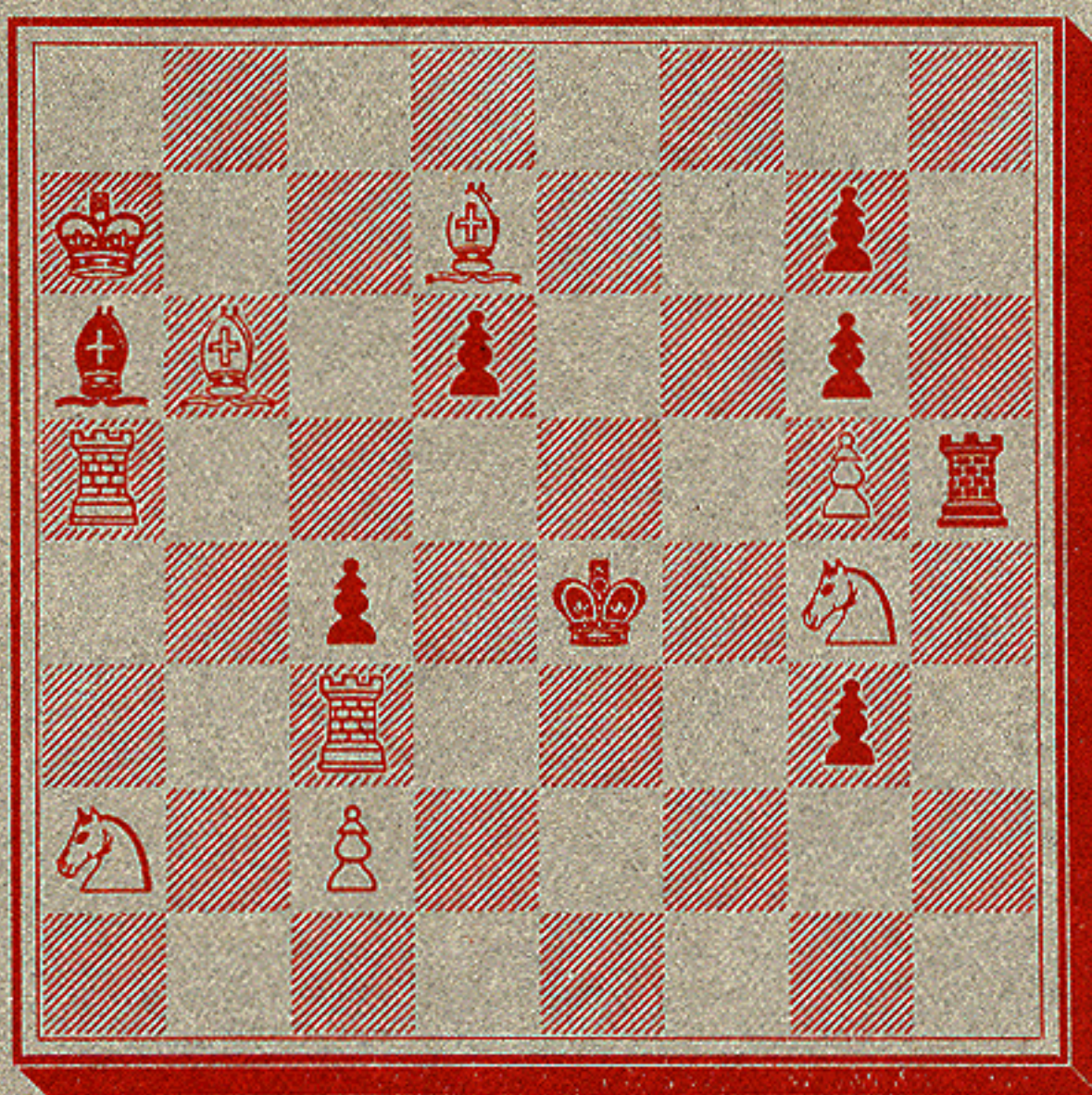
J. Partos
(Bronx C. C.)
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	16 R-R3	R-Q1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 R-Kt3ch	K-B1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-K5	KtxKt
4 B-Kt5	PxP	19 PxKt	QxP
5 KtxP	QKt-Q2	20 QxPch	K-K2
6 Kt-KB3	B-K2	21 P-B4	R-R1
7 Kt-Kt3	O-O	22 B-R7	Q-B4?
8 B-Q3	P-B4	23 R-Kt7	Kt-B3?
9 P-B3	PxP	24 RxPch!	K-Q3
10 PxP	Kt-Q4	25 KtxKt	Q-Kt4ch
11 P-KR4	P-KR3	26 K-Kt1	B-B4ch
12 BxP!	PxB	27 K-R2	QxP
13 Q-B1	B-Kt5ch	28 R-Q1ch	B-Q5
14 K-B1	Q-B3	29 Q-Kt5	Resigns
15 Kt-R5!	Q-R1		

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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• SPIELMANN

• ALATORTSEV

THE KEMERI TOURNAMENT

PAUL MORPHY AND PAUL KERES

ADDENDA TO GRIFFITH AND WHITE FRED REINFELD

WOMEN IN CHESS EDITH L. WEART

AUGUST, 1937

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PAUL MORPHY and PAUL KERES

Paul Morphy has aptly been called "the pride and the sorrow of chess." At the age of 22, there were no worlds left for him to conquer! He had attracted attention as a child prodigy, he had won the American Championship at the age of 20, and the following year he had defeated Lowenthal, Harrwitz and Anderssen in set matches, had distinguished himself by some of the finest blindfold games that have ever been played, and had generally defeated his opponents with an ease and unexampled brilliance that have remained proverbial for almost a century. We still use the expression "Morphy-like elegance," and Blackburne had no need to explain in more detail whenever he called a combination "a bit of Morphy."



(Reproduced from "MORPHY'S GAMES OF CHESS")

PAUL MORPHY

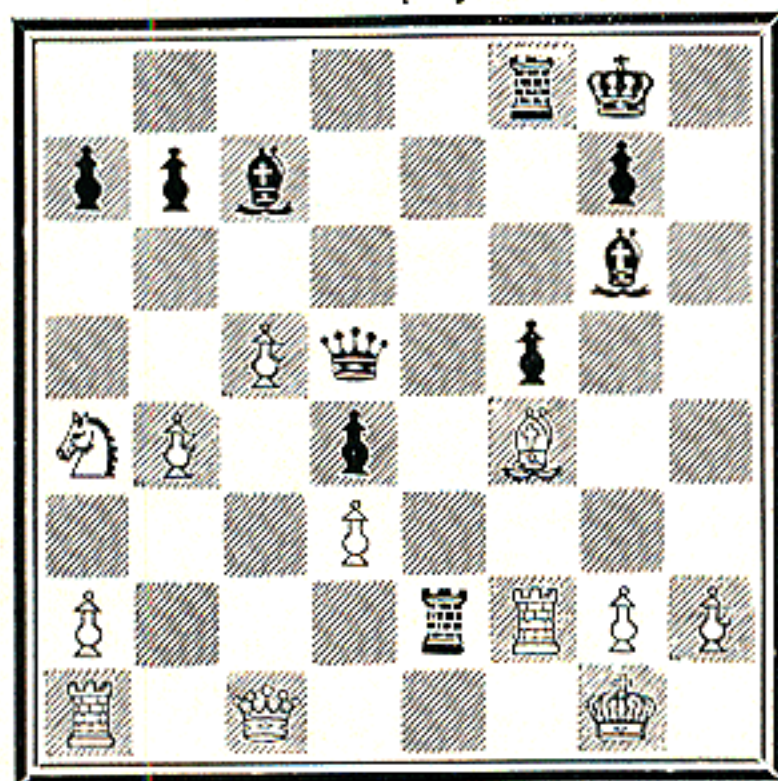
And yet, so far as serious chess was concerned, Morphy died at the age of 22! He came back from Europe a hero, with all the world (all the chess world!) at his feet. He was young, famous, a scion of a well-off and even aristocratic family. Yet the rest of his life was wrapped up in illusions, disappointments, bitter quarrels, futile law-suits, indiffer-

ence and even aversion for chess. A tragic fate! That is why Paul Morphy has been called "the pride and the sorrow of chess."

It may sound heartless to point out that there is one angle from which this sorry end of Morphy's chess-playing days does not seem so bitterly poignant. For he retired into the shadows at the height of his fame, at the very apex of his playing strength. In the years that have passed since his retirement, the chess world has often had to witness the pitiful decline of the powers of a great master. Steinitz is perhaps the best example of this tendency.

But in Morphy's record there are no dark spots. Everything is clear and bright and joyous, and beautiful moves flow endlessly from the inexhaustible cornucopia of his genius. One always thinks of Morphy as a young man—another Mozart. Morphy's chess has an aristocratic character: his games are elegant without being lifeless, his combinations are brilliant without being flamboyant—for they are rarely unsound and just as rarely superfluous. This rigorous self-control, this sense of harmony, of good taste, the impression of achieving great effects with seeming effortlessness—all of these were new in Morphy's day.

PARIS, 1858
(Black to Move)
Morphy



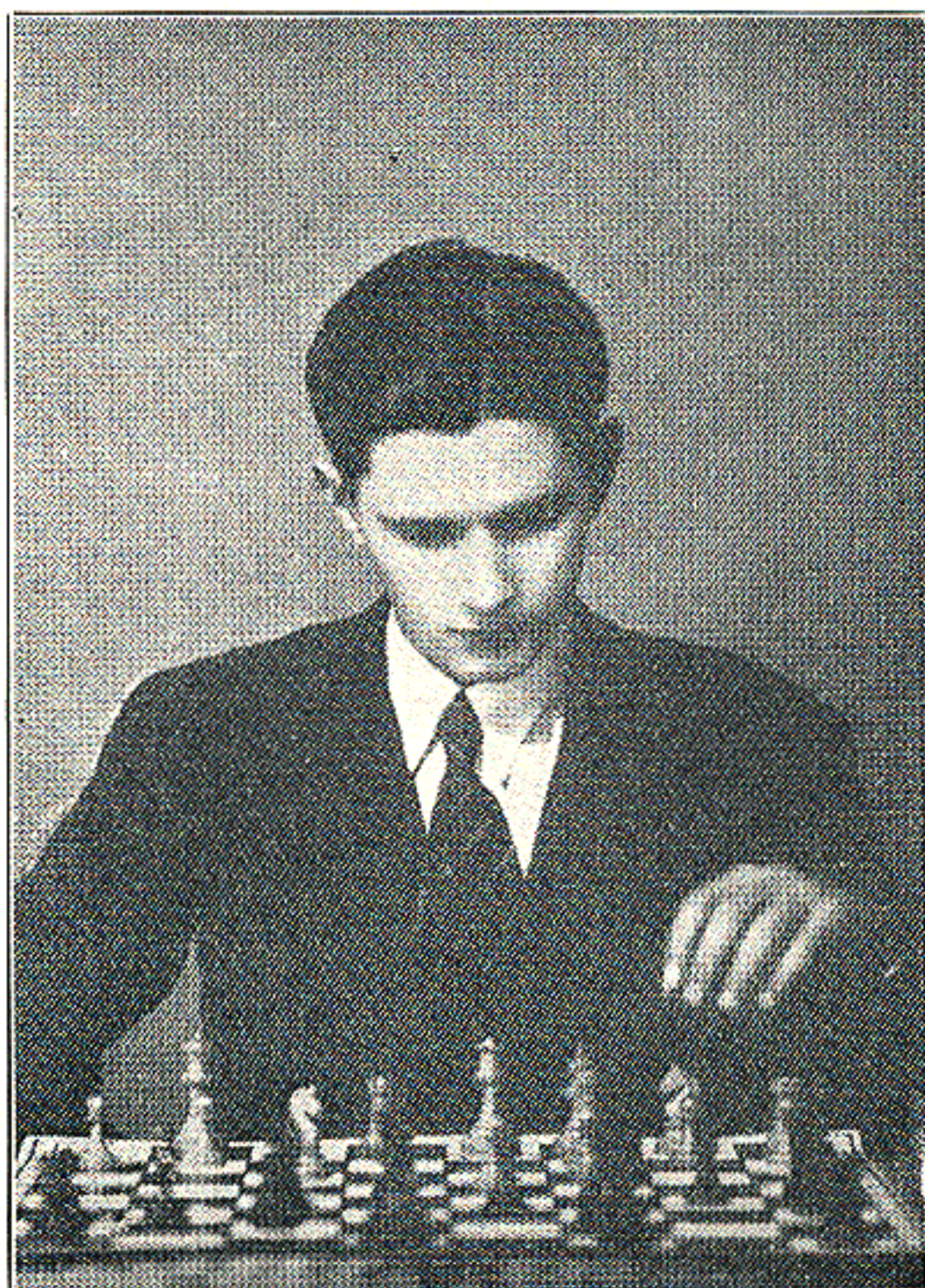
Delannoy

The conclusion was: 1 . . . KR-K1! 2 BxB, RxR; 3 KxR (if 3 Q-Kt5, KR-K7 wins), R-K7 ch!! 4 KxR, QxPch; 5 K-K1, Q-Kt3ch; 6 K-K2, B-R4ch; 7 K-Q2, Q-B7 mate.

Perhaps it is only one of History's well-known little ironies that in the very year of the centenary of Paul Morphy's birth, a namesake of his should have risen to fame.

Paul Keres was born in Pärnau, in what is now Estonia, on January 7th, 1916. Like Capablanca, he learned the game as a child while watching his father play chess with friends. His

amazing combinative abilities (or at least their development) may be credited to the large amount of correspondence chess which he has played; for, prior to his winning the Estonian Championship in December 1934, he had played only in such local tournaments as the Students' Championship and the Championship Tournament of Pärnau.



(Courtesy of "CHESS")

PAUL KERES

But once he participated in international tournaments, he made a name for himself very quickly. Playing top board for Estonia in the Warsaw Team Tournament in 1935, he achieved the fine score of 12 wins, 5 losses and 3 draws. The following year he tied Alekhine for first place at Bad Nauheim, and then tied Tartakower for third at Zandvoort (both of these tournaments had very strong fields). Shortly thereafter he made the best score of all the players at the Munich Team Tournament (12 wins, 1 loss and 7 draws!). During the current year he has done so well that he is now ranked among the grand masters, although he is not yet 22! He tied with Fine at Margate, and a few weeks later they repeated the same performance (Ostend), with Grob being added to figure in a triple tie for first. He then went on to Prague, annexing another first prize without the loss of a game. And in the recent tour-

nament at Kemer, he tied with Alekhine, missing a tie for first by only half a point.

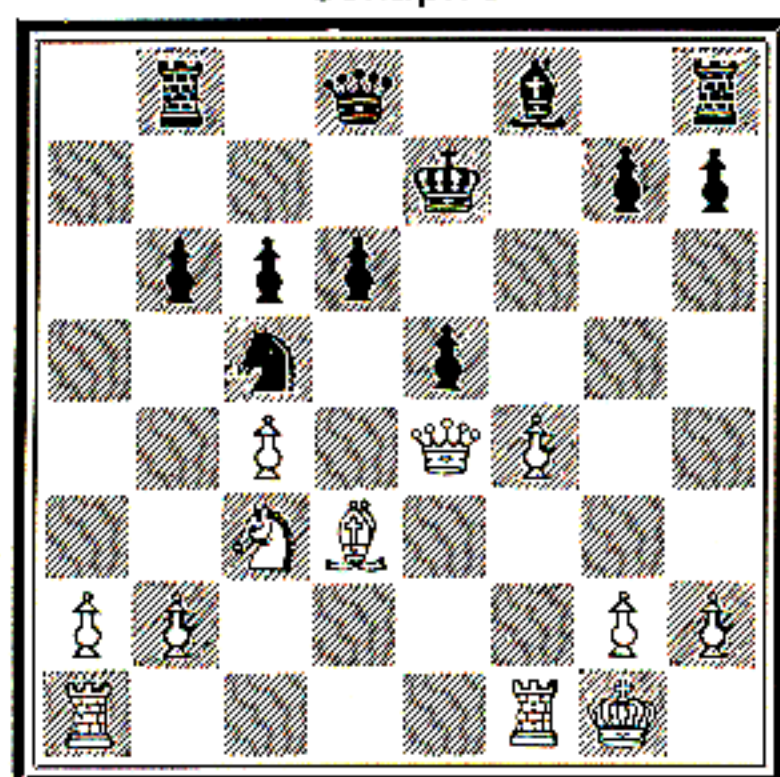
With these triumphs already behind him, Keres seems destined to become one of those great masters who stand out not in one tournament or one year or one generation; one of those who, like Morphy, will be remembered as long as chess is played.

While Keres is just as "brilliant" as Morphy, it is a different kind of brilliancy that is needed nowadays. In Morphy's time, his opponents often played so badly that Morphy's combinations simply developed inexorably out of his positional advantage. This state of affairs steadily recedes to the background nowadays, as the average strength of weaker players steadily rises. A brilliant contemporary player like Keres must be continually keyed up on every move to find something novel, something "different," something which will give the game a difficult twist so that he can utilize his superior tactical abilities.

CORRESPONDENCE, 1935

(White to move)

Schapiro



Keres

There followed: 21 QxBP! KtXB; 22 PxP, KtX KP; 23 Kt-Q5ch, K-K3; 24 QR-K1 (threatening mate in three), Q-B1; 25 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 26 Rx Ktch! PxR; 27 Kt-Q5ch, K-Q1; 28 RxBch! RxR; 29 Q-Q6ch, Q-Q2; 30 QxQRch, Q-B1; 31 Q-Q6ch, Q-Q2; 32 QxRch, Q-K1; 33 QxP, resigns.

Miniature Games

FROM A SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITION

Valga, 1936

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

P. Keres
White

Amateur
Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 8 Kt-Kt5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 | 9 Q-B4ch | P-Q4 |
| 3 B-B4 | Kt-KB3 | 10 KtxQP | Kt-K4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 11 KtxKtch | K-B1 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP | 12 Kt(5)xPch | RxKt |
| 6 QxP | B-K2? | 13 Q-Kt8 mate | |
| 7 BxPch! | KxB | | |

AN OPENING TRAP

Played by Correspondence, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Demetrescu
White

Dr. Nagy
Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 8 O-O | O-O |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 9 PxP | P-Q5 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 10 Kt-QR4 | B-B4 |
| 4 BPxP | KPxP | 11 B-Q2? | B-K5 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 | 12 Kt-R4 | BxB |
| 6 P-KKt3 | Kt-B3 | 13 KtxB | Kt-K5 |
| 7 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 14 Q-B2? | P-Q6!! |

White resigns, as he must lose a piece no matter how he plays! If 15 QxP, QxQ; 16 PxQ, KtxB. If 15 PxP, Kt-Q5; 16 Q-Q1, KtxB; 17 QxKt, Kt-B6ch. If 15 Q-Q1, PxP; 16 QxP, Ktx B; 17 KR-Q1, Kt-Q5!

ECHO THEME

Murau, 1935

CENTER GAME

Haecke
White

Dr. Reinle
Black

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 5 B-QB4? | Kt-K4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | PxP | 6 B-Kt3 | B-Kt5ch! |
| 3 QxP | Kt-QB3 | 7 P-B3? | B-B4! |
| 4 Q-K3 | Kt-B3 | 8 Q-Kt3 | BxPch!! |

White resigns, as he must lose the Q (9 QxB, Kt-Q6ch, or 9 KxB, KtxPch).

REPULSING A PREMATURE ATTACK

Jurata Tournament

May, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Schaechter
White

Woiciechovsky
Black

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 11 P-Q5 | P-K5! |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 12 Kt-Q2 | Kt-K4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 13 P-R3 | KtxQP! |
| 4 Q-B2 | Kt-B3 | 14 BxQ | KtxQ |
| 5 Kt-B3 | O-O | 15 BxP | Kt-Q6ch! |
| 6 B-Kt5 | R-K1 | 16 PxKt | PxPch |
| 7 P-QR3 | BxKtch | 17 Kt-K4 | P-Q7ch! |
| 8 QxB | Q-K2 | 18 KxP | KtxKtch |
| 9 B-R4 | P-Q3 | | Resigns |
| 10 P-KKt4? | P-K4 | | |

REMEMBER
TO RENEW
YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION



The Kemerí Tournament

The Kemerí Tournament, the greatest since Nottingham, had more than the usual number of upsets. One notable departure from the customary was the showing of the American Champion, Sammy Reshevsky. True to form, he finished at the top; but, whereas he usually starts badly and finishes like a whirlwind, he started off with a rush this time, assembled a big lead, and gradually saw it wither. Ordinarily one would expect Reshevsky to beat players like Rellstab and Böök, and it was this double upset that cost him a clear first prize. But even a tie for first place, in such company, after hardly any serious chess for a whole year, is convincing proof of Reshevsky's class.

One naturally expects to find Flohr among the leaders, and Kemerí was no exception. He went along in his usual unadventurous way, adding a point here and a half-point there (more half-points than points!), and was the only one to go through this gruelling tourney undefeated. His attempt to bore Keres to death by continuing in a barren position to 104 moves, turned out a failure.

The fine showing of the Latvian Petrov came as a great surprise, but he fully deserved his high place, and might have done even better had he not blundered away a won game against Reshevsky in the very first round (see *Game Studies*). It will be interesting to see whether he will be able to maintain his fine form at Stockholm—probably not, if certain masters obtain the revenge they are eagerly awaiting!

Alekhine retrieved himself to a certain extent after his poor showing at Margate. His victory over Reshevsky (appended below), shows that he is just as dangerous as ever in a single game, and the sparkling finish created a well-merited sensation. That he is still not quite his old self is seen in his poor play against Mikenas, despite his heroic resistance later on in this game. This loss had a chastening effect on him, and subsequently he played with more care. The extent of his nervous preoccupation may be gauged from the fact that in one of his games *he played two moves in succession (!)*. Hans Kmoch, the tournament director, was unable to invoke any penalty, as the playing rules say nothing about such a possibility.

The fact that young Keres missed a tie for first place by half a point, and that many people found this a disappointing showing, shows how highly Keres is thought of! His play continues to show a steady advance toward maturity, with no loss in his tactical skill.

A. Steiner, younger and less well-known brother of Lajos Steiner, produced the finest performance of his career. Like his brother, Andreas almost always plays 1 P-K4; he loves a complicated game, avoids simplifications, is always getting into fearful time difficulties and oversteps the time limit with relative frequency. But this time his aggressive and tenacious style scored a triumph.

Dr. Tartakower comes next, pretty near the top, but his play was a bit of a let-down after his magnificent showing at Jurata. During this latter tournament, he did not lose a single game during all of its 21 rounds, and he likewise went through the first 6 rounds of the Kemerí Tournament without suffering defeat. But the longer this string became, the more fearful was Tartakower, since the probabilities of his losing became stronger and stronger with every additional game. The last straw was Apsheneek's congratulations to the Doctor after the 27th game. Instead of being pleased, Tartakower was very much annoyed: he knew that the spell would now have to be broken! And sure enough, he lost the next day to Steiner. Tartakower brooded on revenge, and this is how he got it: by the end of this round (the seventh), Apsheneek had not yet lost a game. Tartakower went over to him and congratulated him on his fine showing. The next day, Apsheneek's luck came to an abrupt end. He lost! To whom, you inquire? To . . . Tartakower, of course! (see *Selected Games*.)

The great disappointment of the tournament was the other American representative, Reuben Fine. According to the correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, the tournament was played in an almost tropical heat, (could it have been any worse than our own hot spell at the beginning of July?!), and this proved particularly disastrous for Fine, fatigued and stale as he was from his many travels and tournaments and exhibitions during the current year. Fine is getting a good rest now and will doubtless be his old self at Stockholm.

Further details are shown in the accompanying score table.

WATCH FOR THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE of THE CHESS REVIEW!!!!

A large selection of games from Stockholm, Chicago, Bad Nauheim, Semmering, etc., with expert annotations.

Kemerer Tournament

June, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

S. Landau

White

M. Feigin

Black

(It was the consensus of opinion among the players taking part in the tournament that this was the finest game played in the first half, and it was considered a likely candidate for the brilliancy prize.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
6 B-Q3	B-K2

This move has a double purpose: it avoids the complications resulting from the Meran Defense (6 . . . Pxp; 7 BxBP, P-QKt4 etc.) and it is superior to the symmetrical line of play 6 . . . B-Q3; 7 O-O, O-O; 8 P-K4, Pxp; 9 Ktx P, when Black is practically forced to exchange Kts, leaving White with a freer position.

7 O-O	O-O
-------	-----

If now 8 P-K4, Pxp; 9 KtxP, P-QKt3 followed by . . . B-Kt2 and . . . P-B4 with approximate equality. White therefore follows a different course which, despite its harmless appearance, gives Black some difficulty.

8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
10 Q-K2	R-B1

Despite the almost symmetrical character of the position after 10 . . . P-B4, Black would not have an easy game. The essential differ-

ence would consist in the placement of each player's KB, which would limit Black to defensive play, and at the same time allow White attacking chances. Another embarrassing point, from Black's point of view, would be the lack of a good square for his Q. White's best reply is 11 QR-Q1, and here are some of the resulting possibilities:

I 11 . . . Q-B2 (thinking that he prevents Kt-K5); 12 Kt-K5! (a "phony" sacrifice of a Pawn, for if 12 . . . KtxKt; 13 PxpKt, Qxp? 14 KtxP! winning a piece, for if 14 . . . Q-Q3; 15 KtxKtch and 16 Bxpch winning the Q), BxpP (this only helps White's coming attack. Kmoch recommends 12 . . . QR-Q1); 13 KPxp, QR-Q1; 14 P-B4, P-Kt3; 15 B-Kt1, KR-K1; 16 R-Q3! with a strong attack (Bogolubow—Spielmann, Match 1932).

II 11 . . . Kt-K5; 12 QPxp, KtxKt; 13 BxKt, KtPxP; 14 Pxp, Pxp; 15 B-R6! with a strong initiative against the "hanging Pawns." (Euwe-Winter, Nottingham 1936).

11 QR-Q1

Q-B2

Being fully aware of the dangers resulting from the advance of the QBP, Black evidently intends to postpone this move until his development is completed.

12 Kt-K5!

. . . .

Revealing the flaw in Black's plans. If now 12 . . . KR-Q1; 13 P-B4, P-B4; 14 P-B5 with a strong attack.

12 . . .	KtxKt
13 PxpKt	Kt-Q2

Of course not 13 . . . Qxp? 14 KtxP etc.

14 P-B4

KR-Q1

In order to bring the Kt to KB1, in the hope of avoiding the weakening advance of one of his Pawns in front of the King. But White at once refutes this plan.

KEMERI 1937	Flohr	Petrov	Reshevsky	Alekhine	Keres	Steiner	Tartakower	Fine	Stahlberg	Mikenas	Apsheneek	Book	Rellstab	Berg	Feigin	Landau	Hasenfuss	Ozols	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Finish
S. Flohr . . . . .	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	.	10	12	1
V. Petrov	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	9	2	6	12	1
S. Reshevsky	1/2	1	.	0	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	0	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	10	3	4	12	1
A. Alekhine	1/2	1/2	1	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	7	1	9	11 1/2	4
P. Keres	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	8	2	7	11 1/2	4
E. Steiner	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	9	4	4	11	6
S. Tartakower	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	.	1	1/2	0	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	6	2	9	10 1/2	7
R. Fine	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	6	5	6	9	8
G. Stahlberg	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	.	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	4	4	9	8 1/2	9
V. Mikenas	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1/2	1	.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	8	2	8	10
F. Apsheneek	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1	.	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	1	4	6	7	7 1/2	11
E. Book	0	0	1	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	.	1	1	1	0	1	1/2	6	8	3	7 1/2	11
L. Rellstab	0	0	1	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	0	.	1	0	0	1	1/2	5	7	5	7 1/2	11
T. Berg	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	0	0	.	0	1	1	1/2	4	8	5	6 1/2	14
M. Feigin	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	.	0	1/2	1	4	10	3	5 1/2	15
S. Landau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	.	1	1	5	11	1	5 1/2	15
W. Hasenfuss	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	.	0	1	11	5	3 1/2	17
K. Ozols	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	.	1	11	5	3 1/2	17

15 R-B3! Kt-B1
16 R-R3 P-KB4

White threatened 17 BxPch, KtxB; 18 Q-R5 etc. The alternative 16 . . . P-Kt3 is hardly more inviting: 17 P-KKt4, P-QB4; 18 Kt-Kt5! Q-Kt1; 19 P-B5, P-QR3; 20 P-B6! Or 18 . . . Q-Q2; 19 PxB, BxP (if 19 . . . PxB; 20 P-B5); and now not 20 Kt-Q6, BxKt; 21 PxB, QxP; 22 B-R6, because of 22 . . . B-B6!! 23 RxQ, BxQ; 24 RxR, RxR; 25 BxB, R-Q7; instead White plays 20 B-B2! with a powerful game.

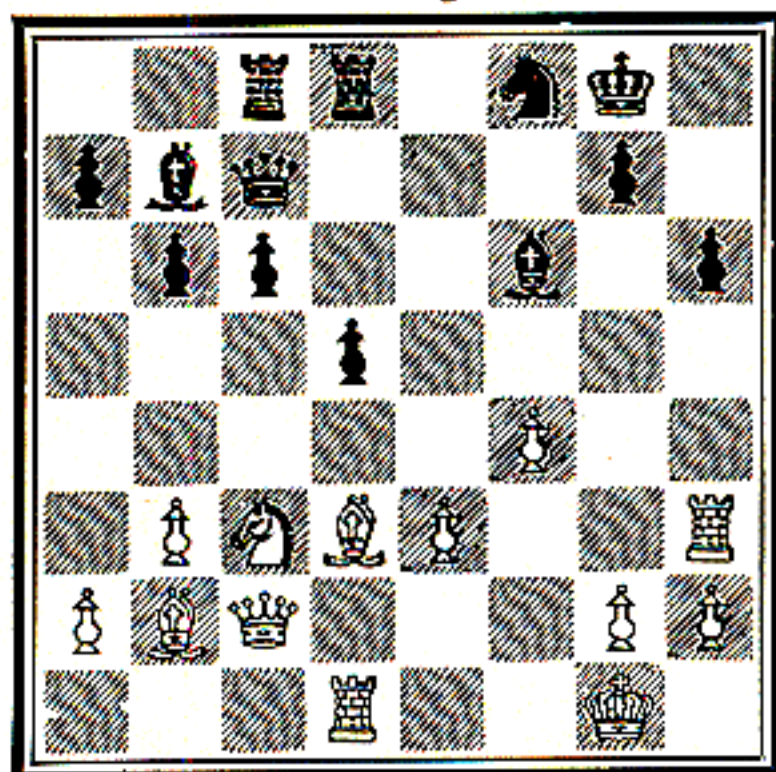
17 PxB e. p. BxP
18 PxB KPxB

The alternative . . . BPxB is hardly feasible because of 19 Kt-Kt5, Q-K2 (if 19 . . . Q-Kt1; 20 BxB, PxB; 21 Q-Kt4ch with a winning position); 22 BxB winning a Pawn if nothing better is available.

19 Q-QB2 P-KR3?

Overlooking the beautiful combination which follows. . . P-Kt3 was absolutely essential.

M. Feigin



S. Landau

20 B-B5! . . .

The first move of White's finely calculated combination. The point of the text is to force the QR to move, thus leaving the Q unprotected.

20 . . . R-R1

Can't be helped. If 20 . . . Kt-Q2; 21 B-K6 ch, K-R1 (or 21 . . . K-B1; 22 Q-Kt6, K-K2; 23 Q-B7ch, K-Q3; 24 Kt-K4 mate); 22 Q-Kt6 and Black is helpless against the threat of RxPch; for example 22 . . . Kt-B4; 23 Kt-Kt5!

21 KtxP!! RxKt
22 BxB! . . .

Stronger than 22 RxR, BxB etc.

22 . . . RxRch
23 QxR Q-B2

Note how White's combination clicks. If 23 . . . PxB; 24 R-Kt3ch, K-R1 (if 24 . . . Q-Kt2; 25 RxQch, KxR; 26 Q-Q6! with an easy win. Or 24 . . . K-B2; 25 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 26 R-Kt7ch, K-Q3; 27 RxQ, KxR; 28 Q-B7ch and Black can resign); 25 Q-R5, Q-K2; 26 QxPch, Kt-R2; 27 R-R3 wins. Another possibility (instead of 25 . . . Q-K2) is 23 . . . B-B1; 24 QxPch, Kt-R2; 25 BxKt and wins.

But the text seems to be a bone-crusher; for how is White to avoid the loss of a piece?!

24 RxP!! . . .

This far from obvious move is the real point of the combination. Neither of the pieces which

are now en prise can very well be taken: 24 . . . PxB; 25 Q-Kt4ch, Q-Kt2; 26 B-K6ch! KtxB; 27 QxKtch! (stronger than R-Kt6), Q-B2; 28 R-R8ch! and wins. Or 24 . . . PxB; 25 Q-Kt4ch, Kt-Kt3; 26 B-K6 winning easily.

24 . . . B-B1
25 BxB PxR

If 25 . . . RxB; 26 Q-Kt4, R-K1; 27 B-K5, P-B4; 28 R-R3 and White wins without any difficulty.

26 Q-Kt4ch K-R2

Of course if 26 . . . Q-Kt3? 27 B-K6ch, K-R2; 28 B-B5. Or if 26 . . . Kt-Kt3; 27 B-K6.

27 B-Q4 . . .

This constitutes a slight aesthetic flaw in White's play. More logical was 27 B-B5ch, Kt-Kt3; 28 B-K5, R-KB1; 29 B-K4 and there is no defense against P-KR4-5. The text could be answered by . . . RxB, which would not save the game, but would spoil White's combination.

27 . . . Q-Kt1
28 B-B5ch Kt-Kt3
29 P-KR4 P-B4
30 B-K5 Resigns

A TIME PRESSURE FINISH

Kemeri Tournament

June, 1937

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE!

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

S. Reshevsky
Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-R4	B-R4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	20 P-B4	B-B2
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	21 P-Kt3	P-B3
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	22 PxB	Q-K3
5 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	23 P-KR3	KR-Kt1
6 B-K2!?	PxB	24 B-Q4	KtxP
7 KtxP	BxB	25 Q-QB3	Kt-Q2
8 QxB	QxP	26 P-B5	KR-K1
9 O-O	Kt(1)-Q2	27 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt1
10 KtxKt	KtxKt	28 Kt-Kt6ch	BxKt
11 Kt-B3	P-QB3	29 PxB	QxQRP
12 B-K3	Q-K4	30 Q-KKt3	R-Q2
13 QR-Q1	P-K3	31 B-B5	Q-B2
14 Q-B3	O-O-O	32 R-R1	Q-Kt3
15 BxP	Q-QR4	33 Q-R2	R-K4
16 B-Q4	Q-KB4	34 R-R8	R-Q7?
17 Q-Kt3	P-K4	35 RxKtch!	KxR
18 B-K3	B-Kt5	36 QxRch!	Resigns

DON'T OPEN FILES FOR YOUR OPPONENT!

Kemeri Tournament

June, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

L. Reilstab
White

G. Stahlberg
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	12 BPxB	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 PxB	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14 O-O	B-Q2
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	15 Kt-Q6	B-K1
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	16 Q-B2	P-KR3?
6 BxB	QxB	17 Kt-R4!	B-R4
7 P-B4	P-QB4?!	18 B-R7ch	K-R1
8 Kt-Kt5	O-O	19 Kt-Kt6ch	BxKt
9 P-B3	Kt-QB3	20 QxB	R-B4
10 Kt-B3	P-B3	21 RxR!	Resigns
11 B-Q3	PxKP		

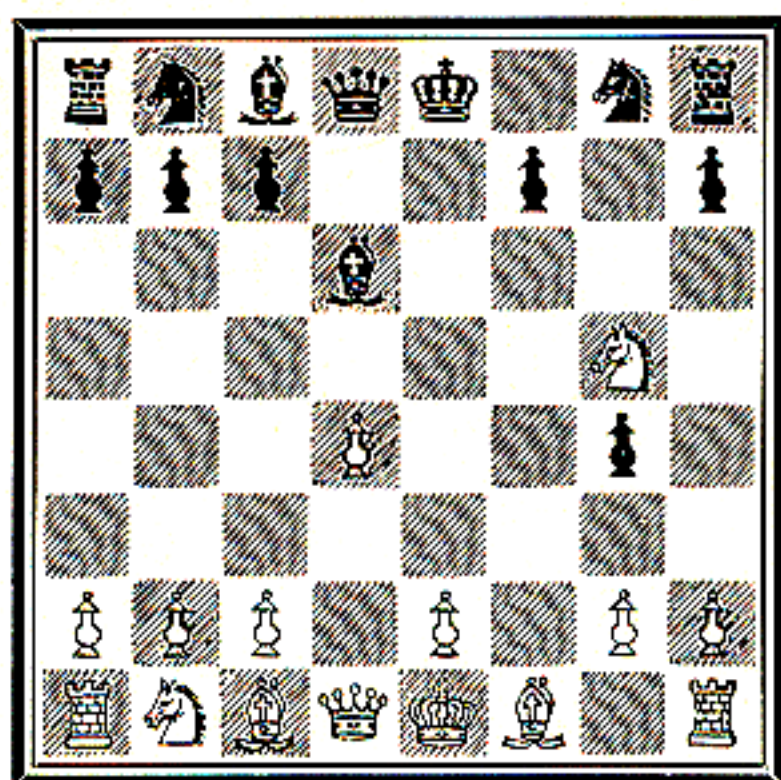
Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

FROM'S GAMBIT

Since Bird's Opening was played very little over a period of 40 years, it is no wonder that no innovation of any importance was introduced in From's Gambit in this time. With the increased popularity of Bird's Opening (see the articles in *The Chess Review*, April and May, 1937), there soon appeared a revival of one of the most interesting lines of play in this opening. Columns 12 and 13 deal with the line of play 1 P-KB4, P-K4; 2 PxP, P-Q3; 3 PxP, BxP; 4 Kt-KB3, P-KKt4; 5 P-Q4, P-Kt5. The main line has always continued with 6 Kt-K5, and this has been strengthened for White (through the game Brinckmann—Tartakower, Kecskemet 1927) as pointed out in Column 12. Note (g), however, touches briefly on the novelty 6 Kt-Kt5 (adopted in a consultation game in 1890!) and analyzes it out in Black's favor. Recently, some important discoveries have been made about this move.

DIAGRAM I



(after 6 Kt-Kt5!)

In 1926 the move 6 Kt-Kt5 was revived in an obscure game Smirnov—Jacobson which took the following course:

6 P-KB4
7 P-K4 P-KR3

Wins the Kt, which White has so blithely left en prise. But he obtains a strong compensating attack.

8 P-K5 B-K2
9 Kt-KR3 PxKt
10 Q-R5ch K-B1

The only K move which is worth considering, since after 10 . . . K-Q2; 11 QxPch, K-K1; 12 Q-Kt6ch, K-Q2; 13 P-KKt3! White has three Pawns for the piece, a mighty attack, and Black's development remains in rather an addled state.

11 B-QB4 Q-K1
12 QxP(R3) Q-Kt3

There followed 13 O-O, K-Kt2; 14 Kt-B3, P-B3; 15 Kt-K2! B-Kt1; 16 Kt-Kt3, Kt-K2; 17 Kt-R5ch, K-B1 (or 17 . . . K-R2 and White maintains the pressure with 18 B-Q3); 18 B-Q3! K-K1; 19 R-B2, R-B1; 20 BxB, PxP; 21 Kt-B6ch, K-Q1; 22 P-KKt4! and White's attack carried the day—which is not to be wondered at, as his lead in development and his strong center Ps, coupled with the exposed position of the Black monarch, are more than sufficient compensation for his material inferiority.

Ten years later, this variation received its baptism in serious tournament play (Hromadka—Gilg, Podebrad 1936). Hromadka, who is something of a specialist in this opening, followed the previous game for the first eleven moves, Gilg branching off with:

11 R-R2
12 Q-Kt6 R-Kt2
13 BxP KtxB
14 QxKt

In view of the tremendous threat Q-R8ch, Black must return the piece. Therefore:

14 B-Kt5ch
15 P-B3 Q-Kt4

Obviously there is nothing better.

16 QxQ RxQ
17 PxB PxP
18 R-Kt1 Kt-B3

Gilg deserves great credit for his clever defense in a variation which he had in all probability never seen before.

19 Kt-B3 KtxQP
20 K-B2 B-K3
21 BxB KtxB
22 RxP R-R4!

White is a Pawn ahead and should therefore win, although this task is by no means an easy one. As the actual game went, Hromadka did

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not make the most of his opportunities, and Black's tenacious defense was good enough for a draw.

The two quoted games show that it is unwise for Black to snap at the precariously placed Knight. This led to a more prudent approach to the problem: why not interpolate a developing move before going after the Knight in earnest?

A little reflection yields the required move: 6 . . . Q-K2. This move likewise threatens the Kt with . . . P-KR3, but it avoids the attacking possibilities of the foregoing games.

In the Team Match between Czechoslovakia and Sweden at Munich, Hromadka again adopted this variation, and his opponent Danielsson utilized the occasion to introduce the new move (see Diagram I):

6 Q-K2
7 Q-Q3

Guarding the Kt's retreat to K4.

7 Kt-QB3

A new threat: 8 . . . Kt-Kt5! (stronger than 8 . . . P-KR3; 9 Kt-K4, Kt-Kt5; 10 KtXBch, QxKt; 11 Q-Q1, QxQP); 9 Q-Kt3, P-KR3 etc.

8 P-B3 P-B4

But now it seems that Black can no longer be cheated out of his pound of flesh (. . . P-KR3).

9 P-KR3!

A new resource. 9 . . . P-KR3 is to be answered by 10 PxP.

9 Kt-B3
10 PxP KtxKtP

If 10 . . . PxP; 11 Kt-Q2 followed by 12 KKt-K4 and the prodigal son has come home. The best move is doubtless 10 . . . P-B5!? as played by Winter in a similar situation. (see below).

11 Kt-QR3! BxKt

Black was confronted with a difficult choice. After a "normal" move like 11 . . . B-Q2, White can remove the KB with Kt-B4 or Kt-Kt5; and since his material superiority remains and his Kt is in no danger, his position is definitely superior. The text has the great drawback of opening an important line for White, and this, in conjunction with the two Bs, leads to a pretty finish. The game was given in its entirety in the November 1936 issue of *The Chess Review*, but the conclusion is repeated here to show the sad consequences of the text:

12 PxB	B-Q2	18 RXPch!	PxR
13 P-Kt3	O-O-O	19 QXPch	K-R1
14 B-KKt2	K-Kt1	20 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
15 QR-Kt1	P-Kt3	21 O-O	Q-Kt5
16 B-B4	P-KR3	22 RPxQ	PxB
17 Q-R6!	PxKt	23 P-Kt5!	Resigns

About the same time that the above game was played, 6 . . . Q-K2 was adopted in the game Tartakower—Winter at Nottingham. The continuation was:

6 Q-K2
7 Q-Q3 P-KB4

Prevents Kt-K4 and therefore threatens . . . P-KR3, hence White's reply is forced.

8 P-KR3 Kt-QB3

. . . Kt-KB3 is weaker. There could follow 9 PxP, KtxP (if 9 . . . PxP; 10 Kt-Q2 or even 10 P-K4. Hence 9 . . . P-B5 is best); 10 P-K4!? with a wild game.

9 PxP

To judge from the continuation, it would have been safer to transpose into the previous game with 9 P-B3.

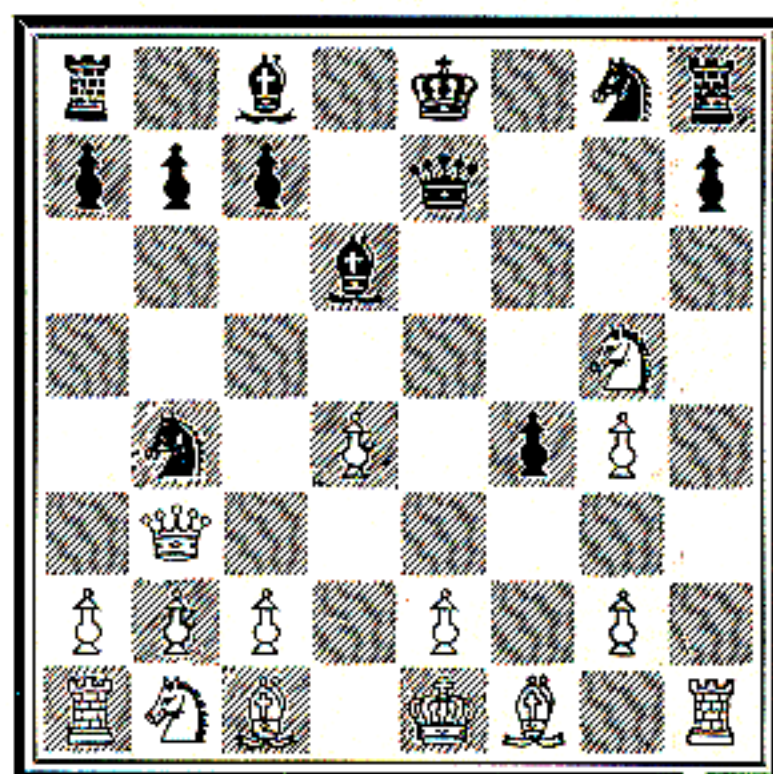
9 Kt-Kt5

Dr. Euwe has suggested the fantastic-looking continuation 9 . . . B-Q2; 10 PxP, O-O-O with a strong attack for the three Pawns. White's position is quite difficult: on 11 Kt-K6 Panov gives 11 . . . BxKt; 12 PxP, KtxP! Another possibility is 11 Kt-QB3, KtxP! 12 QxKt, B-Kt6 ch; 13 K-Q1, B-B3. Or 11 P-B3, R-B1; 12 P-KKt4, Kt-B3 with a strong attack.

10 Q-QKt3 P-B5!?

A strong move, which will give White considerable difficulties with his KB. White loses back a Pawn shortly, and his material superiority after that will be worthless.

DIAGRAM II



11 B-Q2

Dr. Euwe has suggested the interesting continuation 11 RxP, RxR; 12 QxKtch, K-Q2; 13 QxR, QxQ; 14 KtxQ, KtxPch; 15 K-Q1, KtxR and White can probably win the Kt. Even more promising, however, is 13 KtxR! (instead of 13 QxR), KtxPch; 14 K-Q1, KtxR; 15 P-Kt5! with a winning position. The threat is Kt-B6 ch followed by Q-B4ch and wins. Or 13 . . . Q-R5ch; 14 K-Q1, Q-B7; 15 Kt-B6ch, K-K2; 16 Kt-Q2 and wins. This was the logical continuation for White to adopt, as he must steadily contend with difficulties from this point on.

11 KtxPch

Panov points out the following line, which is even better: 11 . . . BxP! 12 RxP, RxR; 13 QxKtch, K-Q2! 14 QxKR! QxQ; 15 KtxQ, KtxPch; 16 K-Q1, B-KB4! etc. It might be added that after 14 QxQR (instead of 14 QxKR) Black's attack is altogether too strong, for instance 14 . . . KtxPch; 15 K-Q1 (if 15 K-B2? QxKt wins easily), R-R8; 16 KxKt, B-B4ch etc.

12 QxKt QxKt

And Black has a very good game. He lost because of subsequent mistakes.

Summing up our present knowledge of the consequences of 6 Kt-Kt5, we may say that the move is quite playable, for in the first three games studied above, White had the advantage, and in the fourth, where he got a bad game, this was due to his avoidance of the safe move 9 P-B3.

Played in Russia, 1936

BIRD'S OPENING

Evashim White		Ezoshnikoff Black	
1 P-KB4	Kt-KB3	17 QxKt	KxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 P-B3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	19 P-KKt4?	P-B5
4 P-K4	B-Kt2	20 Q-R3	Kt-Q3
5 P-Q4	O-O	21 P-B5	K-Kt1
6 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	22 B-B4	Kt-K5
7 O-O	P-B4	23 QR-K1	B-Kt2
8 P-Q5	P-K3	24 PxP	PxP
9 PxP	PxP	25 Q-K3	Q-K3
10 Kt-KKt5	Q-K2	26 P-KR3	Q-QB3
11 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K1	27 K-R2	R-Q1
12 Q-K2	P-QR3	28 R-K2	R-Q6
13 KtxQP!?	KtxKt	29 Q-B1	P-Kt4
14 P-K5	Kt-B4	30 BxP	B-K4ch
15 KtxKP	KtxP!	31 B-B4	Kt-Kt4!
16 KtxR	KtxB	Resigns	

Women in Chess

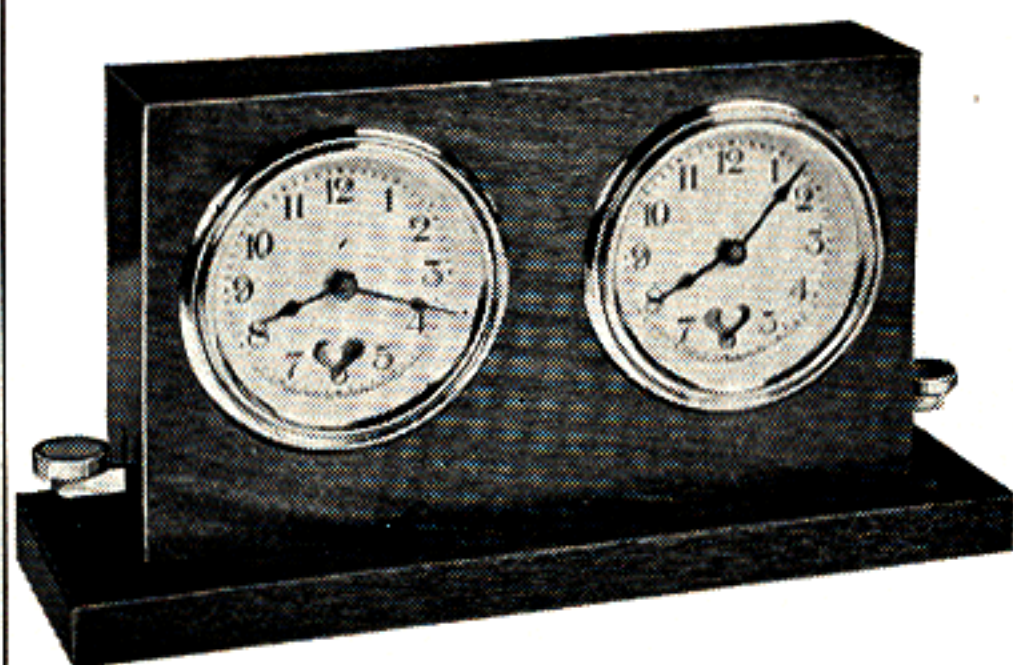
It is an encouraging sign to find women not only playing chess but taking a part in organization activities. From Michigan comes word that Mrs. A. H. Palmi, of Jackson, the runner-up in the women's tournament held in that state this February, has been elected treasurer of the Michigan Chess Association. We also were interested to learn that Mrs. Palmi has been making a name for herself in rifle matches. The funds of the Association should be safe in her care! We hope, however, that she leaves her rifle at home when she plays chess, it seems too big a psychological advantage!

On the whole feminine activity in the field of chess has been at a minimum this summer. The American Chess Federation has, however, announced that if the number of entries warrant it, a women's tournament will be held in connection with the annual Congress. The date of the projected women's tournament is Sept. 1 to Sept. 3; the place, the Congress Hotel, Chicago. Women who are interested should write at once to Mrs. Dora Dobrow, 1828 Euclid Ave., Chicago Heights, Ill.

In England, where annual tournaments are held to determine the British Ladies' Champion, Miss R. M. Dew has just acquired the title, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, the Scottish ladies' champion, coming out second and Mrs. R. P. Mitchell placing third. Mrs. Holloway, the holder of the title, was unable to defend it because of her expected participation in the women's tournament to be held at Stockholm at the time of the International Team Matches.

For the first time in many years an American woman is playing in this tournament, competing for the title of Woman Chess Champion of the World, a title now held by Miss Vera Menchik. The representative for the United States is Mrs. Mary Bain of New York, who finished second to Miss Adele Rivero in the women's tournament this spring at the Marshall Chess Club in New York. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Rivero was unable to go to Stockholm this year. There has been considerable speculation as to the showing Mrs. Bain will make on this, her first appearance in the international arena. We are sure Mrs. Bain will do us credit, though it is certainly too much to expect that she should displace Miss Menchik from the honors she has held so long. We shall report the outcome in our next issue.—E. L. W.

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Checking the News

With JOSEPH GANCHER

E. Lundin of Sweden has won a six game match for the championship of Scandinavia from E. Andersen of Denmark by the score of 3½-2½. A good showing by the Danish master against his formidable opponent.

After several changes of plan, it has finally been decided to hold a double-round tournament at Semmering (in place of the monster marathon of masters discussed in the June CHESS REVIEW), with the following entries: J. R. Capablanca, E. Eliskases, R. Fine, S. Flohr, P. Keres, V. Petrov, V. Ragozin, S. Reshevsky. Dr. M. Euwe, world champion, will be tournament director. Play will start either August 18 or 25.

The recent (third!) match between E. Eliskases and R. Spielmann ended in a victory for the former (2 wins, 8 draws). The most interesting game of the match will appear in next month's CHESS REVIEW.

American Champion Sammy Reshevsky followed up his triumph at Kemerli with a clean sweep in a small tournament completed a few days before the beginning of hostilities (the team tournament, not another war!) at Stockholm. Danielsson, who is on the way toward establishing himself as the premier Swedish player, led his compatriots. An interesting feature was the absence of drawn games! The details:

Rank	Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1	S. Reshevsky	3	0	0	3-0
2	G. Danielsson	2	1	0	2-1
3	E. Lundin	1	2	0	1-2
4	G. Stoltz	0	3	0	0-3

A recent tourney held in Germany was small in numbers, but significant because of the participants. Final scores: Dr. M. Euwe 4—2, Dr. A. Alekhine and E. Bogoljubow 3½—2½, F. Saemisch 1—5.

There has been considerable chess activity of late in Massachusetts. Plans are being made to organize a Central Massachusetts Chess League; at present the Worcester, Attleboro and Gardner Chess Clubs have expressed a desire to participate.

The Massachusetts State Chess Association is holding its annual summer outing on the estate of Ralph H. Rowse at Bedford. Special plans were made to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Paul Morphy, which occurred June 22, 1837.

In doing honor to Paul Morphy's centennial this year, most of us are apt to forget another one of the game's immortals who was born a hundred years ago—Captain George Henry Mackenzie, who rates at least a brief summary of his brilliant career.

Mackenzie was born March 24, 1837 at Bellfield, Rosshire, Scotland. He had a mercantile training, but found ordinary business life too slow for his vigorous nature, so that 1857 saw him in the military service. He served in many of the British Empire's famed outposts beyond the far horizons, and in 1863 decided to join the Union forces in the American Civil War. Before the end of the conflict he had earned his captaincy. Hostilities over, he found the intricacies of chess an inviting study that absorbed him seriously, and in 1871 he won a tournament in Cleveland. He scored another victory in Chicago three years later, winning a total of 26 games and losing but three in these tourneys.

From 1878 on, he represented this country worthily in many of the great tournaments of the time. He achieved a splendid record, his outstanding feat being first prize in the Frankfurt Tournament of 1887 ahead of such giants as Tarrasch and Blackburne.

He died in 1891 of a lung ailment which had been brought to a head by constant and wearing activity. The following game attests eloquently to the attacking genius of this gifted master.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE

Paris, 1878

FRENCH DEFENSE

G. H. Mackenzie

J. Mason

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	12 P-B4!	P-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 R-B3	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14 QR-KB1	Q-B2
4 PxP	PxP	15 Kt-K2	B-Q2
5 Kt-B3	B-Q3	16 Kt-Kt3	QR-KKt1
6 B-Q3	O-O	17 Q-R6ch!!	KxQ
7 O-O	Kt-B3	18 Kt(4)-B5ch	BxKt
8 B-KKt5	Kt-K2?	19 KtxBch	K-R4
9 BxKt	PxB	20 P-Kt4ch!	KxP
10 Kt-KR4	K-Kt2	21 R-Kt3ch	K-R4
11 Q-R5	R-R1	22 B-K2 mate!	

A welcome innovation in European national championship tourneys has been the inclusion of several foreign masters. The recent Jugoslavian Championship Tournament, held at Rogaska-Slatina, had the interesting result that three foreign players carried off the honors! The leading scores: M. Naidorf 9½—4½, J. Foltys, V. Pirc and F. Saemisch each 9—5, Broeder, B. Kostich, E. Gereben and Dr. P. Trifunovic each 7½—6½.

Game Studies

Kemerli Tournament
June, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

S. Reshevsky V. Petrov
White Black

(This game, played in the first round of the tournament, is of great importance for the theory of the Meran Defense. It is a pity that this otherwise so finely played game had to conclude with a blunder.)

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |

As is well known, 4 . . . P-B4 is a good alternative here. Many theoreticians therefore consider 4 B-Kt5 stronger than 4 Kt-B3, since the Bishop's move practically makes 4 . . . P-B4 impossible.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 5 P-K3 | P-B3 |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP |

Adopting the Meran Defense, which is at present considered to be in White's favor. However, the alternatives available to Black at this point also involve certain difficulties.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 7 BxBP | P-QKt4 |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-QR3 |
| 9 P-K4 | .... |

The main variation of the Meran Defense. This variation, it is true, leads to great complications, but it gives more chances than the other move chiefly played at this point, 9 O-O.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 9 | P-B4 |
| 10 P-K5 | PxP |
| 11 KtxKtP | .... |

All book!

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 11 | KtxP |
| 12 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 13 Q-B3 | .... |

Stahlberg's continuation, at present looked upon as best. It is because of this very move that the Meran Defense is considered favorable for White.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 13 | B-Kt5ch |
| 14 K-K2 | QR-Kt1 |
| 15 Q-Kt3 | .... |

This strong move was first recommended by Reshevsky. Strangely enough, however, this game teaches us that he is not fully acquainted with the consequences of his own move.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 15 | Q-Q4 |
|---------|------|

Relatively the best defense is 15 . . . Q-Q3, whereupon there follows 16 Kt-B3! threatening B-KB4 or QxP. Black must then exchange Qs and after 17 RPxQ he has an inferior ending.

After 15 . . . Q-Q3; 16 Kt-B6? (instead of 16 Kt-B3!), however, White would find himself in great difficulties. It is true that he wins the exchange, but after 16 . . . QxKt; 17 QxR, O-O Black has splendid attacking prospects.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 16 Kt-B6? | |
|-----------|------|

This leads, after the gain of the exchange, to the same variation as was given in the previous note (after 15 . . . Q-Q3; 16 Kt-B6). Correct was 16 Kt-B3, which would have been even stronger than after 15 . . . Q-Q3, since Black's QR is attacked, and at the same time 17 QxP, winning a piece, is threatened. Black would have nothing better than 16 . . . Kt-Q2, which is answered by 17 QxP with decisive advantage.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 16 | QxKt |
| 17 QxR | O-O |
| 18 P-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 19 Q-K5 | Kt-Q4 |

A strong move. White cannot very well capture the QP because of the reply 20 . . . P-K4 followed by . . . Kt-B5ch. And besides, the capture of the QP would expose White's King more than ever.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 20 B-Q2 | Q-B4 |
|---------|------|

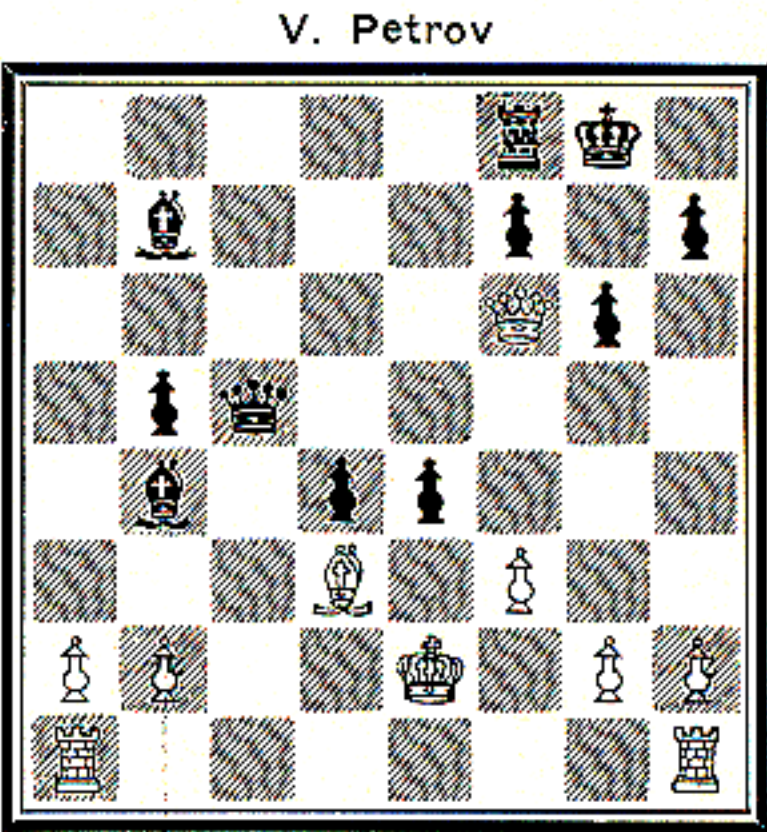
Threatening to win the Queen by . . . Kt-B6ch.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 21 B-KB4 | KtxBch |
| 22 QxKt | P-K4 |
| 23 Q-B5 | P-Kt3 |
| 24 Q-B6 | .... |

Practically forced; on other Q moves there would follow . . . P-B4 with the formidable threat of . . . P-K5.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 24 | P-K5! |
|---------|-------|

A pretty combination which enables Black to open new lines for the attack.



V. Petrov
S. Reshevsky

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 25 PxP | BxP! |
| 26 BxB | R-K1 |

The point of the break-through with . . . P-K5. White cannot defend the KB, for if 27 Q-B3, Q-B7ch or . . . P-B4; while 27 K-Q3? is out of the question because of . . . Q-B5 mate. 27 K-B3 is refuted by 27 . . . Q-R4ch; 28 P-Kt4 (if 28 K-Kt3, RxB with a winning attack), Q-R6ch; 29 K-B4? B-Q7 mate.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 27 KR-QB1 | RxBch |
| 28 K-B2 | Q-KB1 |

The only move—but a strong one.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 29 Q-B3 | Q-K2 |
| 30 R-B7 | Q-K3 |
| 31 R-B2 | R-K6 |
| 32 Q-B4 | R-K4 |
| 33 K-Kt1 | .... |

In view of the threatened loss of the Queen, White has nothing better than this flight with the King. It seems that he has in this way avoided all danger; but—as we shall see from the continuation, Black already has a decisive advantage.

33	P-Q6!
34 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
35 Q-Q4	K-R3??

A terrible blunder in time pressure which loses at once.

Correct was 35 . . . B-Q7! White's position would then have been a critical one because of the immediate threat . . . B-K6ch and the secondary threat of withdrawing the B (say to Kt4, followed by . . . P-Q7 and . . . R-K8ch. Relatively the best line available to White would have been (after 35 . . . B-Q7!) 36 R-B6, for example 36 . . . B-K6ch; 37 QxB, RxQ; 38 RxQ, PxR! 39 R-Q1 and now White is confronted with the painful alternative of allowing . . . K-B3-K4-Q5 or playing 40 K-B2, R-K7ch; 41 K-B3, RxQKtP; 42 RxP, RxRP; 43 R-Kt3, R-R4 and thus leaving his opponent with two passed Pawns ahead.

Thus Black could have won the game with 35 . . . B-Q7! instead of the unfortunate text-move, which costs a Rook.

36 QxB	QxR
37 Q-B4ch	. . . . .

Now the Rook is forced into a pin which proves deadly.

37	R-Kt4
38 P-KR4	Q-B4ch
39 K-R1	. . . . .

In this totally lost position Black overstepped the time limit.

(Translated from DE SCHAAKWERELD by F. R.)

Team Match: Vienna vs. Brunn
(First Board)

January, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

R. Spielmann	E. Zinner
White	Black

(The following game is conducted by Spielmann in his well-known attacking style. He disregards the weakening of his Pawn structure and proceeds with only one purpose: aggressive action against his opponent's King. These tactics lead to success and the Viennese Grandmaster forces the issue with a surprising Queen sacrifice.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	. . . . .

By developing this Kt first, White reserves the option of playing his QB to KB4 or KKt5.

4	QKt-Q2
-------------	--------

Better is 4 . . . P-B4 or 4 . . . B-K2. After the text White exchanges in the center with a slightly better game.

5 PxP	PxP
6 B-B4	. . . . .

After the center Pawn exchange, White's QB is more advantageously developed on KB4 than on KKt5.

6	P-B3
7 Q-B2	B-K2
8 P-K3	O-O
9 B-Q3	R-K1
10 O-O	Kt-B1
11 QR-Kt1	. . . . .

Intending to initiate an attack on the Q side by P-QKt4-5. From this purely positional maneuver, one would never expect that the game will shortly take a wild turn.

11	Kt-R4
12 P-QKt4!	. . . . .

White permits the break-up of his Pawn structure because he hopes to storm the Black King's position by advancing the K side Pawns.

12	KtxB
13 PxKt	B-Q3
14 P-B5!	P-KKt3

For the time being, Black has a satisfactory game. He has two Bishops, and White's attack has little significance.

15 P-Kt5
----------	-----------

It seems as though Spielmann is purposely making alternating Pawn advances on the K side and on the Q side.

15	Q-B3
16 PxBP	QKtPxP
17 P-Kt4	PxP

Otherwise White would continue with P-Kt5 and P-B6.

18 PxP
--------	-----------

Now the KKt file is open, but the manner in which this was accomplished is, strangely enough, the only defect in White's attack. The White KKtP, now on B5, is a serious obstruction for White's Bishop and Queen.

18	Kt-Kt3!
--------------	---------

. . . Kt-K3 (so as to bring the Kt to Kt2) also deserved consideration.

19 K-R1
---------	-----------

Of course not 19 PxKt, QxKt and Black gains the initiative.

19	R-Kt1
20 RxR	BxR
21 Kt-K2	Kt-B5
22 R-Kt1ch	K-R1
23 KtxKt	BxKt

Black still has a good game, thanks to his two Bishops and his superior Pawn position. But his game is not easy, because the open KKt file is a source of all kinds of tactical difficulties.

24 R-Kt4!
-----------	-----------

A strong attacking move. The Bishop has to move, leaving White in control of either K5 or KKt5.

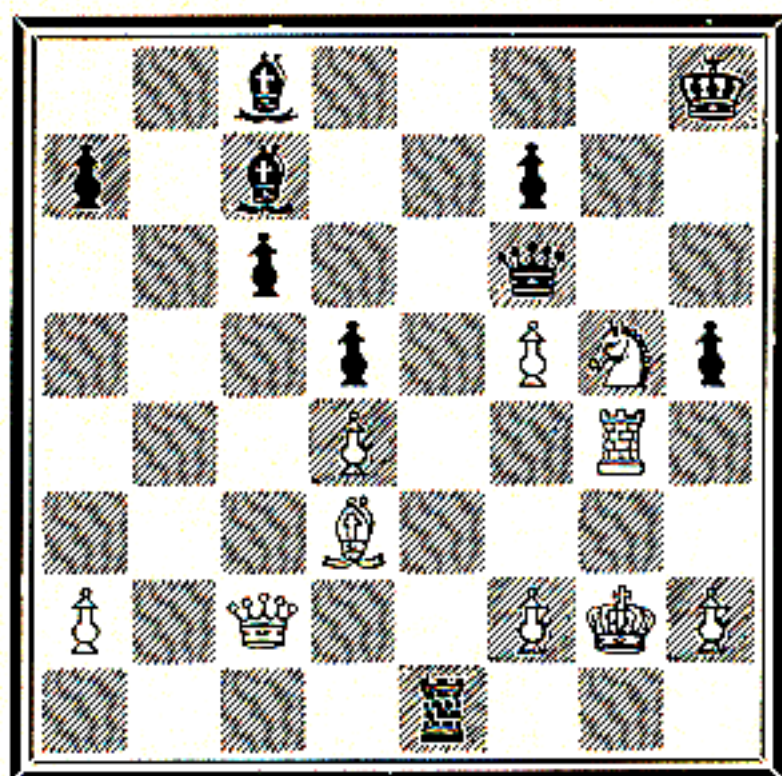
24	B-B2
25 Kt-Kt5	R-K8ch

Black is inviting trouble. Instead 25 . . . B-Q2 should have been played, after which the continuation of White's attack would have been a difficult problem. The importance of 25 . . . B-Q2 will soon become apparent.

26 K-Kt2	P-KR4?
----------	--------

This seems to win by force. The Rook has no flight square but R4 and that would result in loss of the Kt.

E. Zinner



R. Spielmann

27 QxP!! Resigns

White's last move is a nice surprise that decides the game at once. Black cannot take the Queen because of 28 KtxPch, K-R2; 29 P-B6ch, R-K5; 30 R-Kt7 mate. White of course threatens QxQch, and 27 . . . Q-Kt2 will not do because of 28 KtxPch.

(Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT by J. B. S.)

10th Russian Championship Tournament May, 1937

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by V. A. Alatortsev)

V. A. Alatortsev V. A. Chekhover

White

Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 3 P-KKt3 B-Kt5ch
2 P-QB4 P-K3 4 B-Q2 Q-K2

If 4 . . . BxBch, then 5 QxB is the best reply, reserving the possibility of developing the QKt via QB3.

5 B-Kt2 Kt-B3
6 Kt-KB3 P-K4?

This move should have been played only after due preparation. At this stage of the game it leaves White with the superior position. Better would have been 6 . . . BxBch compelling 7 QKtXB (not 7 QxB, Kt-K5!; 8 Q-B2, Q-Kt5ch!).

7 PxP KtxP

Better would have been 7 . . . Kt-K5; 8 O-O, KtxB; 9 QKtXKt, KtxP; 10 Q-B2. Black would be left with two Bishops as compensation for his weak center.

8 KtxKt BxBch 10 Kt-B3 O-O
9 QxB! QxKt 11 O-O . . .

Black will have difficulty in developing his QB. In addition White controls the central squares Q5 and K4 and threatens P-K4 as well as P-KB4 after suitable preparation.

11 . . . P-Q3
12 KR-K1 . . .

Not the best. It was first necessary to play QR-Q1 and if Black replies 12 . . . KR-K1; then 13 KR-K1, or 12 . . . Q-KR4; 13 Kt-Q5! in each case with advantage to White. Black immediately makes use of this inaccuracy.

12 . . . Q-QB4!
13 Kt-Q5 KtxKt

Simplifying the position.

14 PxKt Q-Kt3
15 QR-B1 B-Q2
16 R-B3 P-QB4

If 16 . . . QR-B1; then 17 R-Kt3, Q-R3; 18 Q-Kt4! Therefore Black clarifies the position in the center on the assumption that White will find it difficult to capitalize his advantage in the ensuing Queen and Rook ending.

17 PxP e. p. BxP
18 BxB! PxB
19 KR-QB1 . . .

White forces the advance of Black's QBP so that he can begin a blockade of the backward QP. Not 19 QxP, QxKtP and the position of the Black Q on the 7th rank is annoying.

19 . . . P-QB4 22 R-Kt3 Q-R3
20 R-Kt3 Q-R3 23 R-R3 Q-Kt3
21 R-R3 Q-Kt3

A repetition of moves to gain time on the clock.

24 R-Q3 QR-Q1 26 R-Q5 KR-K1
25 P-Kt3 Q-B3 27 P-K3 . . .

Not 27 QRxP?, QxQR!

27 . . . P-KR3 29 R-Q1 R-K3
28 Q-Q3 Q-B2 30 P-K4! . . .

The threat is P-K5! winning a pawn.

30 . . . R-QB1?!

Black might have defended a little longer with . . . P-B3 but prefers to force the game into a difficult rook and pawn ending believing that White will not be able to capitalize his extra pawn.

31 RxQP RxR 34 PxP RxP
32 QxR QxQ 35 R-R6 . . .
33 RxQ P-B5!

If 35 R-Q8ch, K-R2; 36 R-Q7, P-QR4!!

35 . . . RxP 37 K-Kt2 R-QR8
36 RxP R-K8ch

Black's dreams have come true: his Rook is behind White's QRP. If White advances this P to QR7, then, as is well-known, White cannot win. Therefore the P must remain fixed for the present.

38 P-KR4 . . .

An alternative was K-B3 immediately.

38 . . . P-Kt3
39 K-B3 R-K8

This allows White to swing his Rook to the second rank. But if Black tried to temporize by 39 . . . K-Kt2; then White would answer 40 R-R4 and then bring his King to the Q side.

40 R-Q7 K-Kt2 44 R-Q2 R-QB8
41 R-Q2 K-B3 45 K-Q3 K-Kt5
42 R-K2 R-Q8 46 R-B2 R-Q8ch
43 K-K3 K-B4 47 K-K2 . . .

White is playing for adjournment. He should have played at once 47 K-B3, P-B4; 48 R-Q2!, R-K8; 49 P-R4!

47 . . . R-QR8
48 K-K3 R-K8ch
49 K-Q2 R-QR8

A possibility to be considered was 49 . . . R-K5.

50 K-B3 P-Kt4

The following ending is very instructive: its finale most interesting.

51 P×P	P×P	54 K-Kt3	P-B5
52 K-Kt2	R-K8	55 P×P	P×P
53 P-R4	P-B4		

This loses as the continuation will show. 55 . . . K×P offered better chances to draw. It was important to keep the last Black Pawn on the KKt file, but the temptation to remain with a Bishop's Pawn in an ultimate Q vs. P ending was very powerful.

56 P-R5	P-B6	58 P-R7	R-K1
57 P-R6	K-R6	59 R-R2!	R-QR1

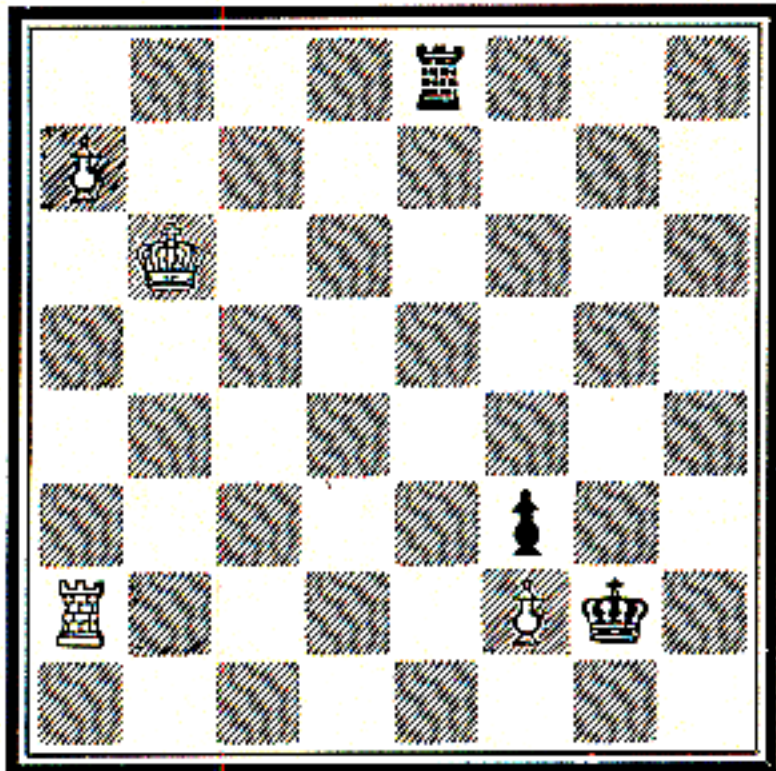
Forced! If 59 . . . K-Kt7; then 60 P-R8(Q), RxQ; 61 RxR, K×P; 62 K-B2! and White wins.

60 K-B4	K-Kt7
61 K-B5	R-QB1ch

Once again Black cannot give up his R for the two pawns. After 61 . . . RxP; 62 RxR, K×P; 63 K-Q4, White wins.

62 K-Kt6	R-K1
----------	------

V. A. Chekhover



V. A. Alatortsev

63 K-B6!!
-----------	-------

White cannot play 63 R-B2 immediately because Black draws by 63 . . . R-K3ch; 64 K-Kt7, R-K7!! White cannot exchange Rooks in this variation because his King blocks the long diagonal and prevents him from Queening with check. Therefore he must play to avoid the possibility . . . R-K7.

63	K-B8
64 K-Kt7	R-K2ch
65 K-Kt6	R-K1

Not 65 . . . R-K3ch; 64 K-B5 followed by P-R8(Q).

66 R-B2	K-Kt7
67 K-B7!	.....

Again not K-Kt7 because of . . . R-K7! Now if 67 . . . R-K7; 68 RxR, P×R; 69 P-R8(Q)ch, etc.

67	R-K2ch
----------	--------

If instead 67 . . . K-B8; 68 K-Kt7, R-K7; 69 R-B1ch! followed by P-R8(Q).

68 K-Kt8	R-K1ch	72 Q-Q5!	K-B7
69 R-B8	R×Rch	73 K-Q7	K-Kt6
70 K×R	K×P	74 K-K6	P-B7
71 P-R8(Q)	K-K6	75 Q-R1	Resigns

(Translated from the Bulletin of the Tournament by N. G. Grekov.)

Vienna Tournament

March, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by R. Spielmann)

E. Glass	K. Palda
White	Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	8 Q-B2	O-O
3 P-B4	P-K3	9 B-K2	P×P
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	10 B×Kt	Kt×B
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	11 Kt×P	Q-B2
6 P-K3	Q-R4	12 O-O	B×Kt

Not to be recommended. Better is . . . R-Q1 at once, with . . . B-Q2-K1 to follow. After the text, White gets a somewhat freer game.

13 Q×B	B-Q2	19 KR-Q1	P-QKt3
14 Kt-K5	KR-Q1	20 P-K4	Kt-B5
15 QR-B1	B-K1	21 Q-K3	Kt-Kt3
16 B-B3	Kt-Q4	22 Kt×Kt	RP×Kt
17 Q-R3	Q-K2	23 R-B3	R-B2
18 Q-Kt3	QR-B1	24 P-QR3	.....

By way of preparation for P-QKt4, which is to hinder . . . P-QB4. Also, the square QKt4 is to be taken away from Black's Q.

24	Q-Q3	27 P-K5	KR-B1
25 P-KKt3	Q-K2	28 P-QKt4	Q-Q1
26 K-Kt2	P-KKt4	29 R-B4!	.....

Threatening the Pawn sacrifice P-Q5, followed by R-Kt4 and P-KR4, with a dangerous attack.

29	P-Kt5	32 Q-B4	B-Kt4
30 B-K4	P-QB4	33 R(4)-B1	P×P
31 KtP×P	P×P	34 R×P!	Q×R

White's last move has brought about extremely interesting complications. The Q sacrifice is practically forced, e. g. if 34 . . . Q-K2; 35 QR-Q1 followed by Q×P.

35 R×R	B-B8ch!	38 Q×Q	R-B8
36 K-Kt1	R×R	39 P-B3	B-Kt4ch
37 B-R7ch	K×B	40 K-B2?	.....

Subsequent analysis showed that 39 P-B4! would very likely have led to a draw, but even now 40 K-Kt2 would have held the game, Black having nothing better than a perpetual check by . . . R-B7ch-B8ch etc.

40	R-B8ch	43 Q×Rch	B×Q
41 K-K3	R×Pch	44 K×B	K-Kt3
42 K-Q2	R-Q6ch	45 K-K4	K-Kt4

The King and Pawn ending is most instructive. Black's next move will leave White in Zugzwang.

46 P-QR4	P-Kt3
47 P-R5	P-R3

If now 48 K-Q4, K-B4; 49 K-B5, K×P; 50 K-Kt6, K-Q3; 51 K×P, K-B3; 52 K-R7, P-K4; 53 P-R6, K-B2; 54 K-R8, P-K5; 55 P-R7, P-K6; 56 P-R3, P×P; 57 P-Kt4, P-R7 and mate next move.

48 K-K3	K-B4	54 P-R6	K-B2
49 K-Q4	P-Kt4	55 K-R8	P-K5
50 K-B5	K×P	56 P-R7	P-K6
51 K-Kt6	K-Q3	57 P-R3	P×P
52 K×P	K-B3	58 P-Kt4	P-B4
53 K-R7	P-K4	Resigns	

(Translated from the WIENER SCHACHZEITUNG by F. R.)

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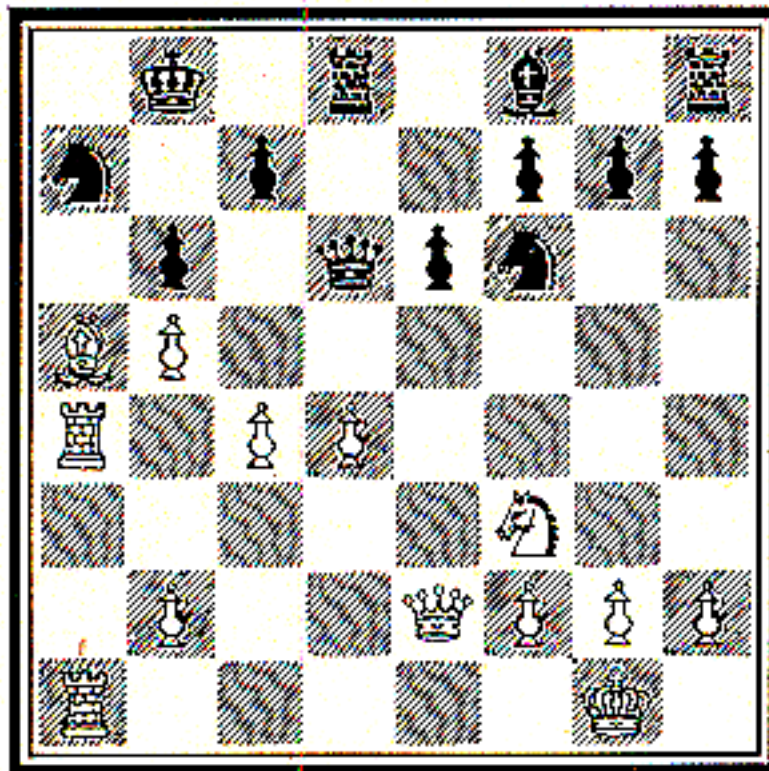
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Combination Studies

NO. 1

(White to move)
Played in Berlin, 1937

Wittwer



Zander

In the above position White played 1 B-Kt4 and Black replied 1... QxB! From this point White wins brilliantly. See how you would do it.

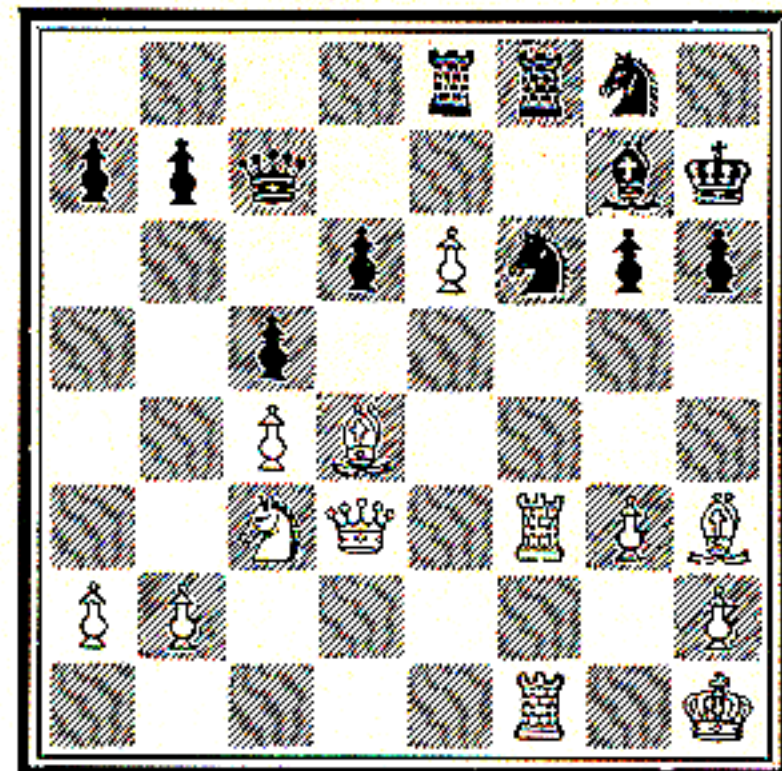
2 RxKt!	K-B1	5 RxKtch!	KxR
3 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	6 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
4 R-R8ch	Kt-Kt1	7 R-R8ch	Resigns

If 7... K-Kt2; 8 KtxRch, KxR; 9 Q-K4ch, etc.

NO. 2

(White to move)
U. S. S. R. Championship, 1937

Panov



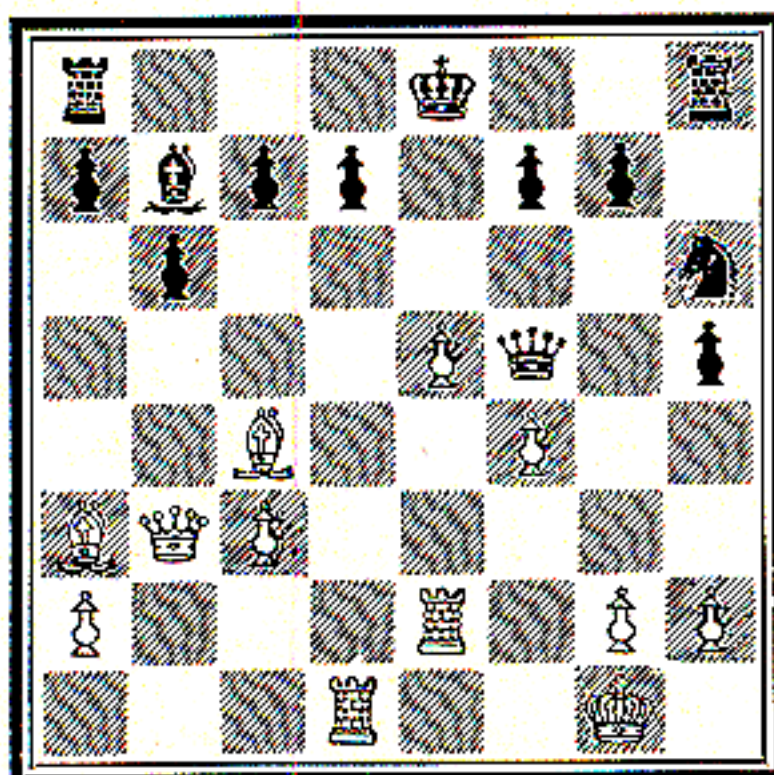
Lisitsyn

At this point Lisitsyn played 27 B-K3 and subsequently won. There was a more direct and more beautiful win by 27 QxPch!! KxQ (if 27... K-R1; 28 BxKt, etc.); 28 B-B5ch, K-R4 (if 28... K-Kt4; 29 B-K3ch, K-R4; 30 P-Kt4ch, K-R5; 31 B-B2ch, K-Kt4; 32 P-R4 mate); 29 P-Kt4ch, KtxP; 30 R-R3ch, K-Kt4; 31 Kt-K4 mate.

NO. 3

(White to move)
Played in Chile—May, 1937

J. Salas, Jr.



G. Letelier

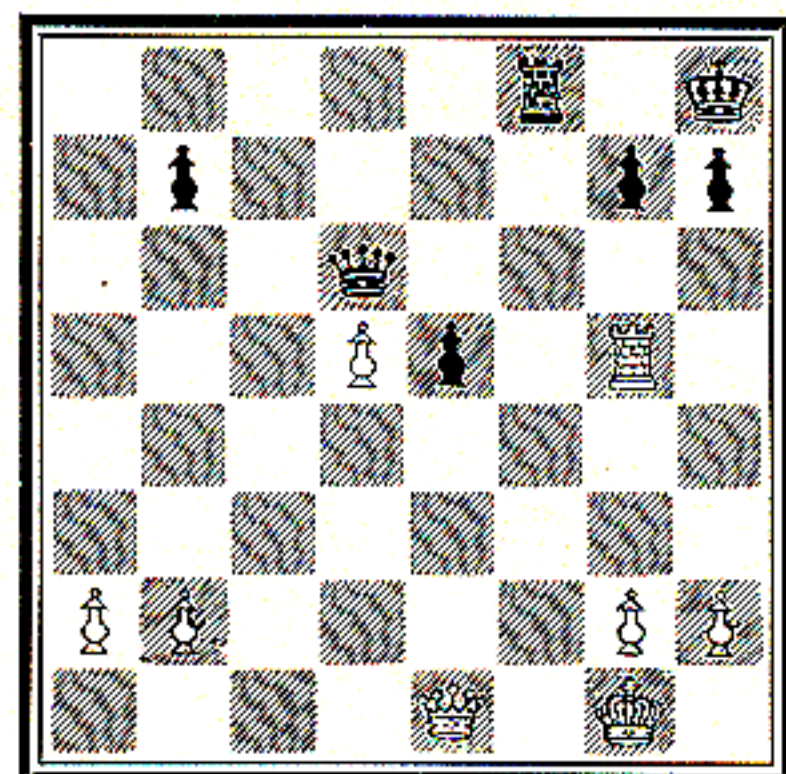
White Wins in Capital Style

1 RxP!! KxR; 2 P-K6ch! K-Q1; 3 PxP! P-B4; 4 Q-Q1ch K-B2; 5 R-K7ch K-B3; 6 Q-B3ch K-Q3; 7 QxB, QR-QB1; 8 B-Q3! Q-Kt5; 9 P-B5, Resigns.

NO. 4

(Black to move)
Jurata Tournament, May 1937

Tartakower



Lowtzky

Black won by 31... Q-Kt3ch; 32 K-R1, Q-Kt4; 33 K-Kt1, Q-B4ch; 34 K-R1, Q-B5; 35 K-Kt1, Q-Q5ch; 36 K-R1, Q-K5! 37 Q-QB1 (if 37 Q-KKt1, Q-K7 wins; or 37 Q-R1, Q-K7; or 31 Q-Q1, Q-KB5!), Q-Q6! 38 K-Kt1, Q-Q5ch; 39 K-R1, Q-Q7! and White resigned.

It is rather a pity that the tournament at Jurata was somewhat neglected in the press because it was immediately followed by the great tournament at Kemer. Some very pretty games were played at Jurata (a selection is given in this issue). The five highest-placed Polish players (Tartakower, Naidorf, Appel, Regedzinsky and Szpiro) qualified to represent Poland in the team tournament at Stockholm.

JURATA INTERNATIONAL MASTERS TOURNAMENT May, 1937

Rank	Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1	Dr. S. Tartakower	13	0	8	17 - 4
2	G. Stahlberg	11	0	10	16 - 5
3	M. Naidorf	11	2	8	15 - 6
4-6	I. Appel	10	3	8	14 - 7
4-6	V. Pirc	9	2	10	14 - 7
4-6	A. Steiner	12	5	4	14 - 7
7-8	T. Regedzinsky	7	3	11	12½ - 8½
7-8	A. Szpiro	10	6	5	12½ - 8½
9-10	J. Foltys	7	4	10	12 - 9
9-10	E. Gerstenfeld	10	7	4	12 - 9
11	A. Woiciechovsky	7	6	8	11 - 10
12	H. Friedman	4	5	12	10 - 11
13	E. Andersen	7	9	5	9½ - 11½
14-16	F. Apsheneek	5	8	8	9 - 12
14-16	L. Kremer	5	8	8	9 - 12
14-16	S. Zavadsky	7	10	4	9 - 12
17-18	M. Lowtzky	6	12	3	7½ - 13½
17-18	K. Piltz	6	12	3	7½ - 13½
19	I. Schaechter	6	13	2	7 - 14
20	A. Frydman	3	11	7	6½ - 14½
21	I. Iagielsky	4	14	3	5½ - 15½
22	L. Wiedermansky	0	20	1	1½ - 20½

Home town boy doesn't make good! Shortly after the close of the Kemer tournament, a small tourney took place at Pärna, the native town of Paul Keres. The results were as follows: P. Schmidt 5½—1½, S. Flohr, P. Keres and G. Stahlberg each 4½—2½, Dr. S. Tartakower 4—3, K. Opocensky 3½—3½, I. Raud 1½—5½, F. Villard 0—7.

Schmidt is a phenomenally gifted young player, about the same age as Keres! The two are keen rivals.

Bad Elster was the scene of a recent tournament in which the final scores were: E. Bogoljubow and L. Rellstab 7—2, P. Michel and K. Richter, 6—3, J. Pelikan 5—4.

A unique event in the chess world was the match for the Women's World Championship between Vera Menchik and Sonia Graf. The former was victorious by the score of 11½—4½. The best game of the match will appear in an early issue.

A WEAK PAWN POSITION

Kemer Tournament

June, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Fine
White

S. Reshevsky
Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 B-K2	Kt-B3
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-B3	BxKt
3 B-Kt2	P-KKt3	24 PxP	K-B2
4 P-Q4	B-Kt2	25 P-K4	Kt-K4
5 P-B4	P-B3	26 R-Q5	Kt-Q2
6 PxP	KtxP	27 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
7 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	28 RxR	RxR
8 O-O	B-Kt5	29 K-K3	Kt-Q2
9 B-K3	P-QB4	30 BxKt	RxB
10 P-K5	Kt-B3	31 R-KB1	P-K3
11 PxP	QxQ	32 P-Kt4	K-B3
12 RxQ	Kt-B5	33 P-Kt5	KxP
13 QKt-Q2	KtxB	34 R-B4	K-Q3
14 PxKt	O-O-O	35 R-R4	P-B3
15 Kt-B4	B-K3	36 PxP	K-K4
16 B-B1	B-Q4	37 R-B4	R-KB2
17 B-K2	K-B2	38 R-B1	RxP
18 K-B2	KR-B1	39 R-QKt1	R-B2
19 Kt-Q6	BxKt	40 R-Kt5ch	K-Q3
20 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1	41 P-QR4	P-QR3
21 BxB	KtxP	42 R-KKt5	R-B8

White resigns, as he must lose another P: 43 P-R5, R-KR8; 44 R-Kt2, R-R8; 45 R-Kt5, R-R7; 46 P-R4, R-R7 etc.

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Selected Games

THE APSHENEK JINX!

Kemeri Tournament

June, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. S. Tartakower

White

A. Steiner

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 P-Q4	KR-B1
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	21 BPxP	BPxP
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	22 R-B2	R-B1
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	23 QR-KB1	RxR
5 P-Q3	P-K3	24 RxR	R-KB1
6 Kt-K2	Kt-K2	25 RxR	KxR
7 B-Kt5	O-O	26 B-B1?	K-Kt2
8 Q-Q2	Kt-Q5!	27 Kt-B1	Kt-Kt1
9 KtxKt	PxKt	28 P-Q5	B-Q2
10 Kt-K2	P-B3	29 P-B4	Kt-B3
11 B-R6	BxB	30 B-Q3	P-QKt4
12 QxB	Q-Kt3!	31 PxP	Q-Kt3ch
13 Q-B1	P-Q3	32 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt5
14 O-O	P-K4	33 Q-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
15 P-QB4	PxP e. p.	34 K-R1	Kt-Q8!
16 PxP	K-Kt2	35 Q-Q2	B-R6!
17 Q-R3	B-K3	36 QxKt	Q-B7!
18 QR-Kt1	Q-B2		
19 P-KB4	P-Kt3		

Resigns

REVENGE IS SWEET!

Kemeri Tournament

June, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

F. Apsheneek

White

Dr. S. Tartakower

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-Kt3	RxRch
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	20 RxR	R-K1
3 P-QKt3	B-Kt5	21 RxR	KtxR
4 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	22 P-KR4	Q-K2
5 P-K3	P-KKt3	23 K-B1	Kt-K3
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	24 Q-Q3	P-B4
7 QKt-Q2	P-B3	25 P-Kt5	Kt(1)-B2
8 O-O	O-O	26 PxP	PxP
9 P-KR3	BxKt	27 Kt-Kt3	P-B5
10 KtxB	Q-B2	28 K-Kt2	PxP
11 P-B4	QR-Q1	29 PxP	QxRP!
12 Q-B2	P-K4	30 QxP	QxQP!
13 Kt-Q2	PxP	31 QxKtch	KtxQ
14 PxP	P-Q4	32 BxQ	KtxB
15 B-KB3	Kt-Kt3	33 B-Kt4	K-B2
16 P-B5	QKt-Q2	34 B-Q7	K-K2
17 P-QKt4	KR-K1	35 KtxKt	KxB
18 KR-K1	Kt-B1		

and wins

WHITE IS OUTCOMBINED

Jurata Tournament

May, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. Andersen

White

A. Szpiro

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-QR3	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 B-Kt3	P-K4
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 Q-Q2	KR-Kt1
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	23 QR-Q1	R-Kt6!
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	24 Q-B1	QR-Kt1
6 B-Q3	PxP	25 R-Q2	B-Q3
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	26 KR-Q1	Q-Kt2
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	27 Q-B4ch	K-B1
9 P-K4	P-B4	28 RxP?!	RxB!
10 P-K5	PxP	29 R-K4	R-B1
11 KtxKtP	KtxP	30 Q-K6	R-Q6!
12 KtxKt	PxKt	31 R-KB1	QxR
13 BxPch	B-Q2	32 QxRch	K-B2
14 BxBch	KtxB	33 P-R3	Q-Q4
15 KtxKt	QxKt	34 Q-B2	P-K5
16 O-O	B-K2	35 R-B1	R-Q7
17 B-B4	O-O	36 Q-B8	R-Q8ch
18 B-K5	KR-Q1		
19 R-K1	Q-Q4		

Resigns

BEWARE OF THE BISHOPS!

Jurata Tournament

May, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Appel

White

L. Kremer

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 O-O	QR-K1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 B-K3?	Q-R5
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	If now 18 P-KKt3,	
4 BPxP	BPxP	Q-K5.	
5 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	18 P-KR3	RxB!
6 QxQP	PxP	19 PxR	BxKtP!
7 QxQP	Kt-QB3	20 B-B3	BxP
8 P-K3	Kt-B3	21 Q-K2	Q-Kt6ch
9 Q-Kt3	B-Q3	22 K-R1	BxR
10 Kt-B3	O-O	23 RxB	R-K1
11 B-K2	B-K3	24 R-B2	B-B5
12 Q-Q1	Q-K2	25 P-K4	R-QB1
13 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	26 R-B1	R-B3
14 PxKt	Kt-Q4		
15 KtxKt	BxKt		

Resigns

A tournament played at Bad Saarow (Germany) in June, produced a sensation in the form of a tie for first place between K. Richter and a hitherto unknown German player, W. Kuppe (each 7—2). Bogoljubow came a poor third with 5½—3½. The only foreign participant, K. Macarczyk of Poland, came seventh with 3½—5½.

Thus have I seen a King at chess,
The Rooks and Knights withdrawn,
His Queen and Bishops in distress,
Shifting about, growing less and less,
With here and there a Pawn.

—Earl of Ailesbury's Memoirs, 1686

As we go to press, we learn that S. Landau has been awarded the brilliancy prize at Kemeri for his victory over M. Feigin. The game appears in this issue.

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Two-move miniatures, like fireflies, are frequent during the heat of summer. Nos. 763 and 764 are "gleams" chosen at random from Mr. Mott-Smith's collection in "Microcosm." Similarly, Nos. 765, 766 and 767 are airy lightweights mainly of seasonal interest. Dr. Dobbs describes No. 766 as "a somewhat different 'American Indian'."

In No. 768 Rago Istvan, a new contributor from Hungary, attempts original variety employing line opening strategy.

No. 771 by Vincent L. Eaton is a study in Black promotions with Bredes.

Nos. 772 and 773 are settings of a complex decoy idea which the Viennese composers have dubbed the "New York Theme." However, Mr. C. S. Kipping, Curator of the A. C. White World Collection, advises us that in his opinion it is neither new nor does there appear to be any outstanding theme.

No. 774 by K. S. Howard happily blends a strategic key with three original model mates.

In No. 775 an amusing tempo duel is unexpectedly staged by the two major pieces.

Prizewinners from the 31st British Chess Problem Society Tourney are given in Nos. 781, 782, 783 and 784. L. Lindner, judge of the tourney, comments on No. 781, "Note the fine mutual Schiffman motifs after 1 . . . QxB (g5) and 1 . . . QxB(e6). In addition to the fine play on d6 there is the functioning of the battery after 1 . . . Qxf7 and 1 . . . Qf6." Of No. 782 he states "An extraordinary 'tour de force', showing seven White line interceptions and six different variations.

Vincent L. Eaton, judge of the three-move section, says of No. 783, "A pleasingly light setting of the Pawn-Switch idea which should suggest new lines of research," and of No. 784, "The main idea, combining the unpin and interference, is ingenious; there is a good secondary sacrificial line and 1 . . . Rxe5 leads to a neat mate."

G. Paros describes the theme of Nos. 785 and 786 as the opening by two bi-valve moves of two defensive Black lines; with consequent mates by Black self-interference on a third line. For instance, in No. 785, the key, 1 Pxc6 threatens 2 Pe7 and 2 Bc5 mate. The defenses by Black line opening (e2-e6) or (f1-f6) enable the interference mates 2 Sxf5 and 2 Se4 mate.

Nos. 787, 788 and 789 are from the 1937 International Cheney Miniature Tourney. No. 789 is described by the judge, Otto Wurzburg, as a constructive masterpiece.

In conclusion, we are continuing with a further excerpt from "Microcosm" by Geoffrey Mott-Smith.

MICROCOSM

By GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH

(Cont'd from July)

II. SYMMETRY

True symmetrics, with key preserving the symmetry, are rare, for the reason that they are likely to be puerile. Unique of its type is the classic cited below, where initial pseudo-symmetry is made genuine symmetry by the key:

BONUS SOCIUS. W—Kd3, Ra7, Rh7. B—Kd8, Sd6.

I have ten examples of symmetric with asymmetric key, mostly drawn from the A. C. W. Asymmetry. In the Dawson-Pauly terminology, the easiest type to construct is the "positive, lateral, with Queen," for example:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Qe1, Ke6, Sd7, Sf7. B—Ke8, Be7.

Positive play by Rook and Bishop has been shown, but not well. The only examples of positive King play, White and Black, are the work of Baird. Many other categories remain open. White Pawn asymmetry is shown in:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Ka5, Qg5, Bb5, Bc5, Pf5. B—Kd5, Re5.

III. MATE PICTURES

Many miniatures are made solely to show striking mate pictures. The commonest quest is of course the multiplication of models. I prefer to class these problems according to the means employed.

A popular subject is the "Red Indian" mate. One version:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Ke7, Qh3, Rc8. B—Kd4, Re1, Pd5, Pe5.

And in each of the following the interest is concentrated on a single mate picture:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kh8, Qf8, Sc4. B—Ka1, Rb1, Sc1, Pb2.

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kg6, Qc3, Sg5, Ph2. B—Ke5, Rd4, Pd6.

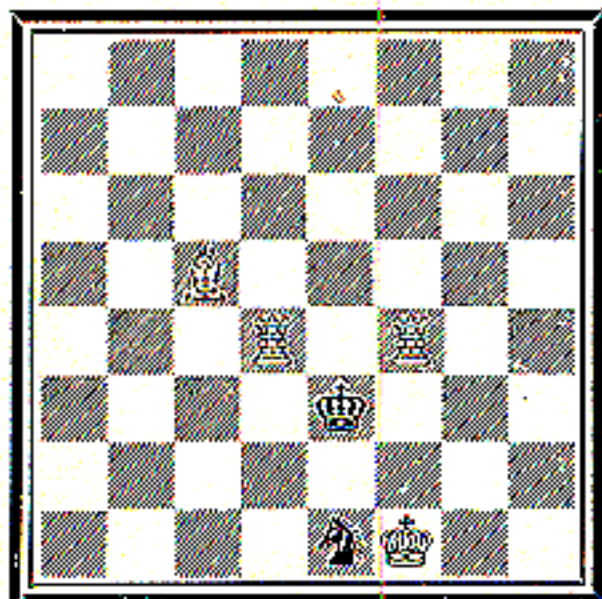
IV. BIFURCATION AND ECHO

One plan of bifurcation is to place the Black King on the axis of symmetry (or near-symmetry) and deliver cognate mates when he moves to either side. Another plan is to place the King to one side of the axis with a threat of mating him where he stands, with a cognate mate if he moves across the axis.

Original Section

No. 763

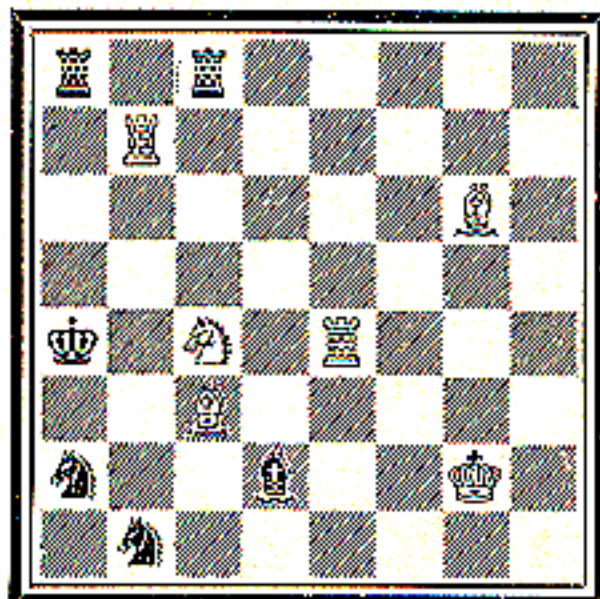
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Mate in 2

No. 766

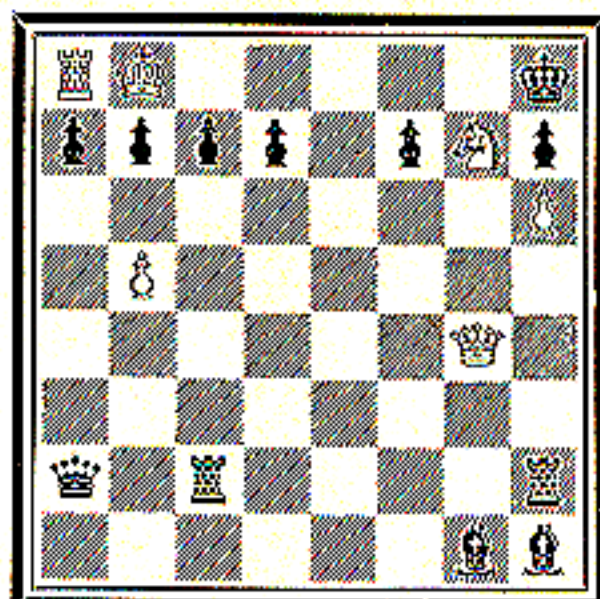
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Georgia



Mate in 2

No. 769

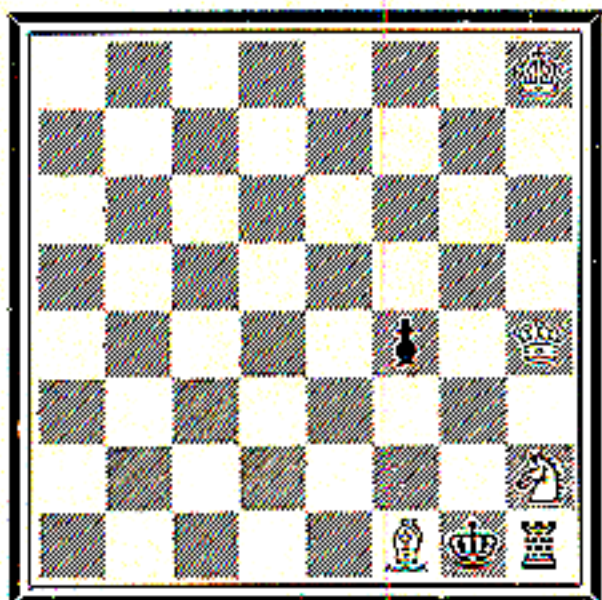
SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York City



Mate in 3

No. 764

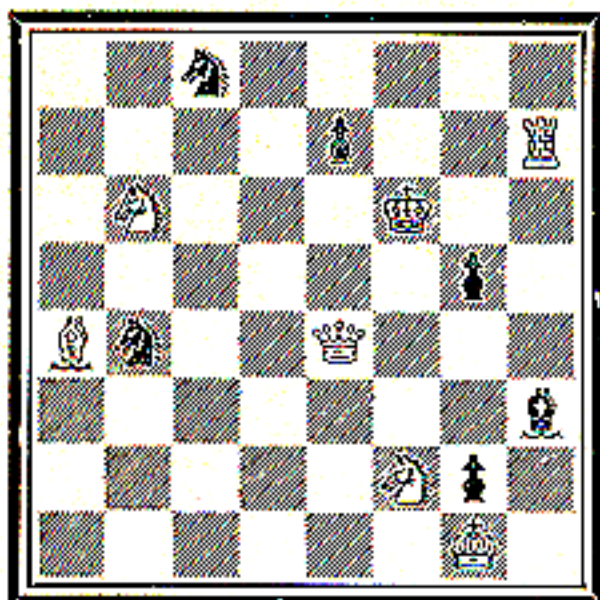
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Mate in 2

No. 767

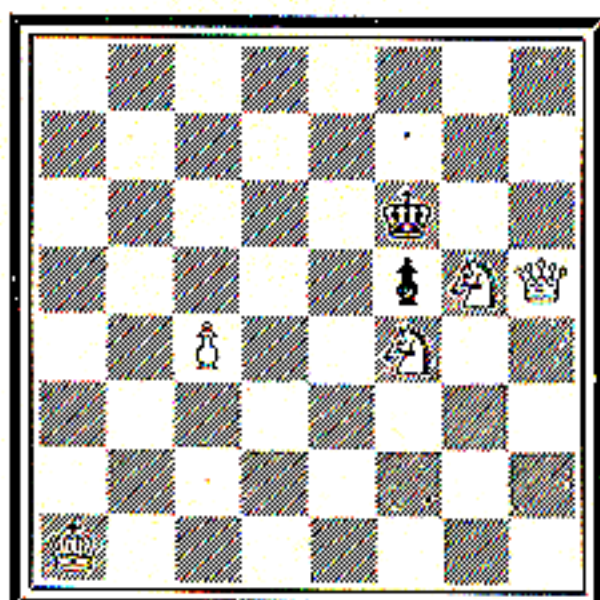
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Georgia



Mate in 2

No. 770

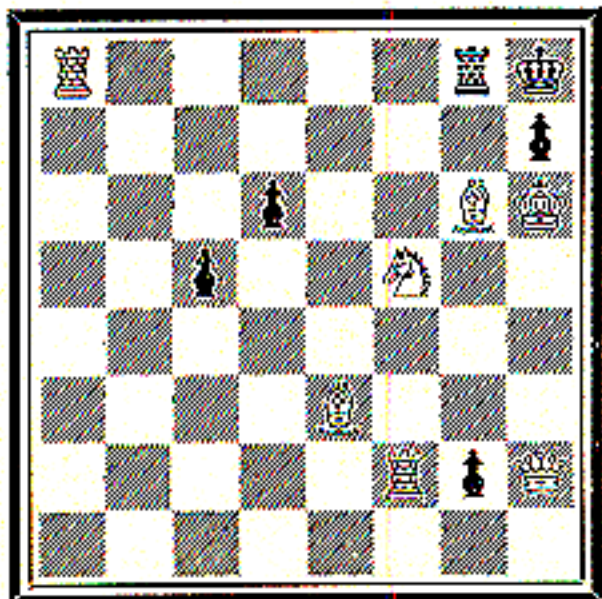
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, Long Island



Mate in 3

No. 765

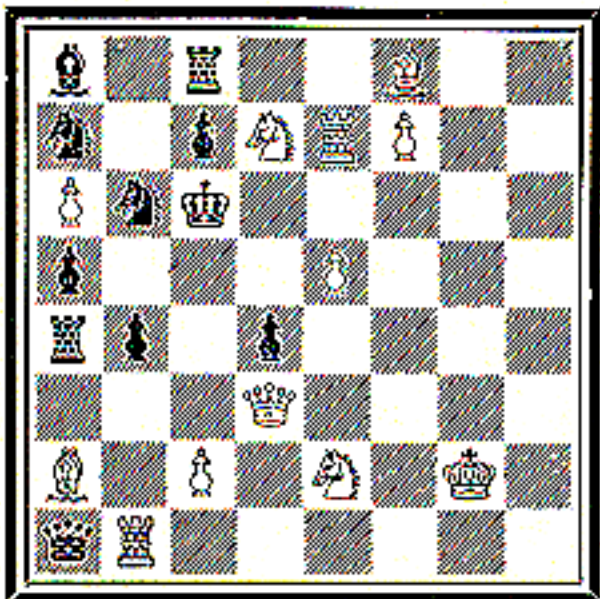
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



Mate in 2

No. 768

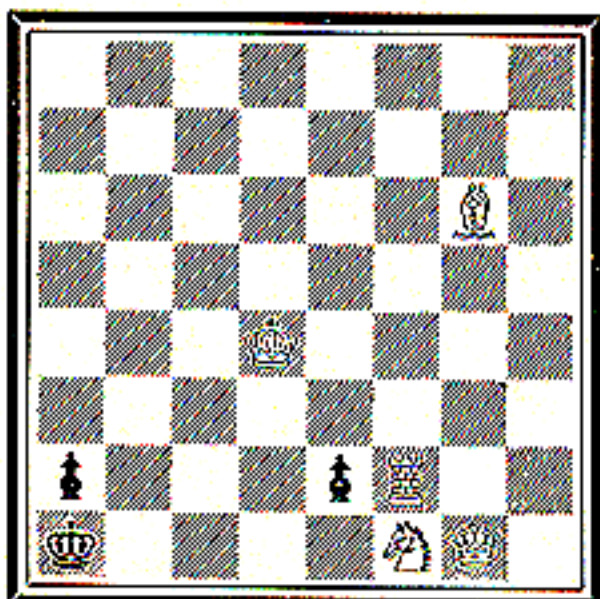
RAGO ISTVAN
Kocser, Hungary



Mate in 2

No. 771

V. L. EATON
Washington, D. C.

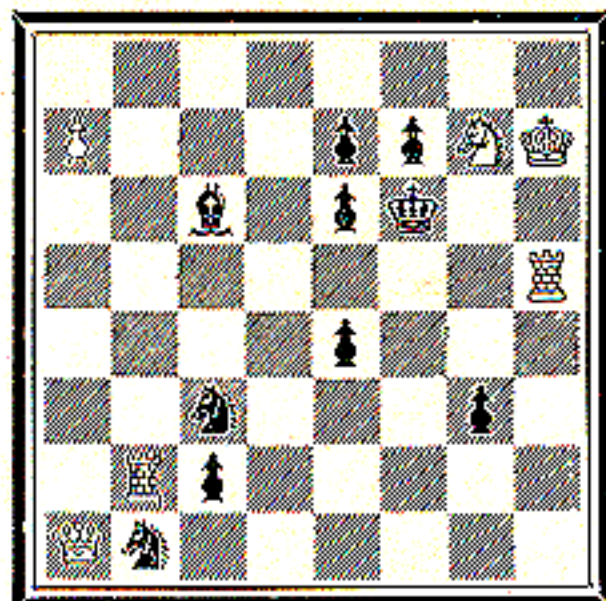


Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE SEPTEMBER 10th, 1937

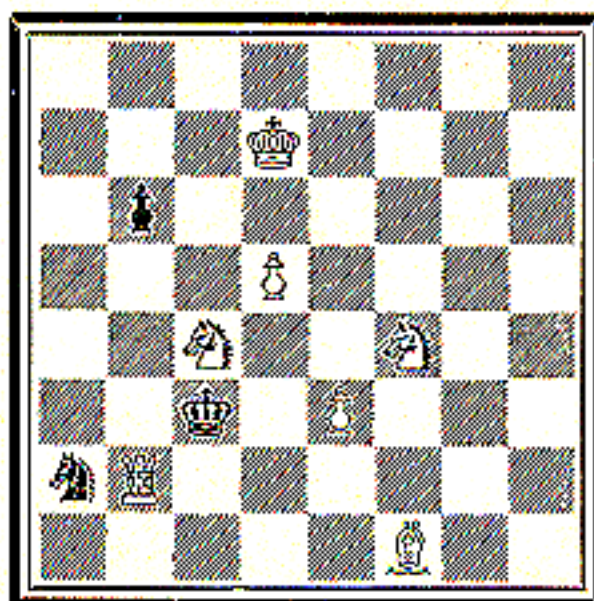
Original Section (cont'd)

No. 772

FR. FENZEL
Vienna, Austria

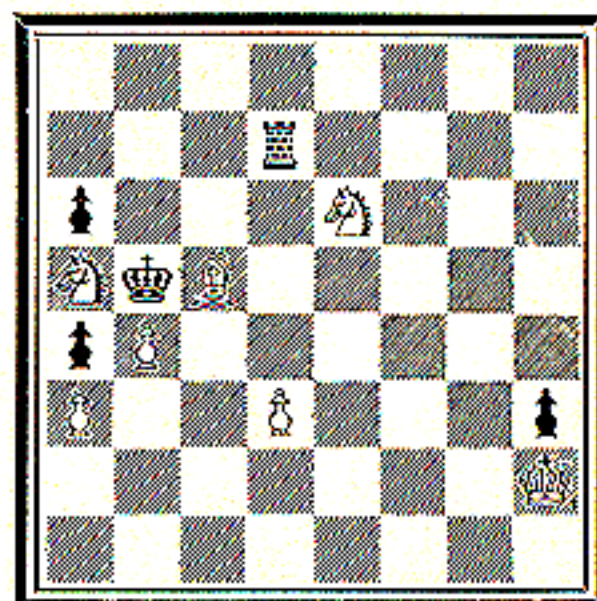
Mate in 3

No. 775

WALTER JACOBS
New York City

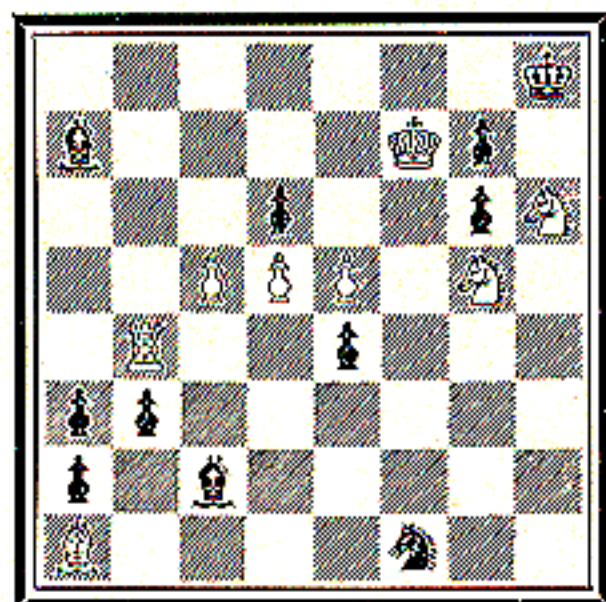
Mate in 3

No. 778

FRED SPRENGER
New York City

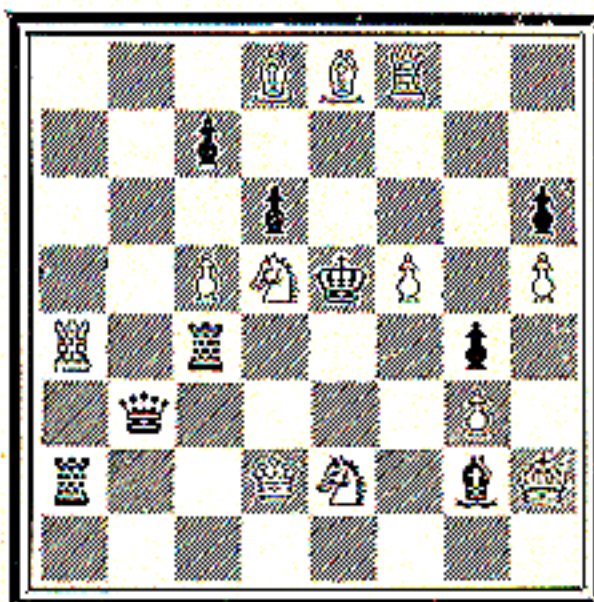
Mate in 4

No. 773

K. HAJEK
Vienna, Austria

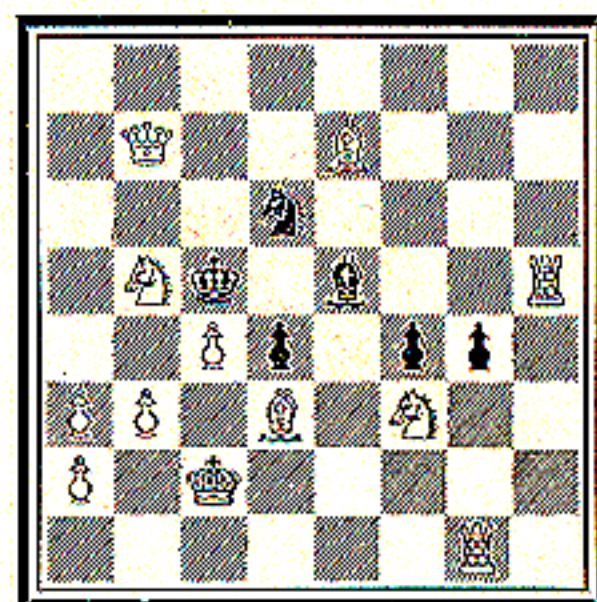
Mate in 3

No. 776

GEORGE B. SPENCER
St. Paul, Minn.

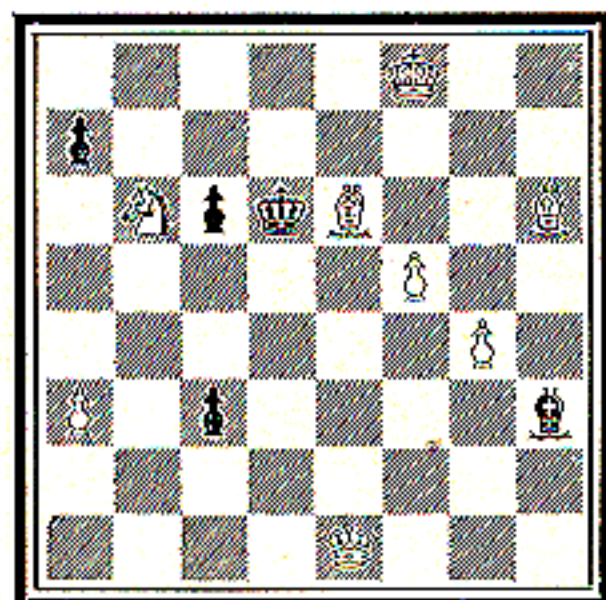
Mate in 3

No. 779

G. GOLLER
Vienna, Austria

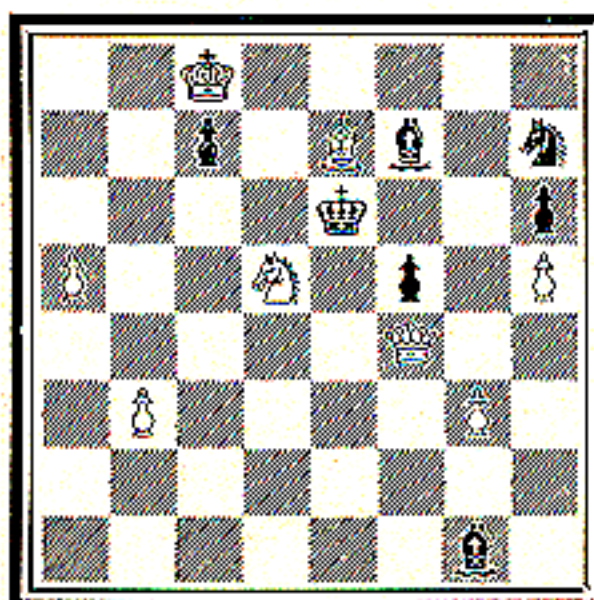
SELFmate in 7

No. 774

KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.

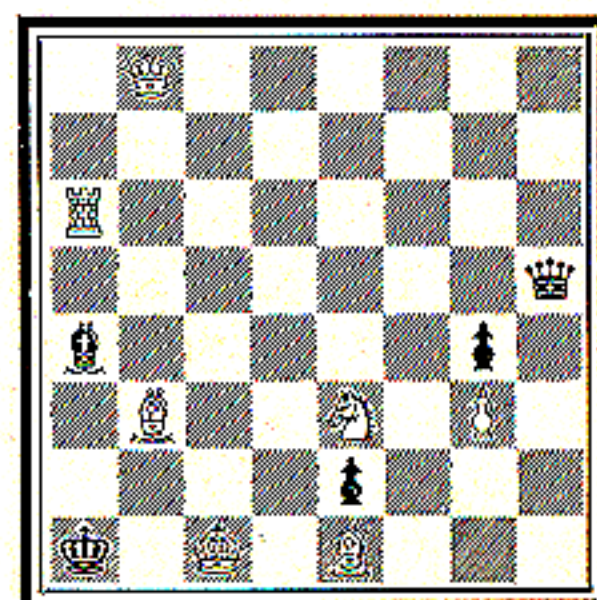
Mate in 3

No. 777

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, California

Mate in 4

No. 780

DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

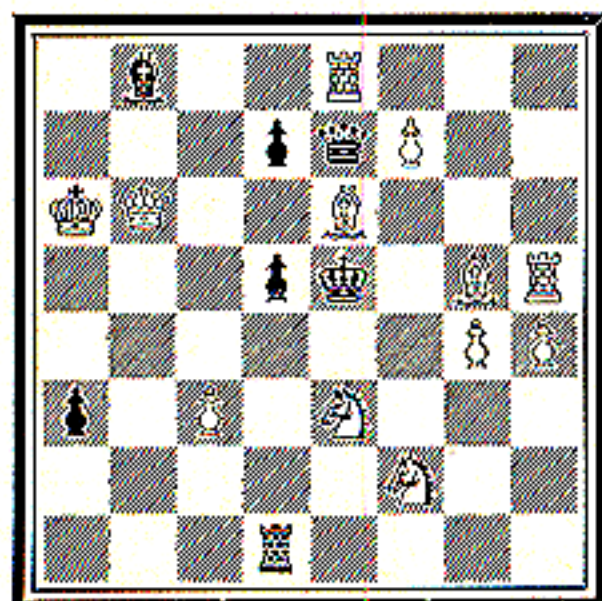
SELFmate in 4

Quoted Section

No. 781

F. FLECK

1 Pr. B. C. P. S. Tourney—1937

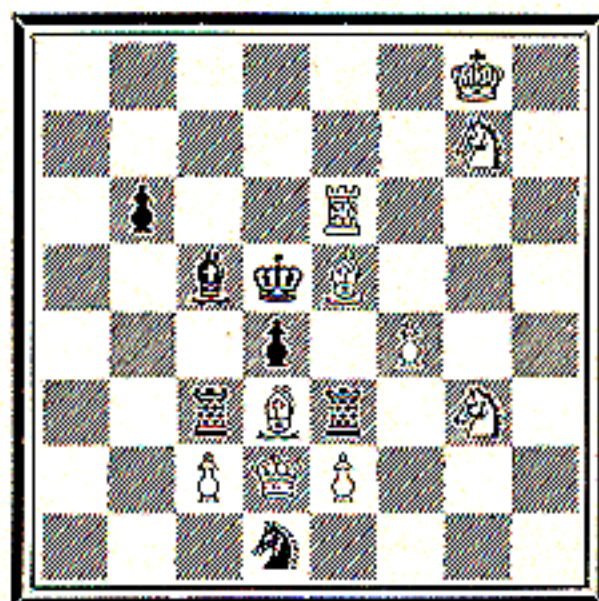


Mate in 2

No. 784

E. A. WIRTANEN

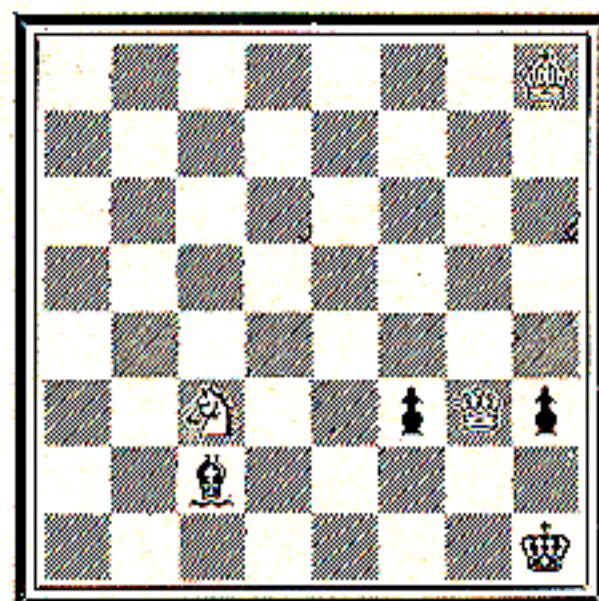
2 Pr. B. C. P. S. Tourney—1937



Mate in 3

No. 787

FRANCOIS PABOUCHEK

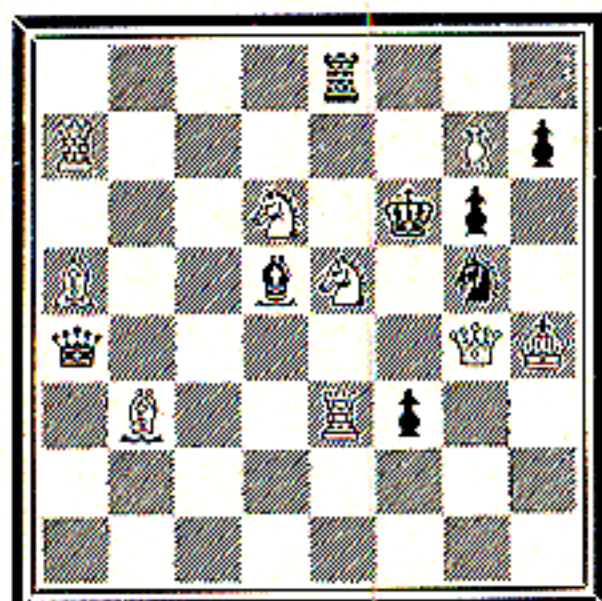
1 Pr. 3rd Inter. Cheney
Min. Ty.

Mate in 3

No. 782

F. FLECK

2 Pr. B. C. P. S. Tourney—1937

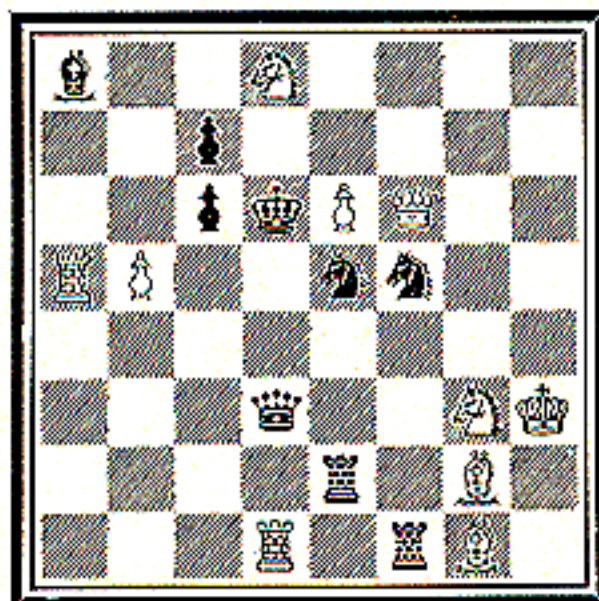


Mate in 2

No. 785

DR. G. PAROS

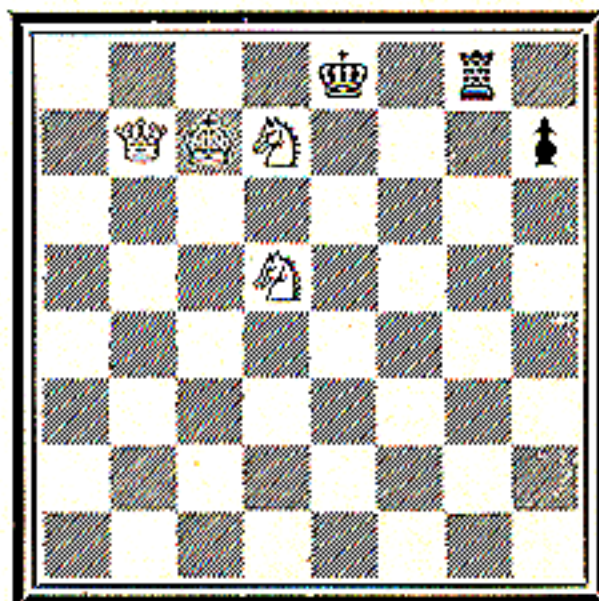
1 Pr. Magyar Sakkvilag—1935



Mate in 2

No. 788

DR. GILBERT DOBBS

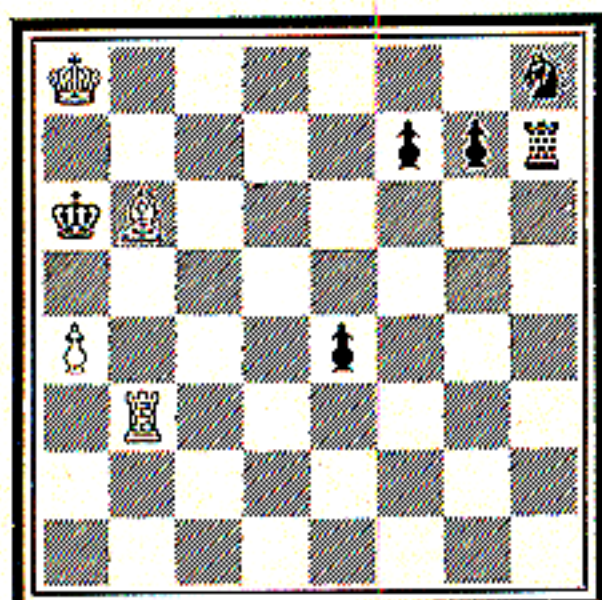
1 Hon. Men.
3rd Inter. Cheney Min. Ty.

Mate in 3

No. 783

T. R. DAWSON

1 Pr. B. C. P. S. Tourney—1937

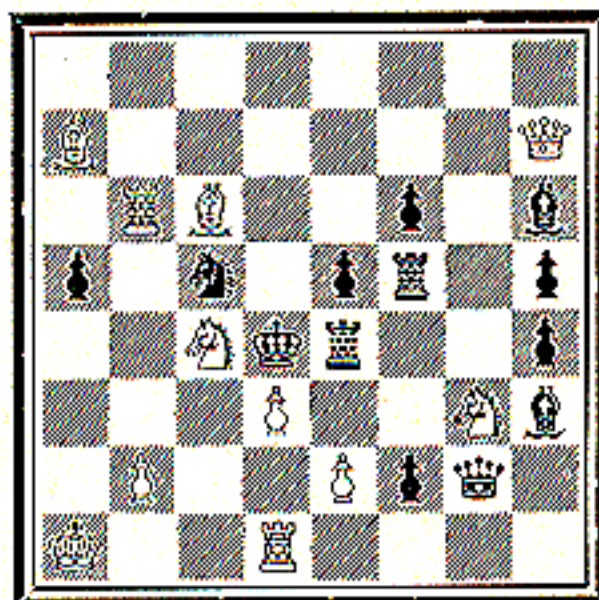


Mate in 3

No. 786

DR. G. PAROS

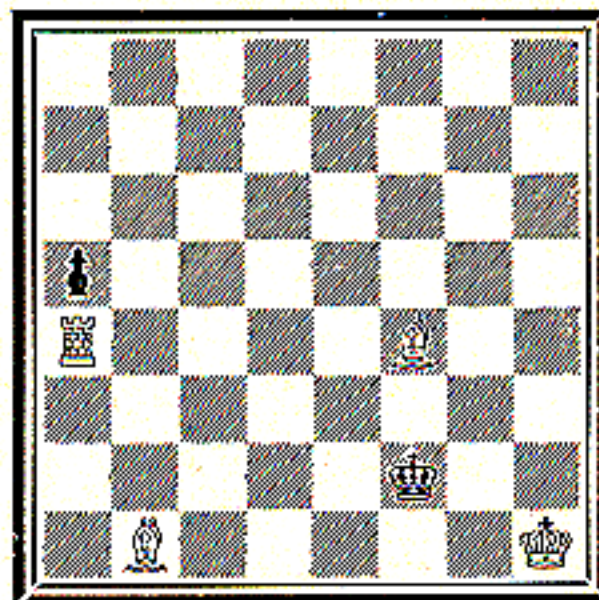
1 Pr. Magyar Saakvilag—1931



Mate in 2

No. 789

OTTO WURZBURG

1 Pr. 3rd Inter. Cheney
Min. Ty.

Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE SEPTEMBER 10th, 1937

NARRAWAY. W—Ka6, Qf7, Se5, Se4, Pe2. B—Kd5, Pe6.

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kh6, Qd4, Pc6, Pg3. B—Kf5, Pd6, Pg4.

It is not easy to draw the line between bifurcation and echo, but the distinction is not important. A hybrid form is the bifurcation in which the axis is not a row of squares but the line between two rows:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kf2, Rd3, Rf8, Sb5, Sg5. B—Ke5, Sb3.

The impression of echo can scarcely be created if the King is fixed, and of course it is enhanced when the echo is a chameleon. The best example of homogeneous echoes is this little-known problem:

PERRY. W—Kh8, Qa7, Be6, Be3, Sf4. B—Ke5, Sf3.

Several settings have been made of the chameleon echoes in:

GREENWOOD. W—Kh4, Qc2, Ba2, Bf8. B—Ke5.

I have made several echoes with the combination Queen and two Knights, for example:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Ka3, Qe2, Sa4, Sf7. B—Kd5, Pb6.

The Black Pawn lends itself readily to chameleon echo selfblocks. Here is probably the slenderest possible setting:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kc7, Qd2, Pc2. B—Ka4, Pb5.

I have also made several examples of echo selfblocks by two Pawns:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kg8, Qa8, Rg3, Se4. B—Kf4, Pe5, Pf5.

The construction of echo blocks by other Black pieces bristles with difficulty. Here are three blocks by Rook. After the moves 1 . . . Re8 and 1 . . . Kd6 the pieces stand in the relationship of chameleon echo, but the mate after the latter move is lamentably uneconomical and impure.

MOTT-SMITH. W—Ke4, Qc4, Ba5, Sf7. B—Kd7, Re7, Pe5.

V. SELFBLOCKS

The commonest device of Black strategy in miniatures is the selfblock. In addition to providing machinery for a wide range of themes, it offers in itself many task themes. Blocking by all the Black pieces has been shown. There is not space here for all the worthwhile examples.

The maximum of three blocks by one Pawn:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kg5, Qc3, Bd7, Sf2, Pd6. B—Kd5, Pe7.

DUBBE. W—Kh1, Qe5, Sd4, Ph3. B—Kh4, Pg4.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Ladder Prize is won by G. Plowman, who completes his second ascent with a total of 512 points.

Again J. F. Tracy wins the right to the title of solver psychologist since he has unerringly composed problems which attract favor. No. 724 received three times as many votes as all other problems put together; which has all the appearance of "applied psychology."

Certain solvers who have professed an inability to understand their low scores are re-

minded that according to our system of scoring, a wrong solution subtracts the same number of points that a correct solution adds. This is also true of false claims of cook.

We are much indebted to Mr. C. S. Kipping, Curator of the A. C. White World Collection, who has generously pointed out several anticipations, and rendered valuable guidance in our presentation of themes.

INFORMAL LADDER

*G. Plowman 512, 65; *H. B. Daly 453, 65; J. F. Tracy 415, 47; A. Sheftel 374, 44; W. Patz 347, 53; Dr. P. G. Keeney 326, —; I. Burstein 312, 49; *M. Gonzalez 245, 57; *I. Kashdan 238, —; I. Genud 227, 73; I. Rivise 212, 48; H. Hausner 197, —; L. Eisner 169, 52; W. Jacobs 164, —; G. Berry 158, 16; L. Greene 155, —; Bourne Smith 155, 29; **P. Rothenberg 149, 69; M. Herzberger 145, 51; K. Lay 140, —; *A. Tokash 79, —; **Dr. G. Dobbs 76, 80; W. Keysor 75, 13; M. Gershenson 66, —; G. N. Cheney 60, —; A. Palwick 56, —; V. Rosado 52, —; H. Stenzel 49, 52; B. Wisegarver 41, —; Lady Clara 30, 32; W. Neuert 30, 6; W. Vanwinkle 27, —; C. Miller 23, 48; W. Towle 22, —; I. Schmidt 18, 14; I. Burn 17, —; K. S. Howard 17, —; J. Casey 16, —; P. Papp 16, —; E. Shortman 8, —; W. Rawlings 7, —; J. Turner 7, —; E. Korpany 30; B. M. Marshall 11; Dr. Simon 0, 0.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 709 by R. J. Bermudez. 1 Bd1
Two beautiful echoes.—L. Eisner. Pleasing models. Remarkable variety for force used.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 710 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Sc4
Neat sacrificial key, a delightful gleam.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 711 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Qe6
The castling variation is tricky.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 712 by Bill Beers. 1 Ba3
Not a difficult key to find, but a slippery eel to retain after finding; several of the mates are only just mates.—W. Keysor. Somewhat slight for material used.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 713 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1 Qd7
Entire change of program from a "prepared" to an attack situation.—B. M. Marshall. A fine mutate.—G. Plowman.
- No. 714 by V. L. Eaton. 1 Sd4
A popular unpinning key allowing Black to check. This is a superiority as the K is in a "mirror" field.—B. M. Marshall. Play remarkably varied, five variations from Sd4 alone.—Bourne Smith. Practically anticipated by C. Mansfield, Falkirk Herald, 1930.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 715 by E. H. Hoiholt. 1 Rf4
Pleasing tasker, four-fold defense by single Black pawn.—Bourne Smith. This pickaninny locus is the most worked of all. This has a trace of originality with unpin of Bishop, but in the main features is anticipated. cf. J. C. J. Wainwright, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 1915.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 716 by M. Charosh.
1 Ba3, threat; 2 Be7
1 . . . Sb4; 2 Bb2ch
1 . . . Sc5; 2 Sc3
1 . . . Rc5; 2 Bb2ch
1 . . . Rb4; 2 Sc3
1 . . . Re5; 2 Bb2
Good R-S interferences.—L. Eisner.
- No. 717 by S. Costikyan
1 Ke7, Kx5; 2 QxPch
1 . . . Kd5; 2 Qd1ch
1 . . . Sd7 any; 2 Se6ch
1 . . . Pa4; 2 Se6ch
The two flights for the Black King make the solution very lively.—W. Keysor. Good key and interesting variations.—L. Eisner.
- No. 718 by Dr. G. Dobbs
Intention: 1 Bd4, KxB; 2 Sxf5ch
Cooked by: 1 Se8

- No. 719 by A. D. Gibbs
1 QxP, threat; 2 Qf6ch
1 . . . , BxP; 2 Rf4
1 . . . , SxB; 2 QxR mate
- No. 720 by I. H. Guttman
Intention: 1 Be7, threat; 2 Rf6 mate
1 . . . , Qf2; 2 Sd4
1 . . . , Bc5; 2 Sd4
1 . . . , Sc7; 2 Pa8(S)ch
Cooked by: 1 Bf8
- No. 721 by A. J. Fink
1 Pc4, KxP; 2 Qc1ch
1 . . . , Pxp; 2 Bc2
1 . . . , Pa2; 2 Bd1
Fine Indian with a sacrifice thrown in.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 722 by H. Kosouski
No solution. If 1 KxP, Pxp; 2 KxP, Kb5
- No. 723 by Dr. M. Niemeyer
1 Bb7, threat; 2 Ke7
1 . . . , Pd5; 2 Pd4
1 . . . , Pe5; 2 Ba3ch
1 . . . , Pf5; 2 Re5ch
To the point, with a quiet threat.—L. Eisner. This appears distinctly original.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 724 by J. F. Tracy
1 Rd5, KxR; 2 Rxc4
1 . . . , Kf4; 2 Rd4ch
And when one he quickly took
There appeared another rook.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 725 by M. Bukofzer
1 Bh4, Pf6; 2 Bf2, Pf5; 3 Qh6, Pf4; 4 Sd6-b5, Sc1
The timing of White's moves is interesting.—L. Eisner.
- No. 726 by G. Mott-Smith
1 Qe8, Pa3; 2 Rc8ch, Ka6; 3 Qc6ch, BxQ; 4 RxPch, Kb7; 5 Ra8, BxB mate.
1 . . . , PXR; 2 Rc2ch, Ka6; 3 Ra2ch, PXR; 4 Bb7ch, BxB(KxB); 5 Qc8, KxQ mate or 5 Qc6, BxQ mate.
A very difficult and pleasing sui.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 727 by Dr. O. Costachel
No solution. Intention Pd4 defeated by 1 . . . Bb4.
- No. 728 by A. Ellerman. 1 RxP.
- No. 729 by A. W. Galitzky
1 Ph6, BxP; 2 Rg5
- No. 730 by Sam Loyd
1 Bc5; SxB; 2 Qa7
1 . . . , Sd6; 2 Qd7
- No. 731 by J. Moller
1 Rg8, BxR; 2 Pa8(Q)
- No. 732 by H. Vetter
1 Qg6, Pgx3; 2 Se6.
- No. 733 by Andre Cheron
1 Qc4, Bb3; 2 Qf1
Anticipated by G. Berg, Deutsche Schachzeitung, Aug. 1930.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 734 by Andre Cheron
1 Rc3, Rc8; 2 Sc7, Rxc7; 3 Rd3, Rd7; 4 Bd4, Rg7; 5 Bxg7, Kg1; 6 Rd1 mate
- No. 735 by M. Bukofzer
1 Kg4, Ba7; 2 Rd8ch, Bf8; 3 Qa4ch, Ba6; 4 Kh3, h5; 5 Qh4, Bc1 mate

A PORTENT FOR STOCKHOLM?!

Stockholm Tournament
January, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Fine White		G. Danielsson Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-K4!	P-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-K2	P-KKt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 KPXP	BPXP
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	20 B-B3	P-K5
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	21 PXP	KtxKP
6 QxB	Kt-K5	22 BxKt	PxB
7 Q-B2	O-O	23 Q-R2ch!!	K-Kt2
8 P-K3	Kt-Q2	24 P-Q5ch	K-Kt3
9 B-Q3	P-KB4	25 Q-B2	Q-K1
10 Kt-K2!	P-B3	26 QR-K1	R-B4
11 O-O	Kt-Q3	27 KtxPch!	PxKt
12 P-B5	Kt-K5	28 RxKP	Q-B2
13 P-QKt4	P-QR3	29 QRXP	Kt-K4
14 P-B3	Kt(K)-B3	30 BxKt	P-KR4
15 B-Q2	P-KKt3	31 Q-Q3!	Resigns
16 Kt-Kt3	P-K4		

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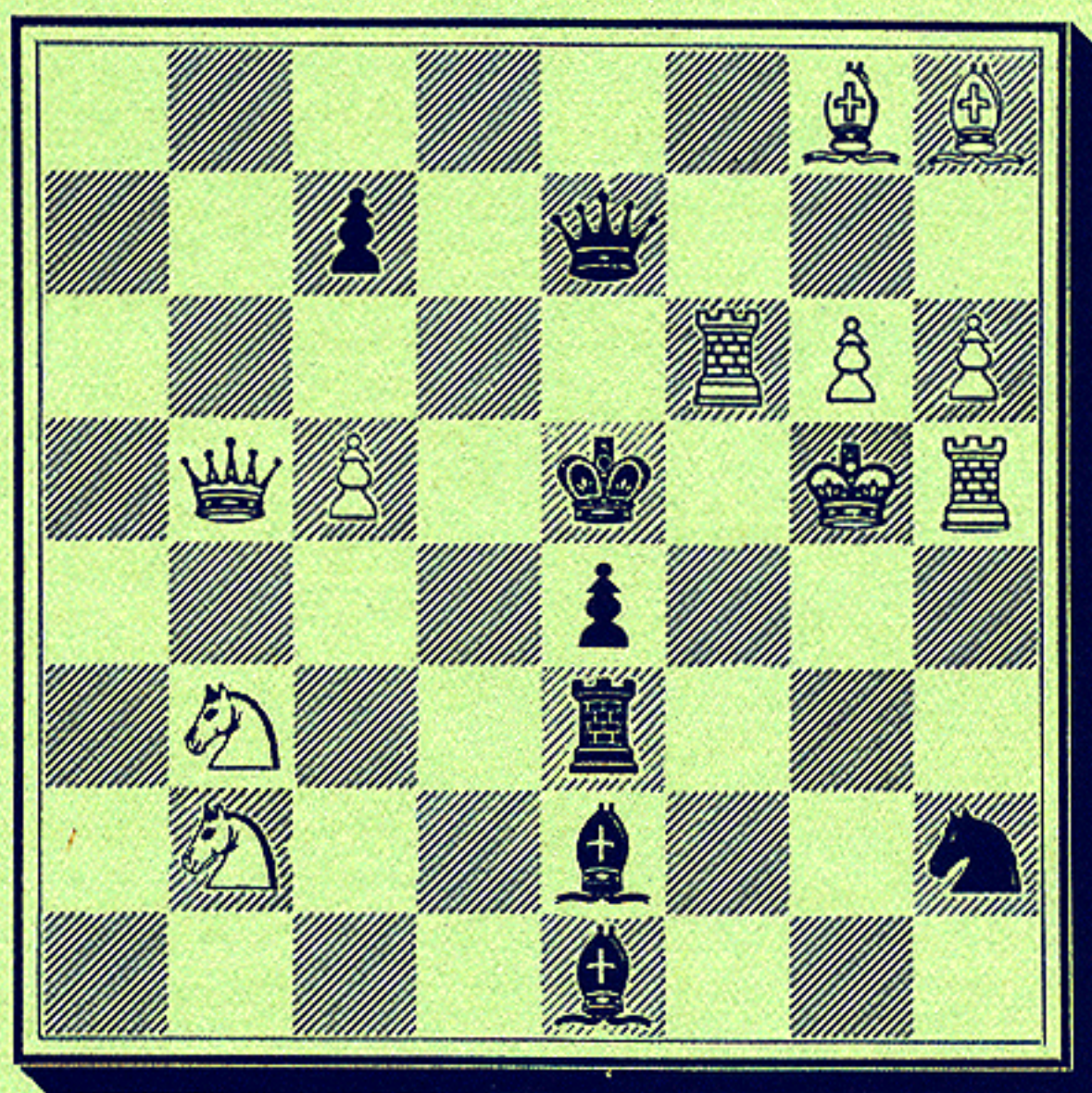
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Half-Hours with Morphy	-----	.75
How to Play Chess	-----	.75
Lessons in Pawn Play	-----	.75

A slight correction in last month's announcement regarding the forthcoming American Chess Federation Tournament at Chicago is in order. The tourney will start on August 23rd and end on September 4th. THE CHESS REVIEW's special correspondent will present a detailed report in the September issue.

The CHESS REVIEW

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Washington, D. C.



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BY THE WAY

Although the American Team performed as expected at Stockholm, there were those who regretted the absence of another fine player, Arthur W. Dake. Shortly before the team sailed, one of its members received the following letter from him:

Dear Horowitz:

I am back in Portland, Oregon again. . . . I wish you and every member of the United States Team success in retaining possession of the Hamilton-Russell Trophy. Mr. Howland wanted to know if I was available for the U. S. team, but I had to say "No"—much to my sorrow. It looks as though I will be out of tournament chess for several years—now that I am a "family" man.

ARTHUR W. DAKE

The International Chess Federation's selection of Salo Flohr as challenger of the winner of the forthcoming return match for the World's Championship is a choice which will justly be questioned by many players. We do not deny Flohr's competence, which has been proven again and again; but it is difficult to understand on what grounds the claim of ex-champion Capablanca could have been passed over. Not only did Capablanca lose the title only after the most gruelling kind of struggle to an Alekhine who was at the top of his form; not only has Capablanca defeated the present title-holder in a match (of only ten games' duration, to be sure); but while the Cuban star staged a marvelous come-back in the great tournaments at Moscow and Nottingham last year, Flohr fell through badly on both occasions.

And while we are on the subject, it might be well to point out that the Americans Reshevsky and Fine are probably every bit as well qualified as Flohr to play a match for the World Championship!

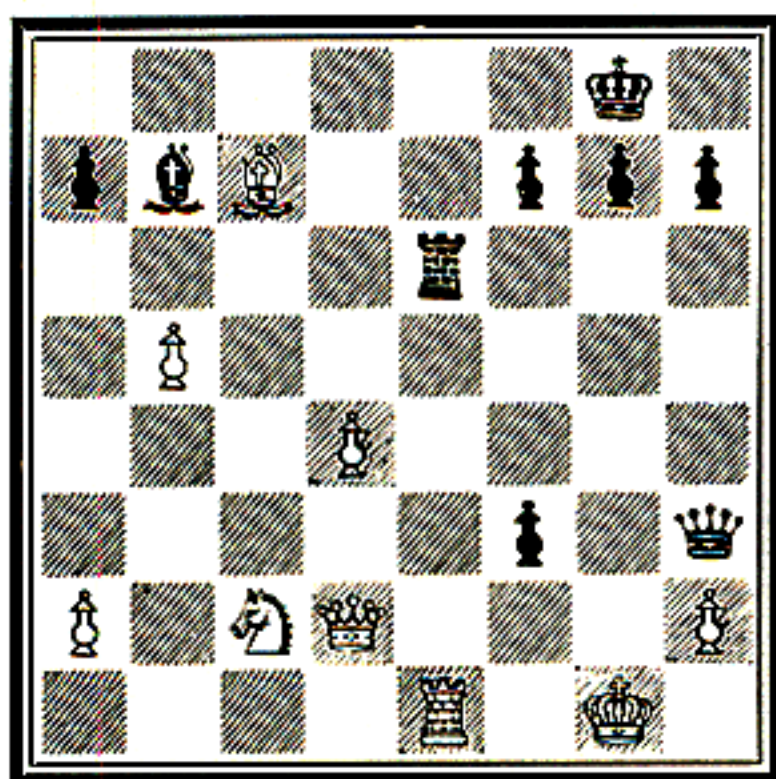
Fred Reinfeld's articles on the Center Counter Game are being written with a view to removing present misconceptions about this opening; and without exaggerating its merits, he hopes to establish this defense as a worthwhile alternative to the French, Sicilian or Caro-Kann Defenses.

AS WE GO TO PRESS, WE LEARN THAT DAVID POLLAND HAS FOLLOWED UP HIS VICTORY IN THE NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP WITH FIRST PRIZE AT CHICAGO! FULL DETAILS NEXT MONTH.

Readers will note that we are running 28 pages this month instead of the customary 24. This is due to the unusually rich feast of chess events which the month of August has granted us. In line with our hope of making *The Chess Review* the best in its field, we wish every issue could have 28, and even 32, pages; and as we approach the sixth year of service to the chess world, this hope may indeed become a reality, if a sufficiently large number of those who regularly purchase a copy of *The Chess Review* each month, would send us their subscription for a full year. This has been made all the easier now by the attractive special offer mentioned on our inside front cover, which has thus far met with a gratifying response. *But there is always room for more!*

It would be a kindly exaggeration to say that the chess world is celebrating the centenary of Samuel Rosenthal, who was born on September 7, 1837 in Suwalki, a small Polish village. While still a young man he emigrated to Paris and made a great name for himself in France as a chess master—an example which was later emulated by his younger and even more illustrious countryman David Janowski. Rosenthal's bold attacking style, which for the most part ignored positional considerations, was in startling contrast to his feeble physique, and was typical of nineteenth century chess. Although he lived until 1902, ill health compelled him to give up serious chess in 1883. We give herewith the beautiful conclusion of his victory over Steinitz, which earned for him the first brilliancy prize in the great tournament played in London in 1883.

Rosenthal



Steinitz

33	...	R-Kt3ch
34	B-Kt3	RxBch
35	PxR	P-B7ch
36	KxP	Q-Kt7ch
37	K-K3	Q-B6 mate

The October issue of *The Chess Review* will feature, in addition to a generous selection of fine games with first-class annotations, the debut of our new department, "What Do You Want to Know?"; a detailed report of the great Semmering Tournament by our special correspondent, Dr. J. Hannak; a fascinating article by Lajos Steiner on "The Chess Mind"; and Irving Chernev returns with a new series on "My Favorite End-Game Compositions."

We know that everyone in the chess world will join us in extending heartiest best wishes to Reuben Fine on his marriage to Miss Emmy Keesing of Amsterdam on September 1st.

In our previous issue we had some unflattering, not to say unkind, things to say about Flohr's attempt to defeat Keres in a mere 104 moves at Kemer. We subsequently discovered, however, that the game becomes extremely interesting at the 66th(!) move; we therefore retract our harsh words with the hope that space considerations will not prevent us from publishing an analysis of this ending in the near future.

Beginning with our October issue, we shall feature a new department entitled *What Do You Want to Know?* Readers are invited to send in questions dealing with any phase of chess, and the editors will answer these to their best knowledge and ability. The editors reserve the right to print only those questions which in their opinion interest the greatest number of players. *Questions, please!*

We are awaiting with philosophic resignation the usual European complaints about the dullness of American chess in the Team Tournament!

REMEMBER
TO RENEW
YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION



The International Team Tournament

To the previous victories at Prague, Folkestone and Warsaw, the American team has now added an even more outstanding triumph at Stockholm. The opposition was the strongest yet assembled in this competition (if you don't believe it, just see where the formidable Swedish team finished!); but the American team's winning margin was the greatest it has thus far

assembled! A success almost as striking was the good fourth achieved by the Argentine, which leads one to believe that the scepter of chess supremacy is definitely passing to the Western hemisphere. Following is a list of the countries which participated, followed by the names of their representatives, listed according to rank:

- Argentine: L. Piazzini, J. Bolbochan, R. Grau, C. Guimard, I. Pleci
Belgium: A. Dunkelblum, A. O'Kelli, A. Baert, M. Defosse
Czechoslovakia: S. Flohr, J. Foltys, E. Zinner, J. Pelikan, F. Zita
Denmark: J. Enevoldsen, E. Sorensen, C. Paulsen, O. Larsen, J. Petersen
England: Sir G. A. Thomas, C. Alexander, P. Milner-Barry, H. Golombek, G. Wheatcroft
Estonia: P. Keres, P. Schmidt, I. Raud, J. Turn, G. Friedemann
Finland: T. Gauffin, E. Book, I. Solin, T. Salo, K. Ojanen
Holland: Dr. M. Euwe, S. Landau, L. Prins, T. van Scheltinga, A. de Groot
Hungary: A. Lilienthal, L. Szabo, A. Steiner, K. Havasi, Dr. A. Vajda
Iceland: E. Gilfer, J. Gudmundsson, A. Asgeirsson, B. Moller, S. Peturson
Italy: V. Castaldi, M. Riello, M. Napolitano, C. Staldi, S. Rosselli
Latvia: V. Petrov, F. Apsheneek, M. Mazgailis, K. Ozols, M. Endzelius
Lithuania: V. Mikenas, P. Vaitonis, I. Vistanetzkis, M. Lutzkis, L. Abramavicius
Norway: S. Herseth, O. Kavlie-Jorgensen, A. Gulbrandsen, K. Salbu, H. Christoffersen
Poland: Dr. S. Tartakower, M. Naidorf, P. Frydman, I. Appel, T. Regedzinsky
Scotland: J. Aitken, J. Montgomerie, G. Page, P. Reid, S. Pirnie
Sweden: G. Stahlberg, E. Lundin, G. Stoltz, G. Danielsson, E. Jonsson
U. S. A.: S. Reshevsky, R. Fine, I. Kashdan, F. J. Marshall, I. Horowitz
Yugoslavia: V. Pirc, P. Trifunovic, V. Vukovics, B. Kostich, M. Broeder

TEAM SCORING RECORD

INTERNATIONAL TEAM TOURNAMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	TOTALS
U. S. A.	Hungary	Poland	Argentina	Czechoslovakia	Holland	Estonia	Lithuania	Yugoslavia	Sweden	Latvia	England	Finland	Denmark	Italy	Iceland	Belgium	Norway	Scotland	Won Lost
1	2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	3	4	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	54 1/2—17 1/2
2	2	2	2	2	2 1/2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2 1/2	2	3	3 1/2	4	4	48 1/2—23 1/2
3	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3	4	2 1/2	3	4	47 1/2—24 1/2
4	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	1	2	3	2 1/2	3	2	2 1/2	3	3	4	4	2 1/2	3 1/2	4	47 —25
5	1	2	2	2	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	2	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	45 —27
6	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3	2	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	2	3	2 1/2	2	2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3 1/2	44 —28
7	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3	2	2 1/2	3	1 1/2	3	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	41 1/2—30 1/2
8	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	2 1/2	2	2	3 1/2	2	2	3	4	1 1/2	4	4	4	41 1/2—30 1/2
9	1	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	2	3	2 1/2	2	3 1/2	3	2	3	3 1/2	4	40 —32
10	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2 1/2	2	3	3	2 1/2	3 1/2	3	2	38 1/2—33 1/2
11	2	1	2	2	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3	4	37 —35
12	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	3	3	2	3	3 1/2	3	3	2	34 —38
13	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1	2	3 1/2	2	2	1	1	1	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	2	3	2 1/2	34 —38
14	0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	2	1	1 1/2	1	1	2	1 1/2	1	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	25 1/2—46 1/2
15	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1 1/2	1	3	2	2	4	25 1/2—46 1/2
16	0	1	0	0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	1	1	3 1/2	1 1/2	2	23 —49
17	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1	0	1	1 1/2	1	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1	2 1/2	3 1/2	22 1/2—49 1/2
18	1	0	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	1 1/2	1	1	1	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1	2	20 1/2—51 1/2
19	1 1/2	0	0	0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	2	1 1/2	2	14 —58

INDIVIDUAL SCORING RECORD

INTERNATIONAL TEAM TOURNAMENT - STOCKHOLM - AUGUST 1-15, 1937

	Lithuania	Sweden	Norway	Yugoslavia	Hungary	Argentina	Finland	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Poland	Denmark	Holland	Latvia	Estonia	England	Italy	Iceland	Scotland	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score
S. Reshevsky.....	1	1/2	1/2	.	1	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	.	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	1	1/2	6	3	7	9 1/2
R. Fine.....	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	.	1	1	1/2	1	.	0	1/2	.	1	1	1	9	1	5	11 1/2
I. Kashdan.....	1	1	.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	.	13	1	2	14
F. J. Marshall.....	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	.	1/2	.	1	1/2	.	.	1/2	.	.	1	3	.	7	6 1/2
I. Horowitz.....	.	1/2	1	1	1/2	.	1/2	1	.	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	.	4	13
U. S. Team Score.....	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	3	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	2	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3	4	3 1/2	42	5	25	54 1/2
	1/2	1 1/2	1	1	2	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	2	2	1 1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	5	42	25	17 1/2

As we examine the scoring table, it becomes clear that the U. S. A. quintet was clearly the class of the field: no lost matches and only three draws allowed (against Hungary, Holland and Latvia). Hungary was the only other undefeated team, but too many drawn matches made a big difference in the point score. Strangely enough, Poland, which won three more matches than Hungary, only came third. Argentina, on the other hand, won three less matches than Poland, and lost two more matches than the Polish team—and yet was fourth by only half a point! The explanation is that the Argentine players won their matches by larger scores and lost by narrower scores.

Three of the American masters particularly distinguished themselves by making the best scores of all the players in their respective categories: Fine at second board, Kashdan at third board, and Horowitz among the reserves; to which should be added that Frank J. Marshall, the veteran of the team and its captain, completed his schedule without loss of a game. Marshall, incidentally, celebrated his sixtieth birthday during the tourney. Sammy Reshevsky had a difficult time at first board, having his hands full with some of the world's strongest masters included in the opposition. All the more noteworthy, therefore, was the fine showing made by the official challenger for the World Championship, Salo Flohr, who scored 12 1/2 points out of 16 games.

One of the pleasant surprises of the tournament was the fine showing made by the Dutch team. Chess has been flourishing mightily in Holland, and the splendid performance of Dr. Euwe's compatriots reflects this rapid popularization of the game in Holland. As for the World Champion, he started off beautifully, winning game after game; but he dropped a point to Lilienthal, and subsequently lost to

Gauffin in the fourteenth round (the Finn's first victory!). Such breakdowns are not rare with Dr. Euwe (he suffered similar setbacks at Nottingham and in the more recent Bad Nauheim Tournament), but they are easy to understand when one bears in mind that he has few opportunities for practice and is burdened with a volume of journalistic work which would keep several people busy.

SHADES OF STEINITZ!

International Team Tourney
Stockholm - August, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

L. Prins
(Holland)
WhiteI. Appel
(Poland)
Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 P-K3 O-O
5 Kt-K2 R-K1
6 P-QR3 B-B1
7 Kt-Kt3 P-Q3
8 B-Q3 P-K4
9 P-Q5 KKt-Q2
10 P-KR4 Kt-B4
11 P-R5 KtxBch
12 QxKt P-KB4!
13 P-K4 P-B5
14 KKt-K2 Kt-Q2
15 P-Kt3 Kt-B4
16 Q-B2 PxP
17 KtxP P-R4
18 B-K3 B-Kt5
19 BxKt PxB
20 Kt-Q1 R-R3
21 Kt-K3 B-B6
22 R-KR2 Q-Kt4
23 K-Q2 R-R3
24 Q-R4!? P-B3
25 R-KKt1 P-Kt4

... BxKP is better;
if then 26 KtxB, QxR;
27 R-Kt2, Q-Kt8; 28
Kt-B5, QxKt; 29 Ktx
Rch with perpetual
check.
26 BPxP PxQP
27 Kt-K2 Q-Q1
28 KtxP BxRP
29 P-Kt6! R(1)-K3
White threatened
30 RxB! RxR; 31 QxR!
30 QxP B-B6
31 RxR RxR
32 K-K3! BxP
33 KxB R-R5ch
34 P-B4 PxP
35 P-Kt7 QxQ
36 P-Kt8(Q) Q-R3
37 Kt(K2)xP Q-QB3
38 K-K5!! Q-QR3
39 RxPch! KxR
40 Kt-K6ch K-Kt3
41 Q-K8ch Resigns

Miniature Games from Stockholm

EMBARRASSING FOR TARTAKOWER!

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

V. Castaldi

(Italy)

White

Dr. S. Tartakower

(Poland)

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	7 P-QKt3	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	8 B-Kt2	Q-B2
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	9 Q-Q2	P-KKt4?
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	10 KR-Q1!	Kt-B1?
5 B-K2	B-K2	11 PxP	PxP
6 O-O	P-KR3	12 KtxKP!	B-K3

If 12 . . . QxKt; 13 Kt-Q5! wins.

13 Kt-Kt5!

Q-Kt1

If 13 . . . PxKt; 14 BxPch with a won game.

14 Q-R5!	B-Q1	16 Kt-B7ch	Resigns
15 RxBch!	QxR		

A CLEVERLY ENGINEERED ATTACK

T. Regedzinsky

(Poland)

White

K. Ojanen

(Finland)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Kt-K5	Q-R4
2 P-QB4	P-B3	13 KtxB!	RPxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	14 P-K5	KKt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	15 Kt-K4	KR-Q1
5 P-QR4	B-B4	16 B-KKt5!	R-Q2
6 P-K3	Kt-R3	17 Q-Kt4!	QR-Q1
7 BxP	Kt-QKt5	18 Q-R4	BxB
8 O-O	P-K3	19 KtxB	Kt-K2
9 Q-K2	B-K2	20 Q-R7ch	K-B1
10 P-K4	B-Kt3	21 KtxPch!	PxKt
11 R-Q1	O-O	22 BxP	Resigns

HOW NOT TO PLAY THE OPENING

INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Fine

(U. S. A.)

White

O. Jorgensen

(Norway)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 P-KKt3	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	14 KtxP	B-Kt5!
3 P-B3	P-Q4	15 B-K2	BxB
4 PxP	KtxP	16 KxB	Q-Q2
5 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	17 R-B3	Q-Kt4ch
6 B-K3	B-Kt2	18 K-B2	RxP
7 Kt-B3	O-O	19 Kt-K2	RxP
8 R-B1	P-KB4	20 R-B2	Kt-Kt5ch
9 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	21 K-B3	Q-Kt6ch
10 P-Q5	Kt-K4	22 R-B3	Kt-K4ch
11 BxKt	RPxB	23 K-B2	Q-Kt5!
12 P-B4	B-R3!		Resigns

AND OF COURSE KERES!

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

V. Castaldi

(Italy)

White

P. Keres

(Estonia)

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 B-B1	B-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 P-QB3	B-Kt3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	13 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	14 B-Q3	O-O
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	15 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	16 B-B4ch	K-R1
7 PxP	PxP	17 P-Q5?	Kt-Q3!
8 B-Q3	Kt-Q4	18 B-Kt3	P-B5
9 Kt-K4	P-KB4	19 Kt-B1	Kt-K5!
10 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5!		Resigns

LEADING INTO A WON ENDING

International Team Tourney

Stockholm - August, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

S. Reshevsky

(U. S. A.)

White

V. Mikenas

(Lithuania)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-KKt5	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K4	19 BxP	O-O-O
3 P-Q5	QKt-K2	20 P-B4	P-B4
4 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	21 Kt-K6!	BxKt
5 P-KKt3	B-B4	22 PxP	PxBP
6 P-KR4	P-Q3	23 KtPxP	PxP
7 P-R5	Kt-B1	24 QxKP	P-B3
8 Kt-QB3	Q-B3	25 BxKt	RxR
9 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	26 RxR	P-Q4
10 B-K2	P-KR3	27 PxP	PxP
11 R-R4	B-Q2	28 Q-Kt2	QxB
12 Q-Q3	P-KKt4?	29 QxQ	KtxQ
13 PxP e. p.	KtxP	30 P-B5	Kt-K4
14 R-R2	B-KKt5	31 B-Kt5	R-Kt1
15 B-Q2	Q-Kt2	32 KtxP!	Kt-B6
16 O-O-O	KKt-K2	33 R-QB2	Resigns
17 QR-R1	P-KR4		

THE WORLD CHAMPION FALTERS

International Team Tourney

Stockholm - August, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

T. Gauffin

(Finland)

White

Dr. M. Euwe

(Holland)

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-R5	P-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 P-R6	R-B3
3 PxP	PxP	22 P-B3	Kt-B6
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-Q2	Q-R6
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-R5	R-KKt1
6 P-K3	P-K3	25 Kt-Kt7	B-Q1
7 B-Q3	B-K2	26 P-B4	Kt-K5
8 O-O	O-O	27 BxKt	PxB
9 P-QKt3	P-QR3	28 P-B5	PxP
10 B-Kt2	P-QKt4	29 QxBP	RxP
11 R-B1	B-Kt2	30 QxBP	B-Kt3
12 Kt-K5	KtxKt	31 Kt-B5	BxB
13 PxKt	Kt-K5	32 RxB	P-Kt5
14 Q-Kt4	Q-R4	33 QxB	R-R4
15 Kt-K2	QxP	34 QxKP	P-Kt6
16 B-Q4	QR-B1	35 P-K6	Q-B4
17 QR-Q1	QxP	36 R-Q5	Q-B2
18 Kt-B4	P-Kt3	37 Q-Q4ch	Resigns
19 P-R4	K-R1		

Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

CENTER COUNTER GAME

My original intention was to deal with the Caro-Kann Defense at this point, but it happens to be an opening which has received extended treatment in *The Chess Review* from noted analysts (by Dr. Tartakower, May-June, 1933; A. Becker, June-July 1935; and E. Gruenfeld, June-July 1937).

We therefore pass on to a defense which has always been pretty much of a dead issue, the Center Counter Game, characterized by the opening moves 1 P-K4, P-Q4; 2 Pxp, Qxp; 3 Kt-QB3. In the introductory comment on this opening, *Griffith and White* admirably states the orthodox view in the following: "This line of play is open to the theoretical objections that the early development of the Queen is a violation of principle, that the centre is abandoned to White, and that, as in most of the irregular defenses to 1 P-K4, there is no good square for Black's Queen's Bishop."

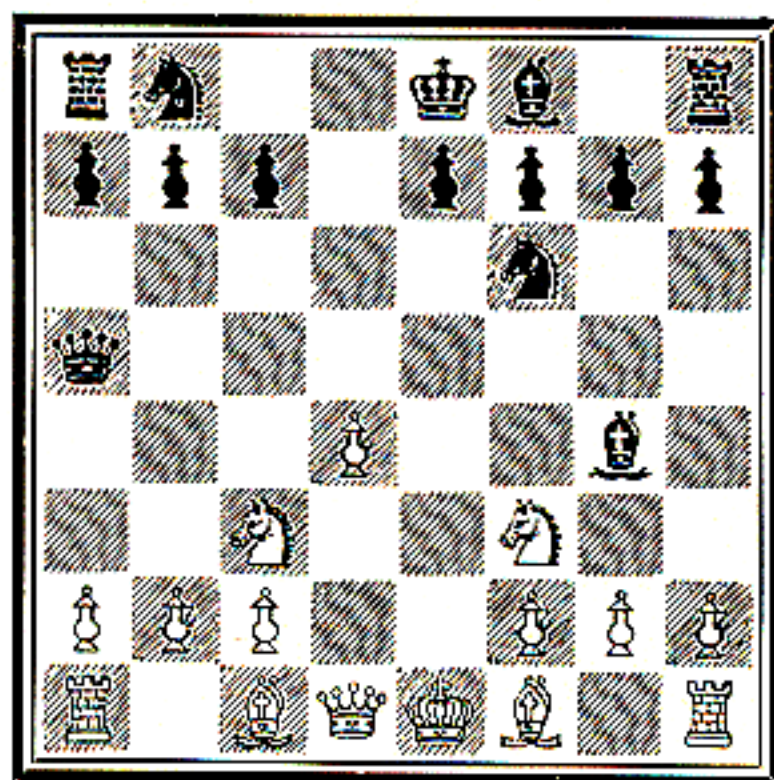
Despite these theoretical objections, it is interesting to note that when Mieses played this opening a great deal in the first decade of the present century, he was on the whole quite successful with it; and the list of the sporadic occasions on which the defense has been adopted in modern times does not read at all discredibly!

When we look over the theoretical objections to this defense, they do not seem so formidable after all. Moving the Q early makes a bad impression, to be sure, but QR4 is a very good post for this piece; and the loss of time involved will be equalized when White moves his Q later. Giving up the center is likewise not an unrelieved tragedy, as the half-open Q file gives Black a strong pressure on White's QP (either by . . . R-Q1 or . . . O-O-O later on). Now we come to the last objection: the difficulty of developing the QB. The logical way for Black to attempt to overcome this drawback seems to be (after 1 P-K4, P-Q4; 2 Pxp, Qxp; 3 Kt-QB3, Q-QR4; 4 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-B3) 5 . . . B-Kt5.

As far as appearance goes, the move seems an excellent one. The pin on the KKt will induce White to relax any idea of attack, and the indirect pressure on the QP, added to a direct frontal attack by . . . Kt-B3 and . . . O-O-O, may well shift the initiative to Black at an early stage.

Starting from Diagram I, here are some possibilities:

DIAGRAM I



6 B-K2	Kt-B3	9 QxB	Q-KB4
7 B-K3	O-O-O	10 Kt-Kt3	P-K3
8 Kt-Q2	BxB		

And White has a shade the better game (Duras—Spielmann, Vienna 1907). But with 10 . . . P-K4! (instead of 10 . . . P-K3) Black obtains at least an even game.

Back to Diagram I:

6 B-K2	Kt-B3
7 O-O	O-O-O
8 Kt-KKt5	....

An interesting move. The alternative 8 B-K3, adopted by Cohn vs. Tartakower at Ostend 1907, does not promise much for White. The continuation was: 8 . . . P-K4! 9 P-Q5, KtxP; 10 KtxP, KtxB; 11 BxBch, P-B4! 12 KtxKt, Px Kt; 13 Q-B3, KtxB; 14 Qxp, B-Q3 and Black won easily.

8 . . .	BxB
---------	-----

After this Black should have gotten into trouble; but there does not seem to be any real objection to 8 . . . RxP. There is nothing for White in 9 BxBch, KtxB; 10 B-Q2 (if 10 Q-B3, Q-K4! 11 P-KKt3, P-B3! and Black retains his advantage, for if 12 Kt-B7? Q-KR4; or if 11

MODERN CHESS OPENINGS

By Griffith and White

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B-B4, Q-KB4 etc.), Kt-R3 and Black will soon overcome his temporary difficulties.

Or 8 . . . RxP; 9 B-Q2, Kt-Q1! 10 QKt-K4, BxB; 11 QxB, Q-KB4 etc.

9 KtxB

The protection of the KBP has now become a very serious problem for Black.

9 Kt-KKt5?!

What else? The idea of the text is somewhat as follows: 10 KtxBP, Q-R4; 11 P-KR3, QxKt; 12 PxKt, P-K4 (not 12 . . . KtxP? 13 KtxKt, P-K4; 14 Q-B3!); 13 P-QB3, PxP; 14 PxP, B-B4 recovering the P with a good game.

Note, by the way, that 9 . . . KtxP? would not do because of 10 KtxKt, P-K4; 11 Kt-Kt3!

10 Q-Q3

Not the best. Marco showed that 10 B-Q2 was stronger, for if then 10 . . . Q-Q4 (or 10 . . . Q-KB4; 11 Kt-Kt3 winning the exchange); 11 Kt-QB3, Q-KB4; 12 KtxBP! Q-KR4; 13 P-KR3, QxKt; 14 QxKtch and White should win.

After the weaker text, Black extricated himself with 10 . . . Kt-R3; 11 B-Q2, Q-Kt3; 12 B-K3, P-K3; 13 P-QB4, Kt-K4; 14 Q-B2, Kt(4)-Kt5; 15 P-B5, Q-B3; 16 B-Q2, P-K4! leaving him with a winning position (Schlechter—Mieses, Vienna 1907).

We ask ourselves, therefore, what is the objection to 5 . . . B-KKt5 . . .? It is true that White can avoid this move by playing 1 P-K4, P-Q4; 2 PxP, QxP; 3 Kt-QB3, Q-QR4; 4 B-B4 followed by 5 P-Q3; or else 4 B-B4, Kt-KB3; 5 P-Q4, B-Kt5; 6 KKt-K2 or 6 P-B3. But since these alternative developments give Black so much more leeway, there is no need to fear them.

Our inquiry about the merits of 5 . . . B-Kt5 is answered, however, by *Column 1* (particularly Note A) in the *Griffith and White* analysis of this opening.

Here we are given the continuation: 6 P-KR3, B-R4; 7 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 8 Kt-K5, P-B3; 9 P-KR4, QKt-Q2; 10 Kt-B4, Q-B2; 11 P-R5, B-K5; 12 KtxB, KtxKt; 13 Q-B3, KKt-B3; 14 B-B4 and White has decidedly the better game. This is analysis by Dr. Lasker from the Book of the St. Petersburg 1909 Tournament. (Note, incidentally, as shown in *Column 1*, that the same position is reached after 5 . . . P-B3—instead of 5 . . . B-Kt5—by 6 Kt-K5, B-B4; 7 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 8 P-KR4 etc.)

How is Black to avoid this troublesome and probably losing variation? He might answer 6 P-KR3 (see Diagram I) with 6 . . . BxKt; 7 QxB, P-B3; 8 B-Q2, QKt-Q2; 9 O-O-O, P-K3; 10 B-QB4, Q-B2; 11 KR-K1 (Rubinstein-Bernstein, San Sebastian 1911), but this leaves Black with a lifeless game.

But the question arises: is it absolutely certain that Lasker's analysis is the last word on the subject? An attempt to answer this question in

the negative was made in a correspondence game played in 1928-29 between Dr. Balogh and Fahrni. But the attempt failed:

6 P-KR3	B-R4	8 Kt-K5	P-B3
7 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	9 P-KR4	B-K5

The new move.

10 Kt-B4	Q-Q1	16 B-KB4	O-O-O
11 KtxB	KtxKt	17 O-O-O	KtxKt
12 P-QB3	P-K3	18 PxKt	Kt-K1
13 B-Q3	Kt-Q3	19 B-K3!	Q-B2
14 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	20 BxQRP!	. . . .
15 Q-K2	Q-K2		

And White has a winning attack.

I firmly believe, however, that Lasker's analysis is not fool-proof. In the *Hypermoderne Schachpartie*, Tartakower indicated his confidence in the move 9 . . . Kt-K5! (instead of 9 . . . QKt-Q2 in Lasker's analysis, or 9 . . . B-K5 as in the Balogh—Fahrni game). Tartakower does not analyze 9 . . . Kt-K5!, but I have worked out the following variations after 10 Q-B3 (10 KtxB, KtxKt gives Black nothing to worry about), KtxKt; 11 B-Q2 or 11 PxKt.

I.

11 B-Q2	Kt-Q2!
---------	--------

Not 11 . . . B-K5; 12 QxPch, K-Q1; 13 R-R3! Q-Q4; 14 B-QB4!

12 KtxKt
----------	---------

If 12 BxKt, KtxKt! 13 PxKt, Q-Q4.

12	KxKt
13 B-QB4	. . . .

If 13 BxKt, Q-Q4!

13	B-K5!
14 QxB	KtxQ
15 BxQ	P-K3
16 P-KB3	Kt-B3

And the position seems to be about even; White has 2 Bishops, but his Pawn position is inferior to Black's (this, by the way, is one of the drawbacks of Lasker's Variation).

II.

11 PxKt	Kt-Q2!
---------	--------

Not 11 . . . B-K5? 12 QxB, QxPch; 13 K-K2, QxR; 14 Q-B5! P-K3; 15 QxBPch, K-Q1; 16 B-Kt5ch, K-B1; 17 Q-K8ch, K-B2; 18 Q-Q8 mate; nor 11 . . . Q-Q4? 12 QxQ, PxQ; 13 B-Kt5ch, K-Q1; 14 P-R5, P-B3; 15 PxP, PxKt; 16 RxP, R-Kt1; 17 PxP with a winning game.

12 KtxKt	KxKt
13 B-Q2	. . . .

If 13 B-QB4, B-K5!

13	Q-Q4
------------	------

Safe and good. Black may also keep the Qs on and play 13 . . . P-KR4; in either event he has a promising game.

The soundness of 5 . . . B-Kt5, and of the opening itself, are therefore reestablished.

The Paul Morphy Centennial Tournament

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

The 38th annual American Chess Federation Congress opened Monday, August 23, in Chicago. This tournament, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Paul Morphy, was originally slated for New Orleans, home of Morphy. Last minute difficulties, however, threw the bid to Chicago. Kirk D. Holland, chess patron, was mainly responsible for the arrangements of the site of the tourney.

The beautiful Pompeian Room of the Congress Hotel was placed at the disposal of the tournament players for the duration of the congress. The room was spacious and provided ample facilities for players and spectators alike.

At the annual business meeting of the American Chess Federation, held on Friday, August 27, Kirk D. Holland was elected president to succeed Arpad E. Elo of Milwaukee. Fritz Brieger of Woodside, New York, succeeded Holland as vice-president, and Ernest Olfe of Milwaukee was reappointed secretary and treasurer.

The first round of the preliminaries began at 1 p. m. on Monday, August 23. Thirty-nine entries were received before the start of play, and the seeding committee divided the players into five sections, Section One having only seven players. Seymour Osher of Chicago came in after the first round to complete Section One, forfeiting his first game with Zalucha.

After due deliberation the seeding committee arranged the sections as follows: in Section One, S. S. Cohen of New York (seeded); Herman Steiner of Los Angeles (seeded); Elias Gordon, Chicago; E. Czapski, Detroit; H. M. Woods, Virginia Beach, Virginia; Fred S. Hazard, Chicago; Leo Zalucha, Chicago. In Section Two: D. H. Mugridge, Washington D. C. (seeded); George N. Treysman, New York (seeded); R. R. Coveyou, Detroit; E. Goldstein, Milwaukee; W. W. Grigorieff, Chicago; A. B. Guild, Glen Ellyn, Illinois; W. B. Suesman, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Woody, St. Louis. In Section Three: Charles Jaffe, New York (seeded); Donald MacMurray, New York (seeded); M. Stark, Washington, D. C.; D. B. Price, Chicago; F. F. DeVries, Chicago; A. Martin, Providence, R. I.; M. W. Patrick, Elyria, Ohio; Joseph Wassermann, Grand Rapids, Michigan. In Section Four: A. E. Santasiere, New York (seeded); Herman Hahlbohm, Chicago (seeded); W. L. Murdock, Cazenovia, New York; G. Pipiringos, Detroit; Arpad E. Elo, Milwaukee; Paul H. Little, Chicago; E. W. Marchand, St. Louis; W. McHale,

Philadelphia. In Section Five: Harold Morton, Providence, R. I. (seeded); D. Polland, New York (seeded); Kirk D. Holland, Chicago; John Winter, Chicago; E. Nash, Madison, Wisconsin; Julius Partos, Saratoga Springs, New York; E. Teplinsky, Milwaukee; B. F. Winkelmann, Philadelphia.



D. POLLAND

H. MORTON

The preliminaries were run on the Kirk D. Holland system, which provides for an open competition. Final grading of players was determined by their preliminary scores. There were to be masters' finals, consolation masters, Class A and Class B tourneys, the contestants being paid a flat rate per win according to their rank. The winner of the masters' group was to have his name inscribed on the Kirk D. Holland Trophy for one year, the title of champion of the American Chess Federation, and a prize of \$100 plus premiums for every win scored in the finals. Draws counted for half a win.

The time limit was set at forty moves in two hours, twenty moves per hour thereafter being the rule. Every other day called for two rounds of play, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. On days where only a single round was played the time of play was set from 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. Adjournments were to be played off in the mornings or afternoons according to the schedule.

A place in the final masters' tournament was reserved for I. A. Horowitz of New York, member of the victorious American team at Stockholm and winner at the American Chess Federation Tournament at Philadelphia last year. Horowitz was expected to return from Stockholm in time for the first round of the

finals but this proved impossible. Two players were to qualify from each section to play in the finals.

SECTION ONE—QUALIFICATIONS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
S. S. Cohen	5	1	1	5½
Herman Steiner	4	1	2	5
Elias Gordon	4	2	1	4½
Seymour Osher	3	1	3	4½
E. Czapski	3	4	0	3
F. S. Hazard	3	4	0	3
H. M. Woods	1	5	1	1½
Leo Zalucha	1	6	0	1

S. S. Cohen played the best chess in this section, bringing off some neat combinations. His loss to Hazard was the result of underestimation and an unsound sacrifice. Herman Steiner curbed his attacking impulses for once and played careful and sound chess. His loss to Cohen was a game in which he was obliged to play lightning chess in a somewhat inferior ending. Gordon overlooked a draw against Osher and thus failed to qualify. However, Osher himself failed to qualify only because his late entry made a forfeit obligatory, and Woods spoiled his chances in the last round by drawing in a blocked position. Czapski gave Herman Steiner some anxious moments in a difficult ending, and Hazard played his usual virile game against everyone.

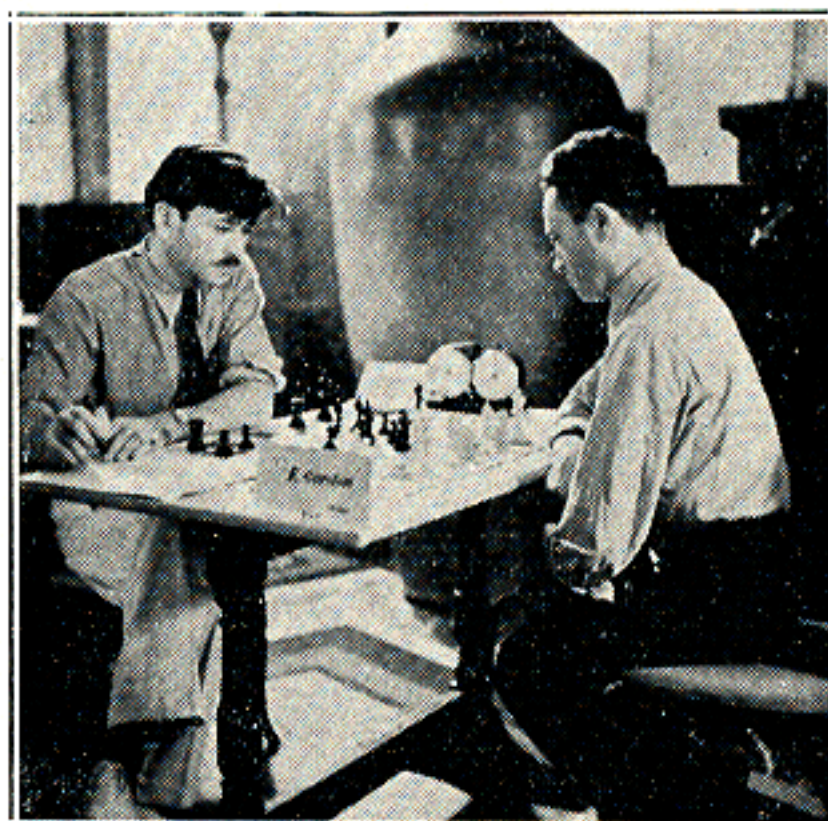
A SNAPPY FINISH

A. C. F. Congress

Chicago - August, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

H. Steiner White		S. S. Cohen Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 B-Q1	R(1)-B2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	24 R(K)-K2	PxP
3 B-Kt5	P-Q4	25 RxP	RxR
4 P-K3	P-B4	26 PxR	P-K4
5 P-B3	QKt-Q2	27 R-Kt2	Kt-B1
6 QKt-Q2	Q-Kt3	28 Kt-Kt3	B-B1
7 Q-B2	B-Q3	29 Kt-R5	PxP
8 B-Q3	P-KR3	30 BPxP	Kt-Kt3
9 B-R4	O-O	31 Q-Q2	Kt-R5
10 O-O	Q-B2	32 R-Kt3	B-Q2
11 QR-K1	P-B5!	33 P-R3	B-K1
12 B-K2	P-QKt4	34 P-B4	R-B1
13 B-Kt3	BxB	35 K-R2	Q-K2
14 RPxB	B-Kt2	36 B-B2	K-R1
15 Kt-R4	Kt-K5	37 Q-Kt4	QxQ
16 P-KKt4	P-KKt4	38 PxQ	BxKt!
17 Kt(R4)-B3	P-B4	39 PxP	PxP
18 KtxKt	BPxKt	40 R-Kt4	PxP!
19 Kt-Q2	R-B3	41 B-Q1	R-B8
20 P-B3	Q-Kt6	42 R-Kt1	RxB!
21 R-B2	QR-KB1	Resigns	
22 Kt-B1	Q-Q3		



H. STEINER

E. GORDON

SECTION TWO—QUALIFICATIONS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
George N. Treysman ...	7	0	0	7
W. W. Grigorieff	4	1	2	5
D. Mugridge	4	1	2	5
W. B. Suesman	2	3	2	3
J. E. Woody	2	4	1	2½
E. Goldstein	1	3	3	2½
R. R. Coveyou	1	4	2	2
A. B. Guild	1	6	0	1

Treysman mercilessly piled up a clean score, being the only player to make such a record. He exhibited the typical Treysman style of play; passive opening, better middle game, and winning end game. Woody achieved the better position against him, but in Treysman's own words, "He didn't have it long." Mugridge and Grigorieff played good chess, Grigorieff in particular showing the form his friends have long known he can show on occasion. Suesman played well, and the showing of Goldstein, a 17-year-old boy from Milwaukee, was excellent. He played a creditable game with Treysman and kept Mugridge at bay throughout. Coveyou constantly sought for combinations, but unfortunately most of them recoiled upon his own head.

SECTION THREE—QUALIFICATIONS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Charles Jaffe	6	0	1	6½
Donald MacMurray	5	0	2	6
M. Stark	4	2	1	4½
M. W. Patrick	3	3	1	3½
J. Wassermann	3	4	0	3
F. F. DeVries	2	4	1	2½
A. Martin	1	5	1	1½
B. B. Price	0	6	1	½

This was the weakest section. MacMurray and Jaffe had things all their own way. Stark played creditably. Price was given no opportunity to play his beloved Center Counter and as a result failed miserably.

SECTION FOUR—QUALIFICATIONS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
H. Hahlbohm	3	0	4	5
E. W. Marchand	4	1	2	5
A. E. Santasiere	3	1	3	4½
A. E. Elo	3	2	2	4
W. L. Murdock	2	2	3	3½
G. Pipiringos	2	3	2	3
W. P. McHale	1	3	3	2½
P. H. Little	0	6	1	½

This was the hardest section. The failure of Santasiere to qualify was undoubtedly the sensation of the preliminary rounds. He blundered away two pawns in a French Defense against Pipiringos, and could not hold the ending. In the last round Hahlbohm, needing a win, met Pipiringos, who had the White pieces. The latter got himself into a weird position resembling one of Steinitz's hedgehog defenses, and quickly lost. Hahlbohm played cautiously and well throughout. Marchand played splendid positional chess, and proved in his last game with Elo that he can combine as well. Elo and Murdock played well, and McHale gave Marchand his only defeat. Little had the solace of a draw in the last round with McHale, playing the White side of a Bishop's Gambit. This section scored the largest number of draws.



A. E. SANTASIERE E. MARCHAND

(At extreme right of background is A. E. ELO, former president of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION.)

HIGH-CLASS WRIGGLING!

A. C. F. Congress
Chicago - August, 1937
SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. E. Elo White		E. W. Marchand Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 BxKt	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 P-B4	B-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 KtxKt	PxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	13 P-B5	Q-B2
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	14 B-R6	BxB
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	15 QxB	Q-Kt3ch
7 O-O	B-Kt2	16 K-R1	QxP
8 B-K3	O-O	17 P-B6	PxP
9 Q-Q2	Kt-KKt5	18 P-K5	P-KB4!

19 Q-Q2	PxP	27 Q-K1	BxR
20 KR-QKt1	Q-R6	28 Kt-B5	B-B1
21 R-Kt3	Q-K2	29 P-KR3	KR-K1
22 R-Kt7	QR-Q1	30 Q-R4	P-K5
23 R-Q1	Q-B4!	31 K-R2	R-Q4
24 Kt-R4	Q-Q4!	32 Kt-R4	P-K6
25 Q-K1	QxR	33 Kt-B3	R-Q7
26 QxQ	B-B1	Resigns	

SECTION FIVE—QUALIFICATIONS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
H. Morton	4	0	3	5½
D. S. Polland	5	1	1	5½
B. F. Winkelman	3	1	3	4½
J. Winter	4	2	1	4½
E. Nash	3	4	0	3
J. Partos	1	3	3	2½
E. Teplinsky	1	4	2	2
K. D. Holland	0	6	1	½

Partos defeated Polland in the first round, creating some doubt as to Polland's qualifying. However, Polland redeemed himself nobly after that, beating Winkelman in the last round to squeeze into the finals. One of the features of the preliminaries was Polland's altruism of going from board to board rendering helpful comments as to what should be played. Morton took things rather easily, being a Pawn ahead in his individual game with Polland and taking a draw so that he might get in some night life! Winkelman missed the finals by a very close margin. Winter played very well for a man of 65, losing to Polland and Morton, drawing with Winkelman, and beating everybody else. Partos' supreme confidence delighted the spectators. Teplinsky showed the result of studying the openings, and did much better than at Philadelphia. Only fifteen, he shows great talent for chess.

CLEVER COUNTER-ATTACK

A. C. F. Congress
Chicago - August, 1937
SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. Nash White		D. Polland Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 Q-Kt3	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 KR-K1	P-KB4
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Kt-Q2	R-R2!
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	18 QxP	B-Q3
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 Q-B3	BxPch
6 B-Q3	P-Q3	20 K-R1	R-B3
7 O-O	P-QR3	21 R-K3	B-B5
8 P-QR4	Kt-B3	22 R-R3	P-K4
9 KtxKt	PxKt	23 B-B4ch	K-R1
10 P-K5?!	PxP	24 R-K1	Q-Q1
11 Q-B3	Q-B2	25 Kt-B1	P-K5
12 B-KKt5	B-K2	26 B-Kt3	R-K2
13 BxKt	BxB	27 Q-B4	P-QR4
14 Kt-K4	B-K2	28 R-Q1	R-Q2
If 28 . . . QxR??		29 Q-Kt8 mate.	
29 RxR	BxR	35 Q-K1	P-K7!
30 Q-B3	B-B2	36 RxPch	KxR
31 K-Kt1	Q-K2	37 Q-R4ch	R-R3
32 Q-Q2	P-B5	38 QxQ	R-R8ch!
33 R-R1	P-K6	Resigns	
34 PxP	PxP		

Thus the preliminaries came to an end on Friday, August 27, with the final results rather as predicted. Outstanding features of the competition were Santasiere's failure to qualify, the large number of King's Pawn openings, and the general excellence of play on the part of the younger contestants, testifying to the hold chess has taken on the youth of this country. The *October Chess Review* will record the story of the finals.

Cute Capers from Chicago

The tournament was delightfully begun with an interview by a very pretty brunette assigned by one of the Chicago daily newspapers to cover the event. When told the list of players, which read like "Czapski, champion of Detroit; Morton, champion of New England; Pollard, champion of New York State; Wassermann, champion of Grand Rapids," the lovely reporter asked naively, "Is there anybody here who is not a champion?" (Your correspondent hastens to mention that he is not; he was not even champion enough to get the young lady's telephone number. Moreover, two hours later a gorgeous blonde reporter assigned by a rival paper had an interview and still no championship play.)

At the banquet on the opening night of the tournament, the chairman of the Chicago committee began his address of welcome in this manner: "Ladies and gentlemen—and chess players."

Some of the girls came out to see Fred (sic!) MacMurray play. An error in the daily press credited Donald with being the film star. But the girls seemed to find him quite as handsome.

And speaking of handsomeness, the effervescent Morton was, as usual, not content to radiate his charm solely within the walls of the congress at the Congress Hotel. The night after he came to town, he had maneuvered a date for himself. A typical Morton move!

And this paragraph is intended to pay tribute to the business acumen of Charles Jaffe, whose acumen as a chess master is already known. He was playing an ending in the preliminaries in which his opponent remained with a Rook and three Pawns against Jaffe's Rook, Bishop and two Pawns. His opponent's resignation not being forthcoming, Jaffe was told by an onlooker that perhaps the young man was playing for experience. "He can get more," shot back Jaffe shrewdly, "by buying my book!"

Extra! New Yorker fears Chicago! Dreads racketeers! Headlines—and George Treysman believes what he sees in the papers. Fearful after reading lurid accounts in the press of Chicago's notorious crime wave, Treysman admitted that he was apprehensive about walking the city streets on his first day in the Windy City. The apprehensiveness shifted to the other side of the board when he sat down to play, however.

As a chessplayer, Bernie F. Winkelman does not take the cake, but the cookies. On the third day of the tournament a radio broadcast was arranged. Bernie was interviewed on chess by a WGN announcer, who upon the termination of the broadcast presented him with a package of a popular brand of butter cookies being advertised on the program.

And another item about food comes to mind. Morton and some of the other boys adjourned after the close of the play to a nearby restaurant. Everybody ordered, among other things, sherbet, it being a warm day and a cool ice being a good idea. While rolling his tongue savoringly over a bite of sherbet, Morton struck something not strictly kosher. It was a piece of ham. What Sammy Reshevsky would have done if he had been there and got that sherbet is a matter of conjecture.

The supreme note of self-confidence was struck by Partos, who sat through a Rook and Pawn ending blithely reading a tabloid newspaper while Bernie Winkelman, only the author of "Modern Chess Endings," tackled the position. For this feat Partos received the epithet of "Little Capablanca."

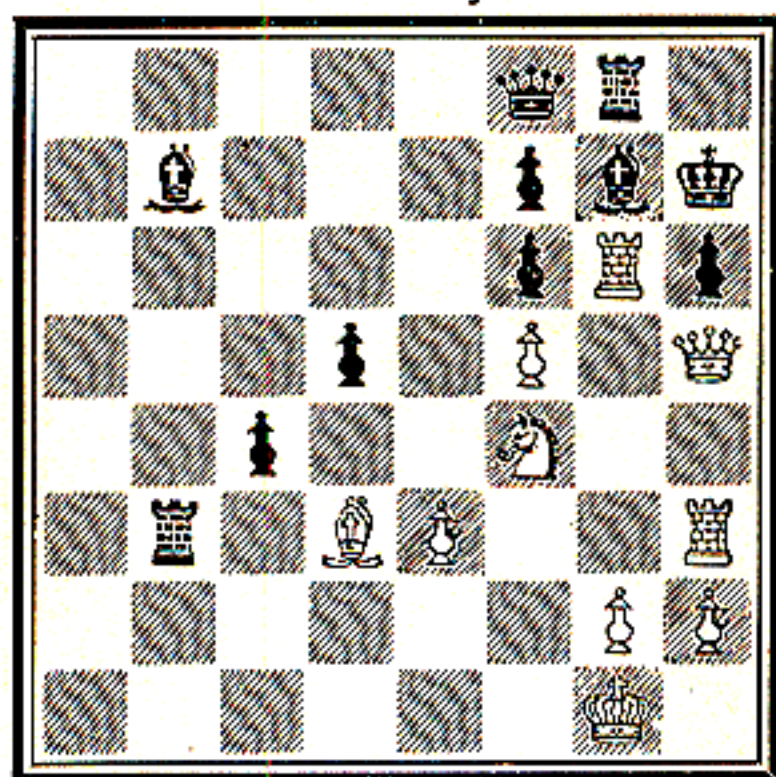
Not forgetting that the occasion was the Morphy Centennial, S. S. Cohen indulged in three successive sacrificial games. The first game brought forth a Bishop sacrifice and a loss; the second a Bishop sacrifice and a draw; the third a Bishop sacrifice and a win. Progressive persistency!

Typical journalistic accuracy in the daily press caused a few smiles. One paper printed this statement: "Other favorites to win or place high in the competition are Herman Steiner of Los Angeles and R. R. Coveyou of Detroit." This came as interesting news to Coveyou. With the story was printed a photograph of Coveyou labelled "The creases in his brow speak for themselves." Probably the editor figured that if Coveyou's brow was wrinkled, he must be a favorite.

Combination Studies

Temesvar, 1937
(White to move)

S. Erdelyi



Tyroler

A piquant position! There followed:

37 Kt-K6!! P x Kt

38 P x P R x B

39 P-K7! R x P

Clearly the Q cannot move.

40 P x Q = Ktch! R x Kt

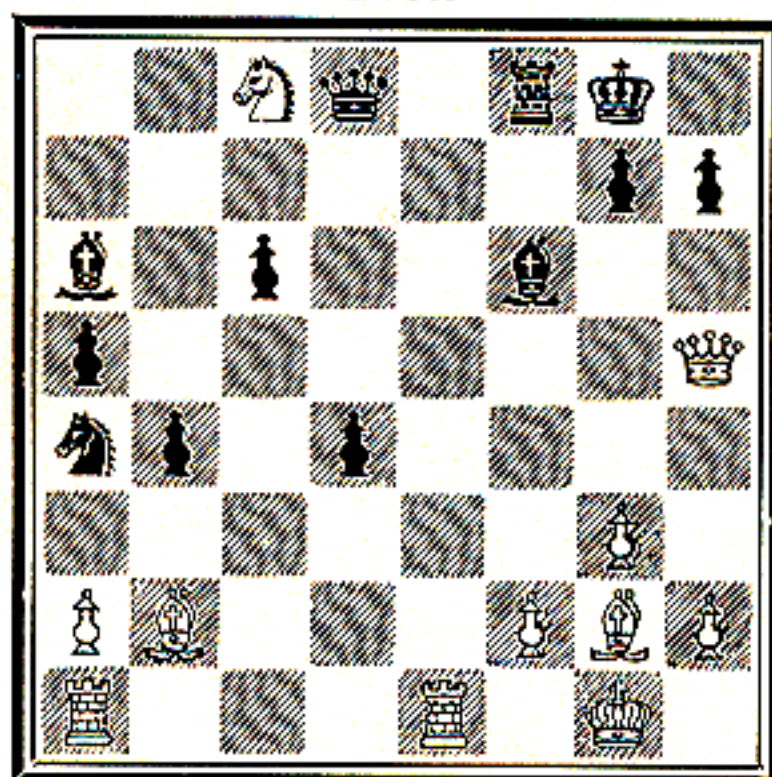
41 Q x Pch! B x Q

42 R(R3) x B mate

Kemerli Tournament
June, 1937

(White to move)

Book



Keres

A CHARACTERISTIC KERES FINISH:

23 B-K4 P-Kt3

If 23 . . . P-R3; 24 Q-Kt6 wins.

24 B x KtP P x B

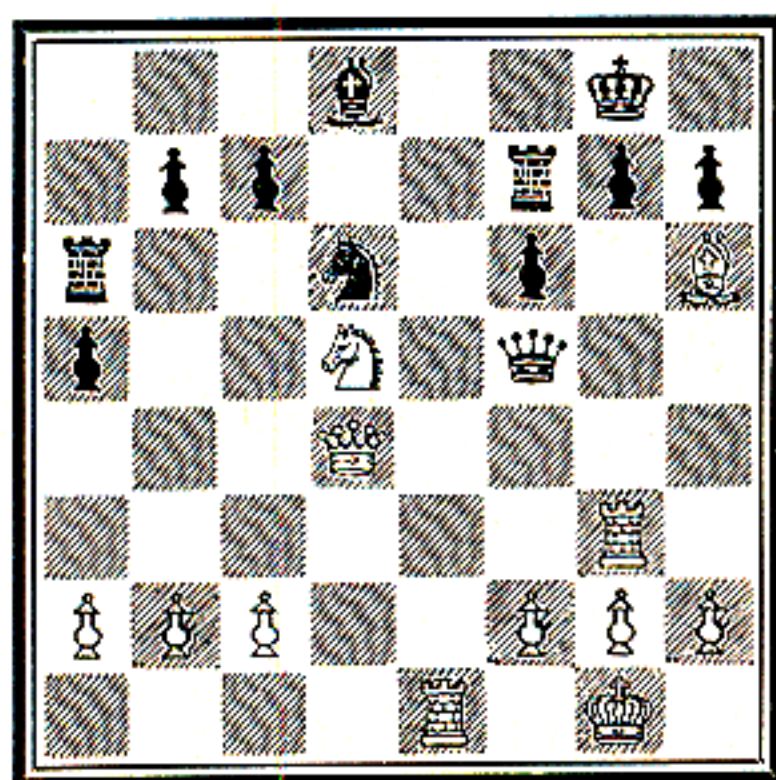
25 Q x Pch K-R1

26 Kt-K7! B x Kt

27 R x B! Resigns

Ukraine Championship Tourney
Kiev - July, 1937
(White to move)

Poliack



Korchmar

White brought about a beautiful finish with:

1 Kt-Kt4!! P x Kt

White threatened 2 Q x Kt! followed by R-K8 ch and mate.

2 Q x Kt! Q-Q2

There is nothing better.

3 Q-Q5!! K-B1

If 3 . . . P-KKt3; 4 R(Kt3)-K3! followed by R-K8ch.

4 R x P! Q x Q

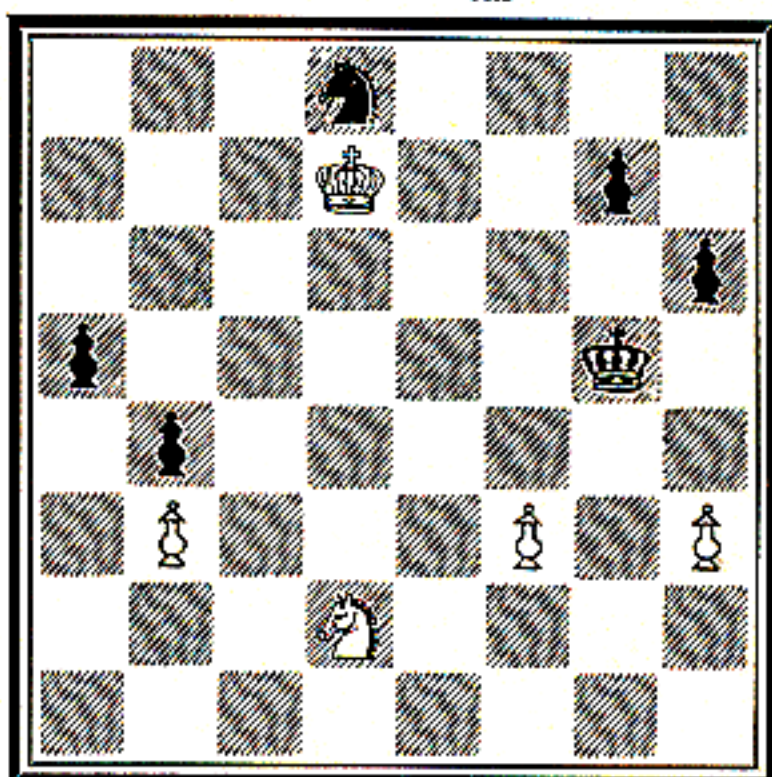
5 R-Kt8ch!!

And mate in two moves!—N. I. G.

Kemerli Tournament
June, 1937

(Black to move)

L. Reilstab



S. Reshevsky

Black's clever and at the same time simple winning method against his famous adversary created a sensation:

48 K-R5!! 53 K-B6 P-R6

49 K x Kt K x P 54 Kt-B1ch K-B7

50 K-K7 P-R4 55 Kt-R2 P-R5!

51 K-B7 P-KR5 56 P x P P-Kt6

52 K x P K-Kt6 Resigns

The Bad Nauheim Tournament

This tournament had a number of unusual features: the small number of participants (due to reasons of state rather than to reasons of chess) and three changes of venue (Bad Nauheim, Stuttgart and Garmisch). What the tournament lacked in quantity, however, it made up in quality. When the "big shots" oppose each other, the resulting games are apt to be dull; but this tournament was an exception—the illustrious competitors were at all times out to "get" each other.

Dr. Euwe started off in grand form, gathering 3½ points out of his first four games (including the win against Alekhine which appears below). Then a bad blunder against Bogoljubow suddenly exposed him to the danger of being passed by Alekhine (Euwe's score being 3½—1½ and Alekhine's 3—2). Euwe drew with Alekhine in the last round and thus took first prize.

Alekhine's play throughout was extremely erratic, good games alternating with bad ones—one might almost add, good moves alternating with bad ones! While it is still doubtless true to say that Alekhine is the most dangerous opponent in the world in a set game, it is absolutely impossible to prophesy how he will play in any given game.

Bogoljubow made up somewhat for the grievous form he has been displaying rather consistently for the last few years. Never has he smashed Alekhine so decisively as in this tournament. Saemisch's play was much better than the score table indicates; even the slightest let-down leads to catastrophe against such formidable opposition.

Finally, it is worth pointing out that almost all the games in this tournament were won, lost or drawn by our well-known friend Time Pressure!

(This game between the present Champion and the ex-titleholder is of intrinsic interest because of their forthcoming return match; and it is also a very interesting game on its merits, being unusually rich in ideas.)

Bad Nauheim Tournament

July, 1937

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Dr. M. Euwe	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 BxP	P-B4
6 O-O	P-QR3
7 Q-K2	P-QKt4
8 B-Kt3	B-Kt2

Nothing new so far. White has put no obstacle in the way of Black's advance of the Q side Ps, and he is now ready to operate in the center. In the process of securing a good development, however, it is of great importance for White to find out whether Black intends to continue with . . . P-Kt5 or . . . P-B5. Hence White's next move.

9 P-QR4

If Black replies 9 . . . P-Kt5, there follows 10 QKt-Q2 and 11 Kt-B4; but if 9 . . . P-B5; 10 B-B2 and later Kt-B3 or even Kt-R3.

9 . . .

QKt-Q2

Black refuses to commit himself; he plays neither . . . P-Kt5 nor . . . P-B5. An original idea at this stage.

10 R-Q1

In order to force 10 . . . P-B5, as the possibility of 11 QPxP would lead to an unpleasant situation on the Q file for Black.

It is clear that 10 RPxP, RPxP; 11 RxR, QxR; 12 QxP leads to nothing after 12 . . . BxKt.

10 . . .

B-K2

Again Black disregards his opponent's threat, and allows the opening of the Q file.

11 QPxP

O-O

A peculiar situation; White is temporarily a P ahead, and in addition Black's QKtP hangs. But at all events, Black has completed his development.

12 B-B2

It is true that this move forces . . . BxP (else White plays P-QKt4), but there is no advantage involved for White. Stronger was 12 P-B6!

BAD NAUHEIM 1937												Score	Rank
	Euwe	Alekhine	Bogoljubow	Saemisch	Won	Lost	Drawn						
Dr. M. Euwe	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1 1	3	1	2					4 -2	1
Dr. A. Alekhine	0 ½	1	1	1 1	3	2	1					3½-2½	2-3
E. D. Bogoljubow	½ 1	0 1	1	0 1	3	2	1					3½-2½	2-3
F. Saemisch	0 0	0 0	1 0	1	1	5	0					1 -5	4

BxP; 13 Kt-K5, whereupon . . . B-Kt2 would not be good because of exchanges on QKt5 and R8 (Black's Q being tied to Q1 because of the double attack on the QKt). In this way, Black's powerful QB would have been rendered harmless.

12 BxP
13 Kt-K5

Threatening PxP now and thus forcing . . . P-Kt5. But in the end the text leads to nothing better than an exchange on Q7, obviously a relief for Black. Two alternatives which invited consideration here were the gambit continuation 13 P-QKt4 followed by B-Kt2, and the more solid 13 QKt-Q2 supplemented by 14 Kt-Kt3.

13 P-Kt5
14 KtxKt

Otherwise he cannot develop the QKt.

14 KtxKt
15 Kt-Q2

Decidedly inferior to the preliminary 15 P-K4.

15 P-B4!

Hindering P-K4, which involves White in difficulties in completing his development.

16 Kt-Kt3

16 P-K4 would be answered by . . . P-B5. There was an alternative, however, in Kt-B4 followed by P-QKt3 and B-Kt2.

16 B-Q4!
17 Kt-Q4 BxKt

KtxBP was threatened.

18 RxB P-Kt6?

A serious strategical error, which gives White access to his QB3. Correct was 18 . . . Q-Kt3; 19 B-Q2, P-QR4 after which White would play 20 B-K1 and laboriously complete his development with P-B3 and B-B2.

19 B-Q3 Kt-Kt1!

A very good continuation, which nearly equalizes. White's KR is now embarrassed for a good square.

20 B-B4 Kt-B3
21 R-Q2

21 R-Q1 loses a piece after . . . BxB.

21 Q-Kt3

Alekhine does not mind giving up the P, as White will still have trouble with his Q side.

22 BxB PxB
23 RxB Kt-Kt5
24 R-Q1 Kt-B7?

An inglorious end for the Kt—and all for nothing more than the capture of the QRP! The logical continuation was 24 . . . QR-B1; 25 B-Q2, R-B7; 26 Q-B1, Kt-R7! with a complicated game.

25 R-Kt1 Q-B3
26 B-Q2 QxP
27 B-B3

To all intents and purposes, Black is playing with a piece less; and this, in combination with the powerful placement of the B, signifies Black's downfall.

27 Q-Kt4

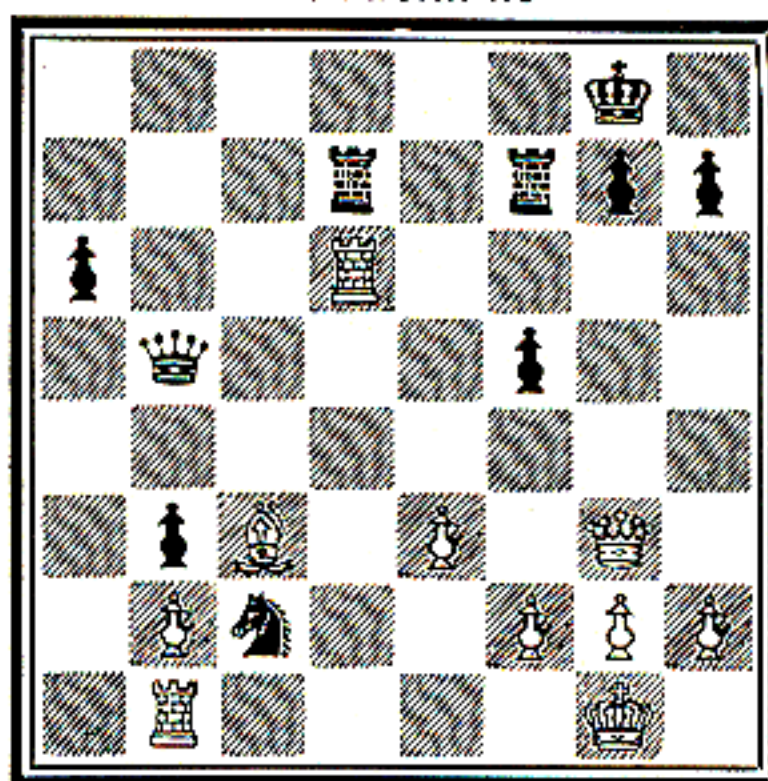
The immediate . . . QR-Q1 would have given White more difficulty.

28 Q-B3!

Naturally White prefers to play for the attack.

28 QR-Q1
29 Q-Kt3 R-Q2
30 R-Q6 R(B)-B2

Dr. Alekhine



Dr. Euwe

31 QR-Q1

Black's game is hopeless. White is already threatening to win outright with 32 RxR, RxR; 33 RxR, QxR; 34 Q-Kt8ch, K-B2; 35 QxPch etc.

31 P-B5

Giving up a P to hold up White's attack for a while.

32 PxP P-QR4

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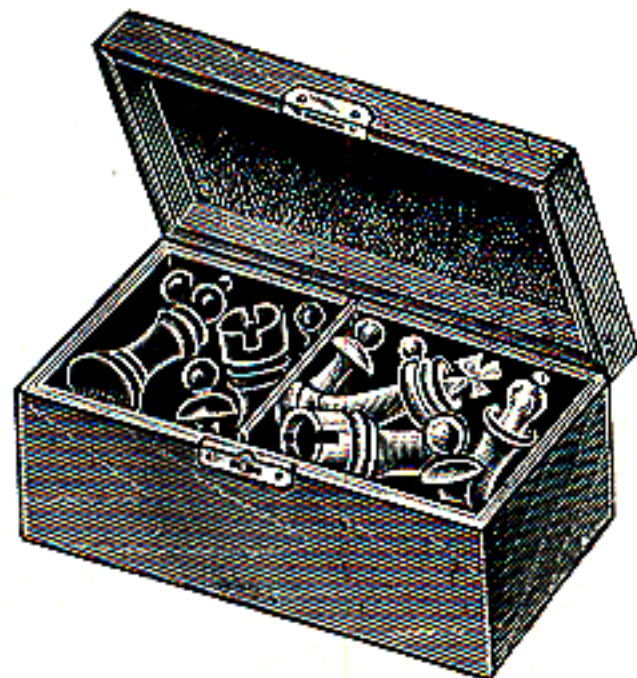
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33 P-B5

P-R5

Now that Black's QKtP is protected, the line of play given in the previous note is impossible; but White has other threats.

34 P-B6

P-Kt3

If 34 . . . P-R6? 35 RxR, RxR; 36 RxR, QxR; 37 Q-Kt8ch, K-B2; 38 QxPch etc.

35 P-R4

....

Creating a loop-hole for the K and at the same time threatening P-R5.

35

RxR

36 QxR

P-R4

Or 36 . . . Q-K1; 37 Q-Kt6, R-Q2; 38 P-B7ch etc.

37 Q-K6

Resigns

There could have followed: 37 . . . Q-Kt1; 38 R-Q7, Q-KB1; 39 R-K7; or 37 . . . Q-Kt2; 38 R-Q8ch, K-R2; 39 Q-K8 etc.

(Translated from DE SCHAAKWERELD)

(The great standardization of the modern openings is often deplored, yet relatively slight deviations from the accepted lines may often prove fatal against a first-class master.)

Bad Nauheim Tournament

July, 1937

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. A. Alekhine	F. Saemisch
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	B-K2
6 Q-K2	....

Occasionally adopted by Alekhine in place of the more customary 6 R-K1.

6	P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3
8 P-B3	O-O
9 P-QR4	B-Kt5
10 P-KR3	B-R4

(A bad move, as the QB now remains out of play for the rest of the game. Black should either have had the courage of his convictions and played 10 . . . BxKt, or else manfully admitted his previous mistake by retreating 10 . . . B-Q2. Alekhine at once realizes his opponent's error, and with wonderful concentration and tenacity, steadily strengthens the pressure on Black's weakened Queen's wing.—F. R.)

11 P-KKt4	B-Kt3
12 P-Q3	Kt-QR4
13 B-B2	Kt-Q2

Leads to a passive position on the Q side. He should have played . . . P-B4!

14 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
15 Kt-R3	P-QB3
16 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3

In this way, Black hopes to put an end to White's attack on the Q side; but the continuation shows us that Saemisch has not evaluated the position correctly.

17 P-R5	Kt-Q2
18 B-K3	K-R1

19 P-B4

Kt-B3?

Giving his opponent the opportunity for a clever sacrifice on the other wing.

20 PxP

RPxP

21 KtxKtP!

Q-Q2

After 21 . . . PxKt White recovers the piece with 22 P-R6 and then invades the Q side with his pieces.

22 P-R6

Kt-Q1

23 Kt-B3

KtxKtP

A pretty sacrifice which Alekhine rightly declines, for his chances are all on the other wing.

24 P-Kt5!

KtxB

25 PxKt

PxP

26 B-Q5

Kt-K3

He gives up the exchange, for after 26 . . . R-R2; 27 KR-Kt1 would leave him with a hopeless position.

27 BxR	RxB
28 Q-QKt2	Kt-B2
29 K-Kt2	P-B3
30 Q-Kt3	B-K1
31 P-R7	P-Kt3
32 R-R5	K-Kt2
33 KR-QR1	B-B2
34 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
35 PxKt	B-K1
36 P-K4	P-B4
37 R-R6	P-Kt4
38 Q-B3	P-Kt5
39 KtxP!	....

A decisive sacrifice.

39	PxKt
40 QxPch	K-Kt1
41 P-Q6	Q-B1

The chief threat was Q-Q5ch winning the R.

42 PxB	Q-B7ch
43 K-R1	Q-B7
44 QxBP	Resigns

(Translated from the NIEUWE ROTTERDAMSCH COURANT.)

A VALUABLE OPENING INNOVATION

Rogaska-Slatina Tournament

June, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. P. Trifunovic		B. Kostich	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 KtxKtch	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 R-K1ch	Kt-K2
3 B-Kt5	P-B4	10 Kt-Kt5	O-O
4 Kt-B3	PxP	11 KtxP!	KxKt
5 QKtxP	B-K2	12 Q-R5ch	K-Kt1
6 P-Q4!	PxP	13 B-Q3	R-K1
7 O-O	Kt-B3		

If 13 . . . P-KKt3; 14 BxP, KtxB; 15 QxKtch, K-R1; 16 B-R6, KR-Kt1; 17 Q-R5—or 16 . . . B-Kt2; 17 B-Kt5.

14 P-KKt4!	P-Q3	23 P-B5	B-K1
15 P-Kt5	B-K4	24 P-B6	R-B2
16 B-R7ch	K-B1	25 RxBch	QxR
17 Q-B3ch	Kt-B4	26 R-K1	Q-Q2
18 BxKt	K-Kt1	27 BxRch	QxB
19 B-Q2	P-KKt3	28 P-Kt6	QxBP
20 BxP	R-K2	29 Q-R7ch	K-B1
21 Q-R5	B-Q2	30 B-R6ch	B-Kt2
22 P-KB4	B-R1	31 Q-R8 mate	

The Leningrad-Moscow Team Match

On June 30 and July 1 these two leading chess centers of Russia contested a double-round match on 23 boards. The last three boards on each team were taken by women. Despite the fact that Botvinnik and Ragozin were missing from the Leningrad team, the latter aggregation triumphed by a score of 25—21 (20 wins, 16 losses and 10 draws). Individual results were as follows:



G. J. LEVENFISH

Leningrad			Moscow			Leningrad			Moscow		
1	Levenfish	..... 1, 0	Alatortsev	.... 0, 1		13	Ravinsky	..... 1, 1	Iglitzky	..... 0, 0	
2	Romanovsky	.. 1/2, 1	Kan	..... 1/2, 0		14	Abramov	..... 1, 0	Kotz	..... 0, 1	
3	Lisitsyn	..... 1/2, 1/2	Riumin	..... 1/2, 1/2		15	Goldberg	.... 0, 1	David	..... 1, 0	
4	Rauzer	..... 0, 0	Belavenets	.... 1, 1		16	Shneidemann	.. 1, 1/2	Poliack	..... 0, 1/2	
5	Rabinovich	... 0, 1	Yudovich	.... 1, 0		17	Klaman	..... 1, 0	Leikin	..... 0, 1	
6	Chekhover	... 1/2, 0	Panov	..... 1/2, 1		18	Schipunov	.... 1, 1	Podolny	..... 0, 0	
7	Ilyin-Zhenevsky	1, 1	Subarev	..... 0, 0		19	Zech	..... 0, 1	Kamyshev	.... 1, 0	
8	Sozin	..... 1, 1	Chistiakov	... 0, 0		20	Vasiliev	..... 0, 0	Sniegizev	..... 1, 1	
9	Sokolsky	..... 0, 0	Kotov	..... 1, 1		21	Semenova	.... 1, 0	Chudova	..... 0, 1	
10	Tolush	..... 1/2, 1	Cohan	..... 1/2, 0		22	Ageieva	..... 1/2, 1	Blucket	..... 1/2, 0	
11	Boodo	..... 1/2, 1/2	Zagoriatsky	.. 1/2, 1/2		23	Lobanova	.... 0, 1	Morachevskaya	1, 0	
12	Rovner	..... 1/2, 0	Fogelevich	... 1/2, 1							

—N. I. Grekov

(Observe how powerful White's Kt is at Q5, even though it remains stationary until the very last move!)

Leningrad-Moscow Team Match

June 30, 1937

(Notes by G. Levenfish)

ENGLISH OPENING

G. Levenfish	V. Alatortsev
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-B4	P-B4
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4
4 PxP	KtxP
5 P-K4	.....

This move weakens White's Q4 and is therefore unsatisfactory from a strategic standpoint; but it leads to an interesting fight with chances for both sides.

5	.....	Kt-Kt5
6	Kt-K5	.....

A new move. The usual continuation here is 6 B-B4, Kt-Q6ch; 7 K-K2, Kt-B5ch; 8 K-B1.

6	Kt(5)-B3
---	-------	----------

Another possibility here is 6 ... Kt(1)-B3; 7 B-Kt5, B-Q2; 8 KtxB, QxKt; 9 O-O; Black gets control of his Q5, but White has fair chances on the K side.

7 Q-R5!

KtxKt

Forced, for if 7 ... P-KKt3; 8 KtxKt and 9 QxBP.

8 QxKt
9 Kt-Kt5

P-K3
.....

But not 9 Kt-Q5 because of 9 ... P-B3; 10 Kt-B7ch, K-Q2; 11 QxPch, KxKt etc.

9

Kt-B3!

Best. After 9 ... Kt-R3; 10 B-B4 Black would have difficulty in completing his development.

10 Q-Kt3
11 B-B4
12 Kt-B3

P-K4
P-QR3
B-K3!

Again the best move, this time on Black's part. It is clear that after 13 BxB, PxP White's Q3 would be weak and he would have no points of support in the center.

13 P-Q3
14 O-O

Q-Q3
BxB?

14 ... O-O-O would have been much better; Black would have had to reconcile himself to a defensive policy, but his position would not have lacked prospects. The policy of exchanges and simplification, on the other hand, leads to a bad ending.

15 PxP

Q-Kt3

16 B-K3 QxQ
17 RPxQ B-Q3
18 KR-Q1 Kt-Q5

Practically forced in view of the threatened R-Q5 (aside from RxB). Now White obtains a strongly posted Kt in the center, while Black's B is hemmed in by his own Ps.

19 BxKt BPxB

... KPxB would have been somewhat better, for it would then have been more difficult for White to utilize his advantage on the K side, as he has a doubled P there.

20 Kt-Q5 R-QB1
21 QR-B1

White has a simple plan: to blockade the QP and to advance his Q side Ps. The Kt on Q5 easily paralyzes Black's attempts at counter-play on the other wing.

21 R-B3
22 P-QKt4 K-Q2
23 K-B1 B-Kt1
24 P-R4 P-KR4

24 . . . KR-QB1 would be answered by K-K2-Q3.

25 K-K2 P-R5
26 R-Q3 P-R6

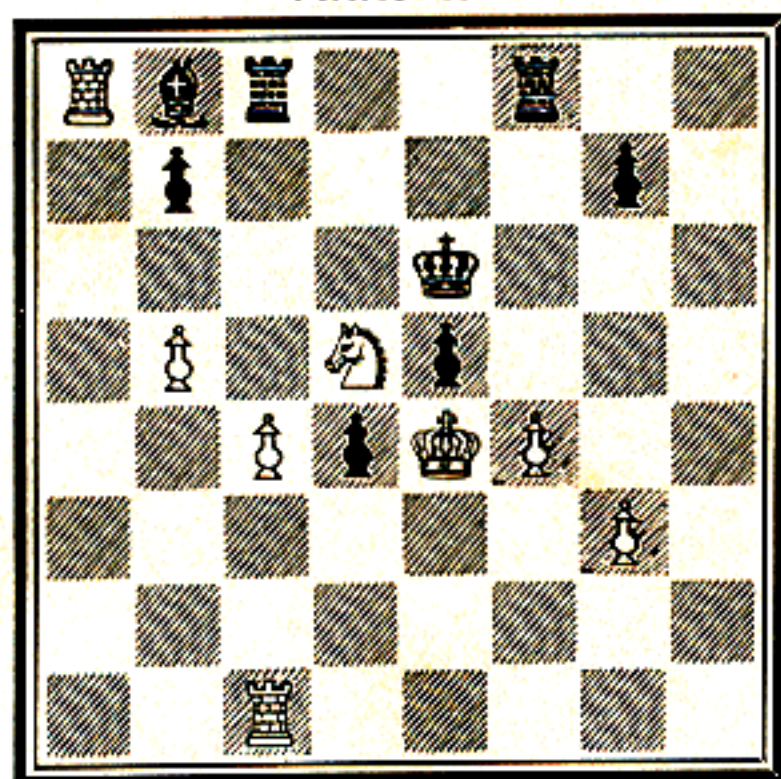
White was threatening to blockade the K side by means of R-KB3 and P-Kt4.

27 PxP RxRP
28 R-KB3 K-K3
29 P-Kt5 PxP
30 RPxP R-B4
31 R-R3 R-R1
32 R-R8 R-KB1
33 K-Q3 P-B4

An attempt at counter-play which is easily repulsed.

34 P-B4 PxPch
35 KxP R(4)-B1

Alatortsev



Levenfish

36 P-B5ch!

Decisive! The P must not be captured because of 37 Kt-K7!

36 K-Q3
37 Kt-Kt6 QR-Q1

... R-QB2 would lose the exchange (38 P-B5ch).

38 P-B5ch K-K2 42 R-R7ch K-Kt1
39 Kt-Q5ch K-B2 43 P-B7 R-B1
40 P-QB6 PxP 44 R-B6 BxP
41 PxP B-Q3 45 Kt-K7ch Resigns

(Translated from "64" by N. I. Grekov)

(Readers of THE CHESS REVIEW will recall the beautiful game won by Kotz which appeared in our June number. Here is another fascinating example of his attractive style.)

Leningrad-Moscow Team Match

July 1, 1937

(Notes by A. Kotz)

INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Kotz	Abramov
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4

Otherwise White plays P-K4 with a strong center.

4 B-B4	B-Kt2
5 P-K3	P-Kt3

An incorrect plan, as the QB is not well placed on Kt2. A better course would have been . . . O-O followed by . . . P-B4.

6 Kt-K5	B-Kt2
7 B-K2	O-O
8 P-KR4	. . . .

Beginning a direct attack against Black's K.

8	QKt-Q2
-----------	--------

Black wants to exchange pieces in order to ease his defense, but a better way of doing this was 8 . . . KKt-Q2!

9 P-R5	KtxKt
10 BxKt	Kt-Q2
11 BxB	KxB
12 Q-Q2	. . . .

Not only preparing to castle on the Q side, but also threatening P-K4 followed by RPxP and Q-R6ch.

12	P-KB4
------------	-------

If now 13 P-K4, QPxP; 14 PxP, PxP; 15 Q-R6ch, K-B3 leads to nothing, Black's K taking cover behind his Ps.

13 O-O-O	Kt-B3
14 QR-Kt1	P-B4
15 P-KKt4	Kt-K5

Preventing the opening of the KKt file.

16 KtxKt	BPxKt
17 P-Kt5!	. . . .

PxBP would only lead to unnecessary complications. The text prevents the blockade of the K side by . . . P-KKt4, and prepares for the doubling of White's Rs on the KR file.

17	Q-Q3
------------	------

Bad would be 17 . . . RxP; 18 Q-K1! Q-KB1; 19 RPxP, RPxP; 20 R-R6 followed by QR-R1; or 18 . . . R-KB1; 19 RPxP, RPxP; 20 R-R6, R-R1; 21 Q-R4 etc.

18 R-Kt2	BPxP
19 R(2)-R2!	. . . .

Sacrificing a P to strengthen the attack.

19	QPxB
------------	------

If 19 . . . P-Q6; 20 RPxP, QxP; 21 Q-B3ch, K-Kt1; 22 R-R6 etc.

20 BPxB	PxB
---------	-----

Black is in difficulties; if 20 . . . R-R1; 21 P-R6ch.

21 RxP	R-R1
22 Q-K1	. . . .



(Courtesy of "64")

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOSCOW TEAM

Seated (left to right): Zagoriansky, Fogelevich, Alatortsev, Riumin, Kan, Poliack, Iglitzky.
 Standing (left to right): Cohan, Belavenets, Yudovich, Sniegizev, Kotz, Leikin, Panov, Kotov,
 David, Podolny.

Threatening to win an important P by means of Q-R4.

22 B-B1
 23 Q-B3ch

Discarding 23 P-Kt6, P-KR3; 24 Q-R4, Q-KB3! 25 Q-R2, Q-Q3; for after 26 QxQ, PxQ; 27 RxQP, White has only a slightly better ending.

23 P-Q5

If 23 . . . P-K4; 24 P-Kt6!

24 PxP B-B4
 25 P-Q5ch K-Kt1
 26 R-R6 Q-B5ch
 27 K-Kt1 R-QB1

If 27 . . . QxP; 28 Q-K5! is decisive.

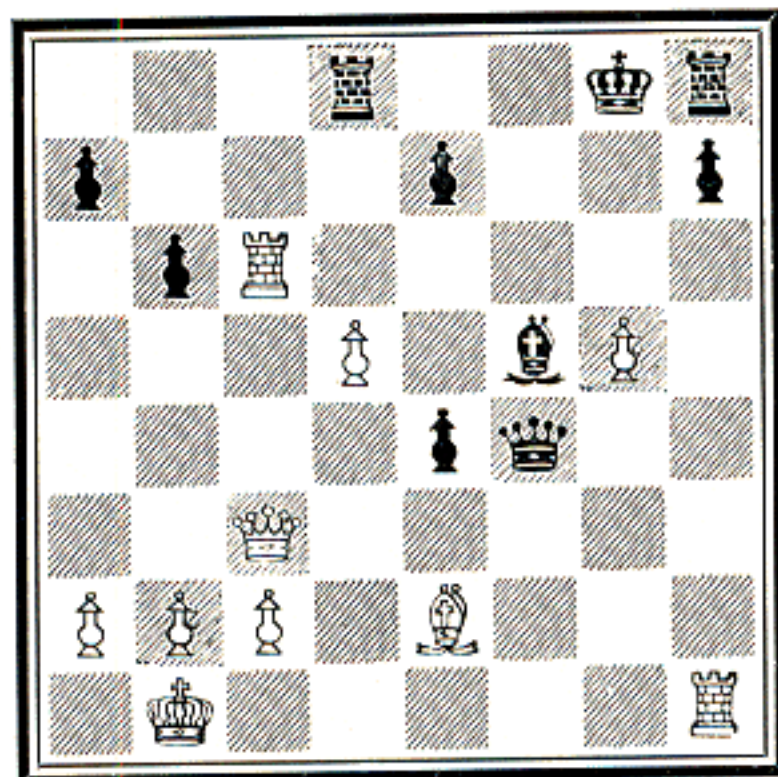
28 R-QB6!

After 28 R-Kt6ch, BxR; 29 QxQRch, Black has . . . Q-B1.

28 R-Q1

After 28 . . . K-B2; 29 R-KB1 wins.

Abramov



Kotz

29 P-Kt6!

The most energetic way of ending the game. P-Kt7 is threatened.

29 Q-Kt4
 30 P-Q6! KPxP

Alternatives are:

I 30 . . . RxP; 31 RxR, PxR; 32 B-B4ch.

II 30 . . . BxP; 31 PxP, R-K1 (if 31 . . . QxKP; 32 RxBch); 32 RxBch! QxR; 33 B-B4ch.

31 R-B7 B-Q2

(If 31 . . . QxP; 32 Q-Q4! wins.—F. R.)

32 B-B4ch P-Q4
 33 BxPch! K-B1

(If 33 . . . QxB; 34 P-Kt7!—F. R.)

34 QxRch Resigns

(Translated from "64" by N. I. Grekov)

CLEVER PLAY BY PETROV

Kemeri Tournament

June, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

V. Petrov
 White

G. Stahlberg
 Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 P-QR4!	QR-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 P-QKt4!	R(1)-Q5
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 R-B8ch	K-R2
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	25 P-R5	B-Q1
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	26 Kt-K3!	RxKtP
6 BxKt	QxB	If 26 . . . KtxP; 27	
7 Q-Kt3	PxP	RxB!	
8 QxBP	Kt-Q2	27 Kt-Q5!	RxKt
9 P-K4	P-K4	If 27 . . . KtxKt; 28	
10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt3	RxB!	
11 Q-Kt3	B-QB4	28 PxR	BxP
12 B-K2	O-O	29 R-Q1	R-Kt7
13 O-O	B-KKt5	30 K-B1	B-Kt3
14 QR-B1!	KR-Q1	31 B-K2	Kt-K5
15 Kt-Q1!	BxKt	32 R-B6	B-Q5
16 QxB!	QxQ	33 P-Q6	Kt-B3
17 BxQ	Kt-Q2	34 R-B7	R-Kt3
18 PxP	PxP	35 RxB!	PxR
19 B-Kt4	B-Kt3	36 B-Q3ch	P-Kt3
20 RxP	Kt-B3	37 RxPch	Resigns
21 B-B3	R-Q7		

Correspondence Chess



"THESE GUYS
WHO PLAY
CHESS BY
MAIL GIVE
ME A PAIN
IN THE NECK!"

(Courtesy of N. Y. Post)

THE KING IN EXILE Played by Correspondence, 1937 INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. C. Meyer
White

G. Stalda
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 K-B3	P-Q5ch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 K-Kt3	B-K3!
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	(Threatens . . . Bx Pch!)	
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	22 Kt-Kt5!	P-Kt4!
5 PxP	Kt-B3	23 KtxB	PxPch
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	24 K-R2	QxKt
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	25 K-Kt1	P-QR4!
8 Q-B2	O-O	26 B-Kt2	PxP
9 P-QR3	BxKt	(If now 27 PxP, R-R7!)	
10 BxB	P-B4	27 BxKt	P-B6
11 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	28 BxR	PxQ
12 B-Kt2	P-QKt3	29 B-K4	PxP
13 P-Kt4?! KtxKBP!	PxP	30 BxRP	Q-Kt6ch!
14 KxKt	Q-R5ch	31 B-Kt2	Q-K6
15 KR-Kt1	Q-R3ch	32 B-Q5ch	K-R1
16 K-K3	P-Q4!	33 R-Kt2	P-Q6!
17 K-Q3?	P-K4	Resigns	
18 R-Q1	Q-Kt3ch!		
19 Q-Q2			

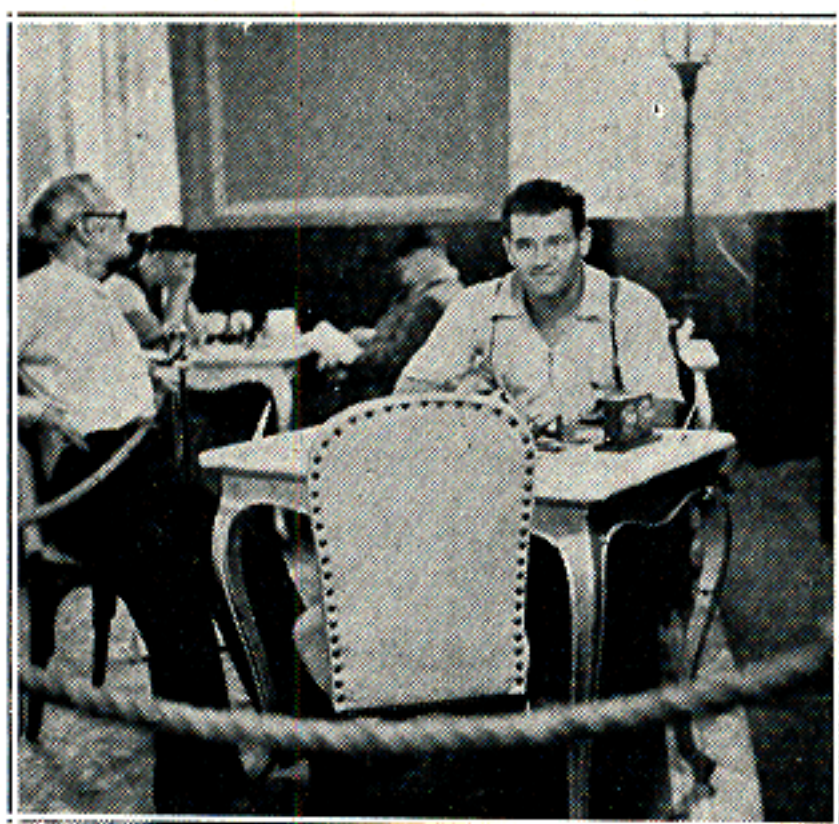
In order to celebrate the centennial of Paul Morphy's birth, the Correspondence League of America is holding the Paul Morphy Grand National Tournament for the Official Correspondence Championship of the U. S. A. Play will begin some time in September. The tournament is open to all players, and they do not have to be members of the league in order to be able to take part. The entry fee is \$1.00. If interested, write to W. F. James, Tournament Director, at 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa.

The Illinois Correspondence Chess Association tourney No. 53 will start October 1st. The regular events pay cash prizes in single round tourneys, while the one-prize event gives a year's subscription to *The Chess Review* as the prize. Entry fee to the latter is 50c, to the former \$2.50. No membership dues to pay. If interested, address Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.

The New York State Championship

As the result of skilful management and assiduous publicity, this event, held at the Cazenovia Seminary in Cazenovia the first week in August, was the most successful tournament in the history of the New York State Chess Association. A record number of entries was assembled, and the hackneyed phrase "a good time was had by all," was literally true.

In the major event, David Polland confirmed the good impression created by his fine showing at Philadelphia last year, by running away with the first prize. The field was a good one, a particularly happy feature being the fact that four of the participants are aspiring young players.



DAVID POLLAND

A SWINDLE THAT WORKED!

N. Y. State Championship
August, 1937

(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Shainswit White		A. E. Santasiere Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	4 Q-Kt3	PxP

Other results:

GENESSEE CUP: Schenectady 13—3; Onondaga 11—5; Broome 8—8; Oneida 6—10; Cortland 1—15.

MAJOR TOURNAMENT: Won by Lynn H. Bryant of Binghamton.

MINOR TOURNAMENT: Won by Paul Rosenzweig of New York City.

BOYS' TOURNAMENT: Won by Clarence W. Hewlett, Jr., of Schenectady.

The following were elected officers of the Association for the coming year: President, Lynn H. Bryant (Binghamton); Secretary, Walter Murdock (Cazenovia); Vice-presidents, Robert F. Brand (Cazenovia), Dr. Max Herzberger (Rochester) and Eric Hugh (Schenectady).

5 QxBP	B-Kt2	12 B-K2	Kt-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	O-O	13 O-O	QKt-Q4
7 B-B4	P-B3	14 KtxKt	KtxKt
8 P-K3	B-K3	15 PxP	P-Kt5
9 Q-Kt4	P-QKt4	16 Q-Kt2	QxP
10 Q-R3	P-QR4	17 KR-B1	P-QB4!
11 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2		

White finds the best reply to this move.

18 B-K5	Kt-B6	20 PxP	Q-R6
19 BxB	KxB		

... QxP was the alternative I considered for a long time—and its rejection was later to cause regret.

21 QxQ	RxQ	23 B-B1	R(B)-QR1
22 Kt-Q4	BxP		

White finds the best reply to this, producing very exciting play with Black a Rook down and having to make sixteen moves in five minutes!

24 Kt-B2	P-Kt6!?	26 Kt-Kt5?	....
25 KtxR	P-Kt7		

White was also in extreme time pressure and here blunders. Correct was Kt-B2 when after ... R-QB1 a draw was in sight.

27 BxKt	B-B5!
---------	-------

Pretty good for rapid transit—a remarkable finish.

28 BxB	RxR	Resigns
--------	-----	---------

N. Y. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP - 1937	Polland	Treysman	Santasiere	Shainswit	Adams	Beckhardt	Collins	Garfinkel	Murdock	Barron	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score	Rank
D. S. Polland (N.Y.C.)	.	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	1	8 1/2- 1/2	1
G. N. Treysman (N.Y.C.)	0	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	7 -2	2
A. E. Santasiere (N.Y.C.)	0	1/2	.	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	5	1	3	6 1/2-2 1/2	3
G. Shainswit (N.Y.C.)	1/2	1/2	0	.	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	5 1/2-3 1/2	4
E. B. Adams (N.Y.C.)	0	0	0	1	.	0	1	0	1	1	4	5	0	4 -5	5-6
N. Beckhardt (N.Y.C.)	0	0	0	1/2	1	.	0	1	1	1/2	3	4	2	4 -5	5-6
J. W. Collins (N.Y.C.)	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	.	0	1/2	1	2	5	2	3 -6	7-9
B. Garfinkel (Buffalo)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.	0	1	3	6	0	3 -6	7-9
W. L. Murdock (Cazenovia)	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1	.	1	2	5	2	3 -6	7-9
T. Barron (N.Y.C.)	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	.	0	8	1	1/2-8 1/2	10

Book Reviews

FRED REINFELD: LIMITED EDITIONS

VOLUME V: BOTVINNIK'S BEST GAMES

1927-1934. Price \$1.50 (cloth cover) or \$1.00 (flexible cover).

Reinfeld and Cordingley are two of the world's foremost chess enthusiasts; Cordingley lives in England and Reinfeld is of that deathless ilk: the New Yorker. Both specialize in private editions on chess, thereby publicizing (although unfortunately to a limited public) many tournaments and collections of games which would otherwise fall into oblivion.

But where Cordingley, not being primarily an analyst, contents himself with the game score, saying that after all the score is the thing; Reinfeld, with his prodigious linguistic ability and a tireless devotion to hard work, is determined that the game must be interpreted: to the rank and file of chess players, he feels, the bare game score offers nothing of the psychological and technical ideas entering the minds of the two masters playing. To this determination he brings, besides the aforementioned linguistic and creative talents, a delightful sense of humor; the kind of humor which still retains elements of whimsy in a most cynical world.

In this latest volume Reinfeld presents a careful summary of the career of the great Soviet master, Mischa Botwinnik, taking the reader from Botwinnik's youth into his maturity and the great match with Flohr, a chess feat which was mainly responsible for making the western chess world Botwinnik-conscious.

Thirty-six fine games have been selected, with copious notes. Reinfeld explains in his foreword that his choice has been decided by a desire to illustrate the gradual change in Botwinnik's development.

Those readers who have perused his previous volumes on Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Edgard Colle will find this latest volume quite equal to the earlier two in its admirable portrayals of the masters: their chess ideas and their human behavior.—*P. H. Little.*

(Orders filled by THE CHESS REVIEW)

DAS INTERNATIONALE SCHACHTURNIER

OSTEND, 1937

Price 75 cents

Edited by E. J. DIEMER

This book is a model of how to offer a great deal in a small space, and at a low price! All the 45 games of the tournament are given, and their inherent merits are highlighted by Die-

mer's brief but lively and significant comments. A unique feature, which future tournament books would do well to copy, is Diemer's 13 page introduction, dealing with the *personalities* of the players, particularly Fine, Keres and Grob.

(Orders Filled by THE CHESS REVIEW)

'WARE THE BISHOPS!

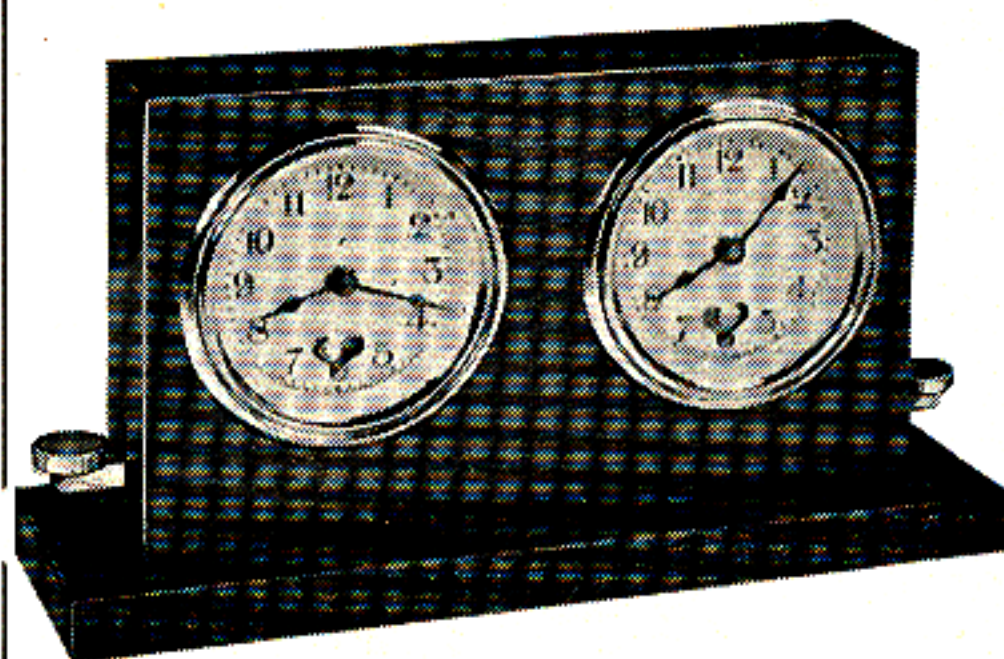
Match (Fourteenth Game)

Semmering - July, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

V. Menchik		S. Graf	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	14 B-Q2	Q-B2
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 B-B3	B-K2
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-K2	P-QKt3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	17 Kt-Kt5!	P-Kt3
5 P-K3	P-B3	18 Q-B3	B-Kt2
6 B-Q3	B-K2	19 Q-R3	P-KR4
7 O-O	O-O	20 QR-Q1	Kt-Kt5?
8 P-K4	PxKP	Better . . . QR-Q1.	
9 KtxP	KtxKt	21 R-Q7!!	Resigns
10 BxKt	Kt-B3	For if 21 . . . QxR;	
11 B-B2	P-B4	22 QxP! forces mate.	
12 PxP	Q-R4	Bravo, Miss Menchik!	
13 B-K3	BxP		

CHESS TIME CLOCKS



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THE CHESS REVIEW

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New York, N. Y.

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Wisconsin 7-3742

Wisconsin-Illinois Chess Picnic

On Sunday afternoon, August 15, a hostile band of Illinois chessplayers invaded the Wisconsin stronghold at Grant Park, Milwaukee, to do battle in the annual picnic involving the two states. Illinois won, $17\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$. The feature of the match was, strangely enough, not the beer (there was none, alas! . . . and in Wisconsin, of all places), but the pairing of two youngsters of 85 and 86 on board number 22. The younger player won, showing once again that youth will be served. Charles H. Leech of the Oak Park Chess Club made a hearty speech of introduction. One player remarked that a chess event without Leech would be like beer without hops (there's beer again!). The lineup and scores:

Illinois		Wisconsin	
1 S. Factor	1	A. E. Elo	0
2 C. Elison	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Kraszewski . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 E. Gordon	1	F. Koller	0
4 B. Dahlstrom . . .	1	R. Ratke	0
5 J. Winter	1	Dr. Wehrley . . .	0
6 DeVries	1	Hellmann	0
7 G. Riemer	0	B. Zamosh	1
8 E. A. Wagner, Jr.	0	Goldstein	1
9 K. D. Holland . .	1	J. Thompson . . .	0
10 P. H. Little . . .	0	E. Teplinsky . . .	1
11 H. Howe	1	J. Fashingbauer .	0
12 W. Youngquist . .	1	Pestallozzi	0
13 Dr. Goodman . . .	1	Johnson	0
14 Monrath	0	Durkin	1
15 L. Kan	1	Jaehle	0
16 E. C. Green . . .	1	L. Borenstein . . .	0
17 C. Fallert	1	J. Hiatt	0
18 Dr. Becker	1	J. Schaefer	0
19 Knapp	1	Leo Stenzel	0
20 Steiboldt	0	Fritz Rathman . .	1
21 Hoffman	1	E. Szymanski . . .	0
22 Hovey	0	J. F. Seymour . . .	1
23 J. Cook	1	Zufeld	0
24 E. W. Allen . . .	1	Lang	0
25 J. W. Klepper . .	0	Kuchinsky	1
26 Mrs. Becker . . .	0	McNellis	1
27 Mrs. Flint	0	Goodacre	1
28 C. H. Leech . . .	0	A. Wehrley	1
Total	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Total	$10\frac{1}{2}$

A DEADLY PIN

West Side "Y" vs. Bronx In'tl C. C.

September, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

J. L. McCudden

G. Shainswit

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Q-K2	Kt-QKt5
2 P-QB4	PxP	12 QR-B1	P-QKt3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-K5	B-Kt2
4 P-K3	P-B4	14 P-B4	QKt-Q4
5 BxP	P-K3	15 P-B5!	PxP
6 O-O	Kt-B3	16 RxP	KtxB
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3	17 QxKt	R-B1
8 P-QR4	PxP	18 B-R2	P-Kt3?
9 PxP	B-K2	19 KR-B1	B-Kt5?
10 B-K3	O-O	20 KtxBP!	RxKt

The British Championship Tournament, held in Blackpool during the early part of July, resulted in the victory of W. A. Fairhurst. He is 34 years old, and has long deserved the triumph which he has thus finally attained. His play shows a happy blend of positional and tactical skill, as is well brought out in the following game:

British Championship

Blackpool - July, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

W. A. Fairhurst

H. E. Atkins

Black

White

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-B4	B-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 KR-K1	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 BxB	P-KB4
4 B-B4	P-B3	21 PxP	KtxP
5 P-K3	B-Kt2	22 B-QR2	Q-B4
6 P-KR3	O-O	23 P-K4	R-KB1
7 Kt-B3	P-K3	24 PxP	RxP
8 B-Q3	PxP	25 B-K6!	KR-B1
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	26 Q-K4	Kt-B2
10 B-KKt3	KtxKt	27 R-Q7	Kt-Kt4
11 PxKt	Q-K2	28 Q-KKt4	P-KR4
12 O-O	Kt-Q2	29 Q-R4	QR-K1
13 B-Kt3	P-K4	30 R-K5!	BxR
14 Q-B2	K-R1	31 QxKt	B-Kt2
15 QR-Q1	P-B3	32 QxP	R-K2
16 P-QR4!	R-K1	33 RxR	QxR
17 Kt-Q2	P-Kt3	34 QxPch	Resigns

The scores of the participants were as follows: Fairhurst 9—2, Thomas 8—3, H. E. Atkins, H. Golombek and T. H. Tylor 6—5, R. P. Mitchell and F. Parr $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$, R. Blow 5—6, A. Lenton $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$, H. G. Rhodes 4—7, W. R. Morry $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$, J. M. Craddock 3—8.

REFUTING AN UNSOUND COMBINATION

Bad Elster Tournament

May, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

K. Richter

E. Bogoljubow

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-K5	QPxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 PxP	P-B4
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 Q-R4ch	K-B1
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 R-B3	Q-B4!
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 BxP?!	PxB
6 B-KKt5	B-Q2	22 P-K6	BxP
7 BxKt	KtPxP	23 RxB	B-Kt2!
8 Kt-B5	Q-R4	24 Q-K1	PxR
9 B-Q3	P-K3	25 QxP	R-R4
10 Kt-K3	Kt-K4	26 Kt-K4	....
11 O-O	P-R4	If 26 Q-Kt6, Q-K4!	
12 K-R1	R-B1	27 P-KR3, P-B5.	
13 P-B4	Kt-Kt5!?	26	R-Q1!
14 KtxKt	PxKt	27 R-B1	Q-K4
15 QxP	B-R3	Resigns	
16 QR-K1	K-K2		
21 Q-K6	QxPch	25 RxR	BxQ
22 K-R1	QR-KB1	26 R-B4ch	B-Q4
23 RxKt	B-B1	27 RxQ	Resigns
24 Q-B6	B-Kt2		

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Cross-checks of a familiar but pleasing variety are exhibited in Nos. 792 and 793. In No. 794 A. J. Fink shows us block mates reminiscent of his self-block record problem of mediumistic fame.

No. 795 is Mr. Gonzalez' attempt to master a popular unpinning theme.

Mr. C. S. Kipping delights us with one of his facile thematic creations in which appears a cross-check and interference continuation.

No. 800 is one of Mr. T. R. Dawson's *sans voir* conceptions. The motto is exceedingly pat, and makes this a picture problem to be long remembered.

No. 804 is an ingenious Meredith setting of the Cheney Theme.

No. 805 is another study in decoy strategy by a member of the Viennese Circle.

With Nos. 808 to 812 we begin a study of the different types of line-opening strategy and combination possible in the two-mover. This is a partial translation from an essay by Arnaldo Ellerman appearing in *Caissa*, an Argentinian publication:

Line opening on the mate (one White piece ambushed behind another) has been used with great success in the modern chess problem. In No. 808, the threat, Se3 mate, covering the initial flight squares, f5 and h5, is countered by 1 . . . Sf5 and 1 . . . Re4, both of which unpin the Knight, opening the line of the Queen to h5 on the mate. The task of this problem might be stated as two flights with unpinning.

No. 809, threat Se4 mate, opens the line of the Queen to e5 and f5. Black's defense, 1 . . . Se5, opens the line of the Rook (f1-f5) on the mate.

In No. 810 the threat of double check by Sd2 mate is countered by the anti-blocking play of the Knight at d3, and the Rook at d1 not only covers the vital square d5 but also the escape square d4 given by the key. If 1 . . . Sb4, 2 Sf7—d6 mate. If 1 . . . Sc5, 2 Se4—d6 mate, constituting two blocks, and if 1 . . . SxP, 2 SxS mate. Finally there is a cross-check 1 . . . Kd4ch, 2 Sc5 mate, a rare feature in line-opening problems.

No. 811 demonstrates line-opening in the key. Although of inferior technical value, these problems reveal an interesting thematic element. Here a cursory analysis shows that we should play the Knight from d4, opening

the line of the Bishop at f2 to c5 for the threat 2 Rc5 mate. A compensating feature is the defense 1 . . . Re3, nullifying the line-opening effect.

In No. 812, the key opens the line for Black's defenses 1 . . . Rb2ch and 1 . . . Rb3ch.

No. 813 continues our investigation of the Loyd or Plachutta Theme. Here an important deviation is found, first shown in a problem by R. B. Wormald (*Cassel's Family Papers*, 1858) which consists in the point that the play of the piece which captures the interposed piece is forced not by attack or other hindrance, but by another interposition or threat. Thus in No. 813 the threat, 2 B any, 3 Ra1 mate is renewed after each capture, the Bishop deploying accordingly.

The antiform of the Loyd-Plachutta is shown in 814 and 815. In the antiform, White must play to avoid interference between his own pieces of like motion, as said interference would allow Black defenses. Thus in No. 814 if before the key 1 . . . Sf3, 2 Rf6 x S, Sg3 and no mate, or 2 Ra3 x S, Sf2 and no mate.

In No. 815 we see not only the antiform of the Loyd-Plachutta, but the antiform of the Brede-Nowotny, and a Loyd-Plachutta with the critical square determining the threat.

MICROCOSM

It is a *tour de force* to get the Black Queen on the board at all: this fact to my mind palliates the violent key of this unique example of three blocks by the Queen:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Ka2, Qd6, Re3, Pb5, Pb2. B—Kc4, Qh5.

Black selfblock allowing mate by White self-interference is a theme yet to be exploited. Apparently it bristles with difficulty. I found one setting to show two such mates (*Chess Review*, No. 682), but have not been able to construct another.

VI. BLACK INTERFERENCE

Interference play among the Black pieces is as natural and felicitous in miniature as the selfblock, yet many of the possible combinations remain unexploited. The reason is perhaps the difficulty of screening the White King from checks.

Interference by the King is shown in the Bonus Socius problem quoted, and in:

LOYD. W—Ke5, Qh2, Rh3. B—Kg5, Bh5, Ph6.

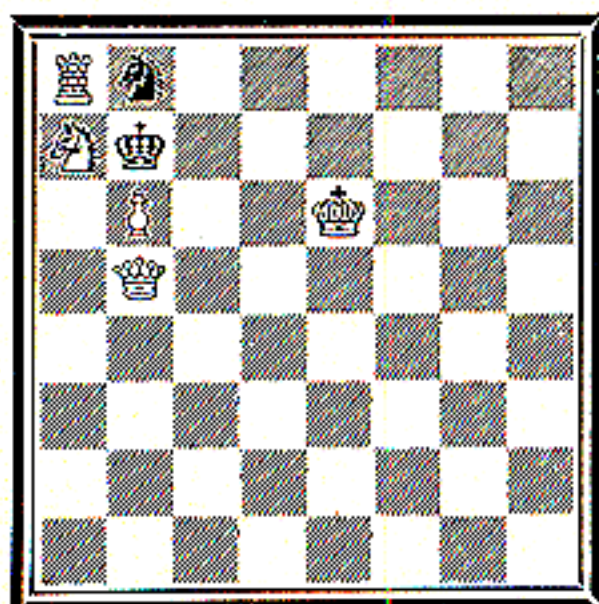
Bifurcation of interference with Pawn by Knight:

SIERA. W—Kd7, Qh3, Rb4. B—Kd5, Sd8, Pc7, Pe7.

Two interferences with a Bishop, both on the same line, appear in this oddity, which has been published under two names:

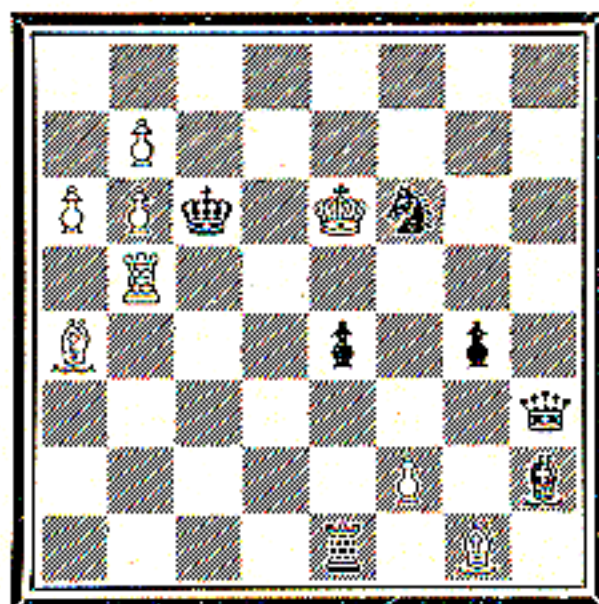
Original Section

No. 790

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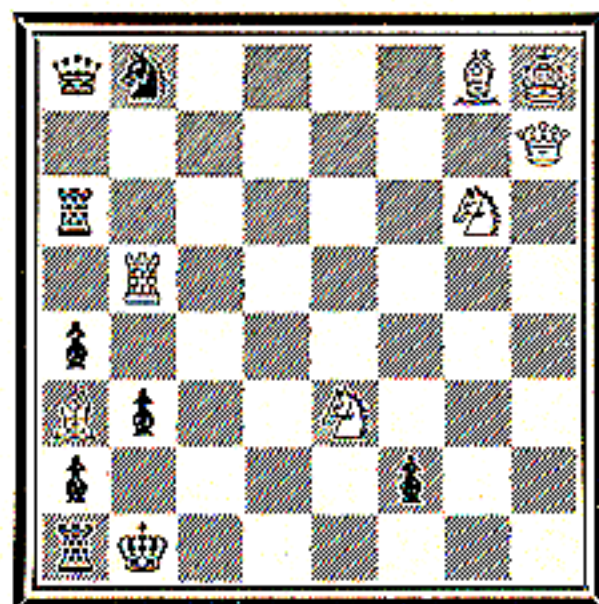
Mate in 2

No. 793

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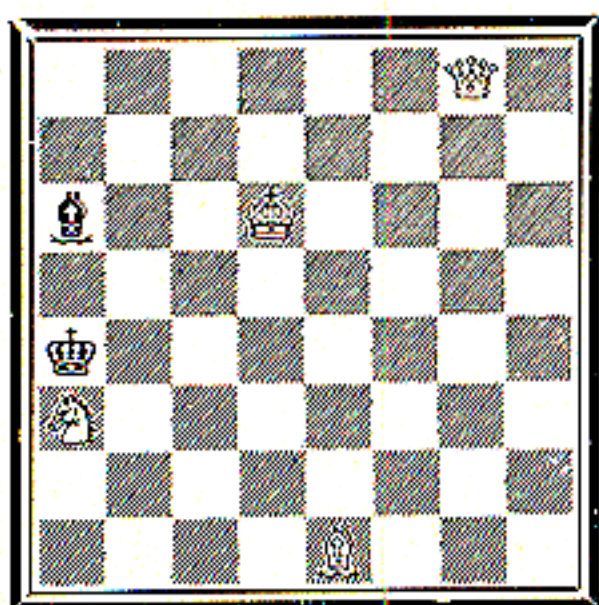
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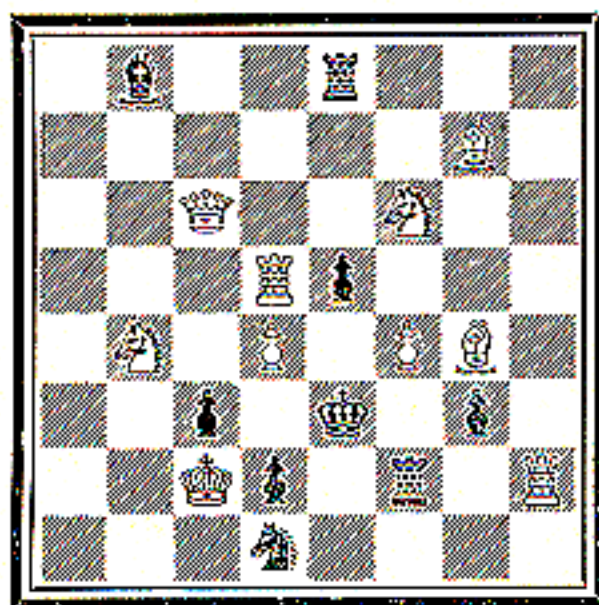
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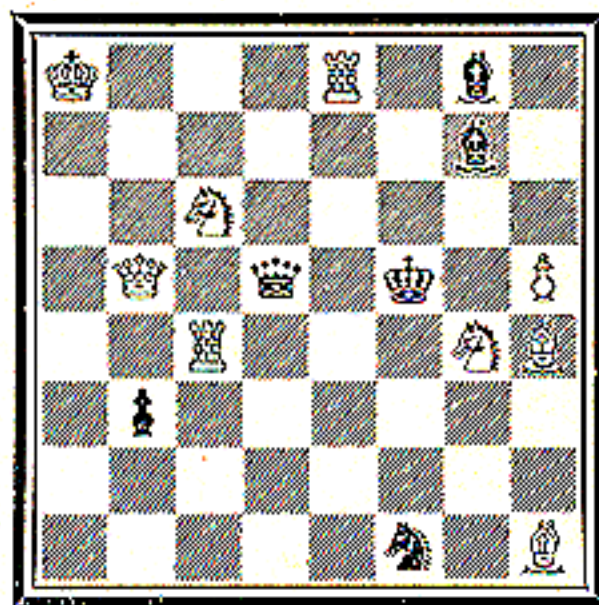
Mate in 2

No. 794

A. J. FINK
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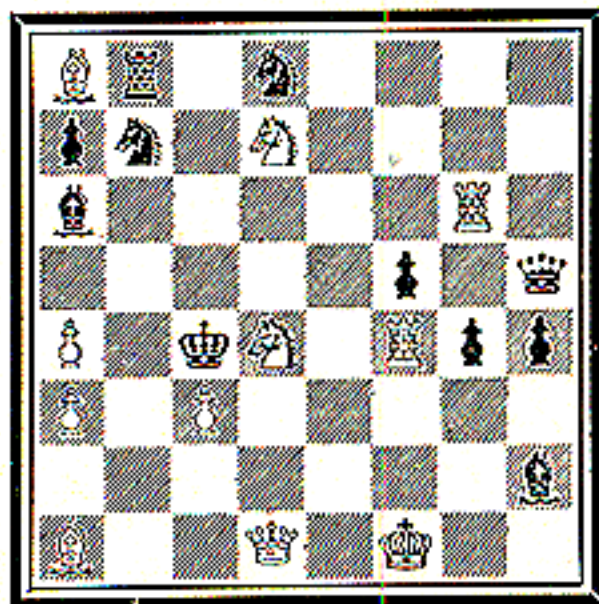
Mate in 2

No. 797

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Shreveport, Louisiana

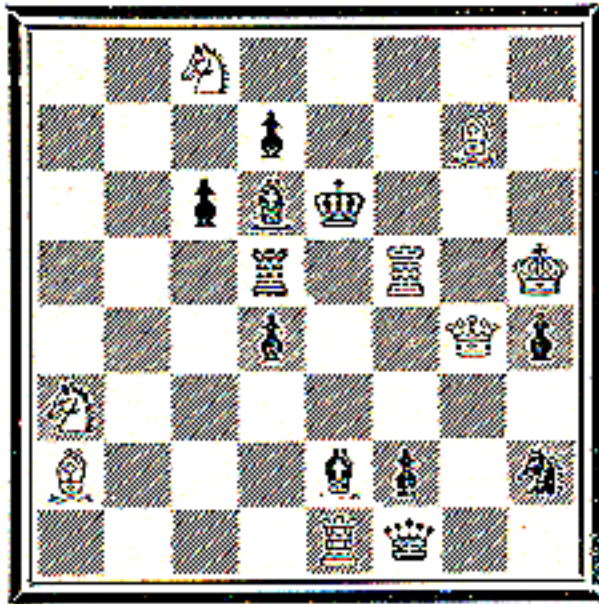
Mate in 2

No. 792

BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.

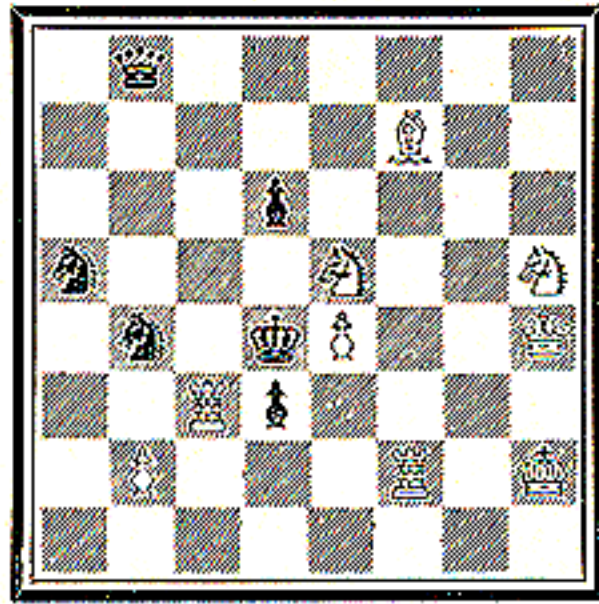
Mate in 2

No. 795

M. GONZALEZ
Shandaken, N. Y.

Mate in 2

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G. B. SPENCER
St. Paul, Minn.

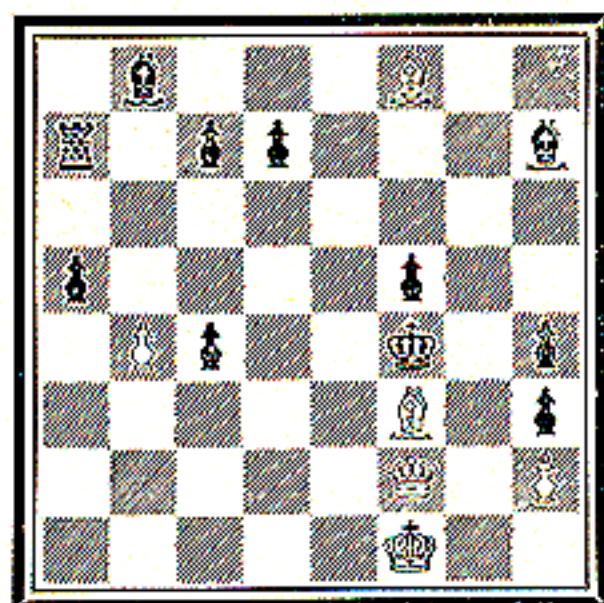
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Original Section (cont'd)

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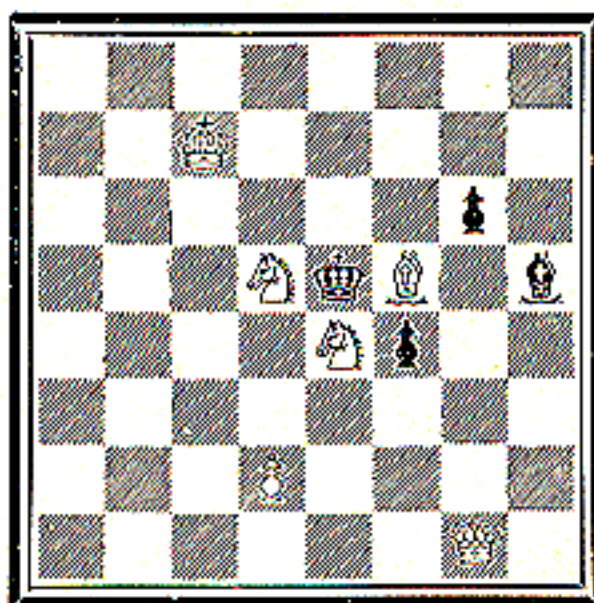
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Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 3

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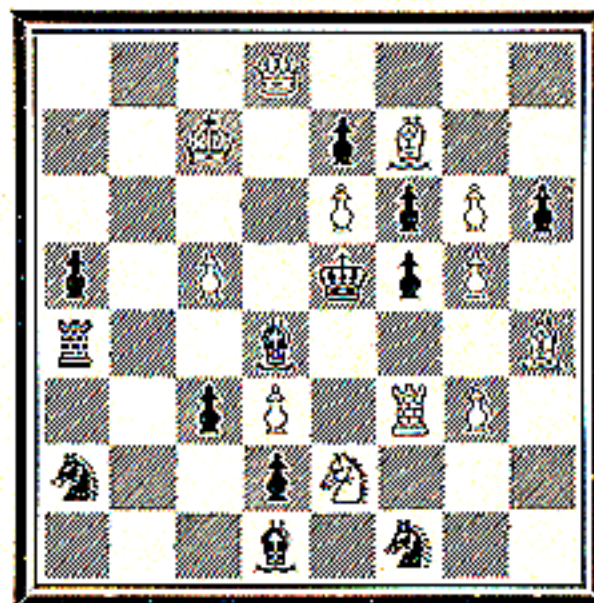
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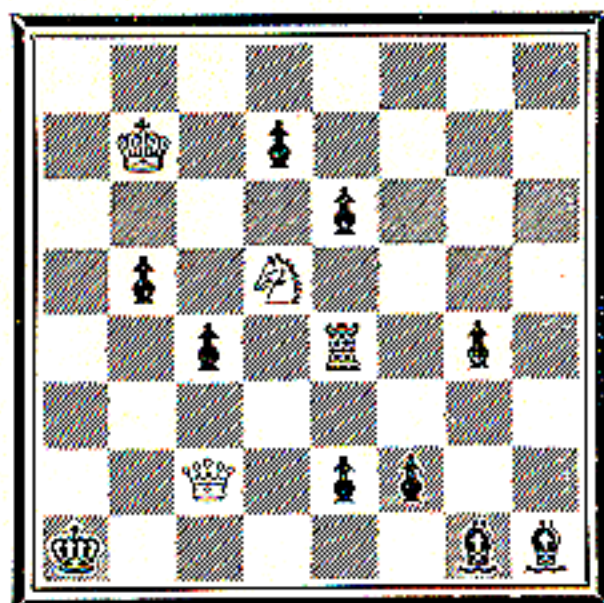
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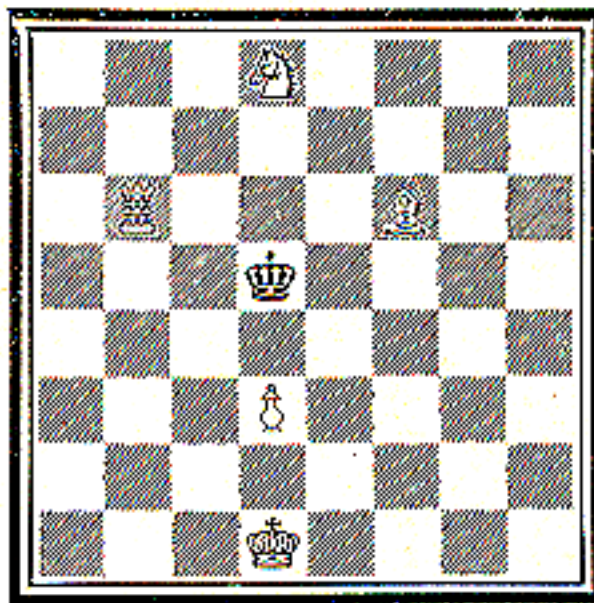
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Motto: The Magnetic Rook



Mate in 3

No. 803

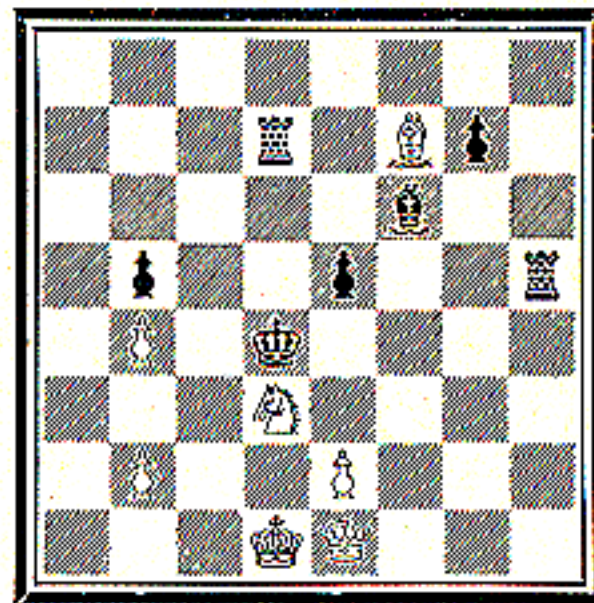
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Mate in 3

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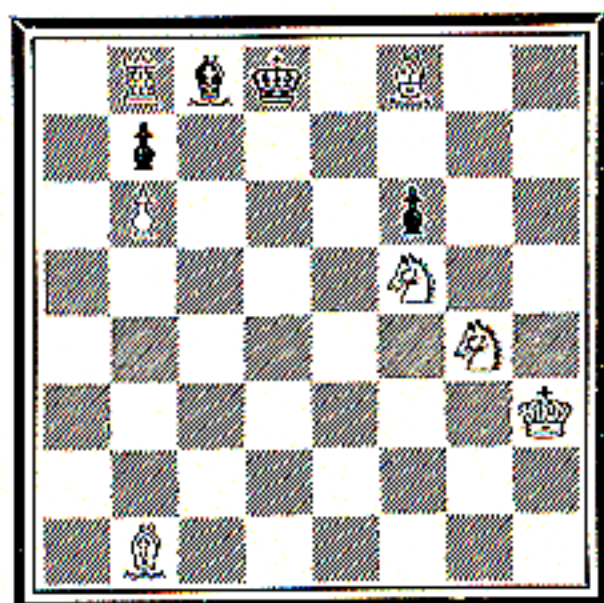
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



Mate in 3

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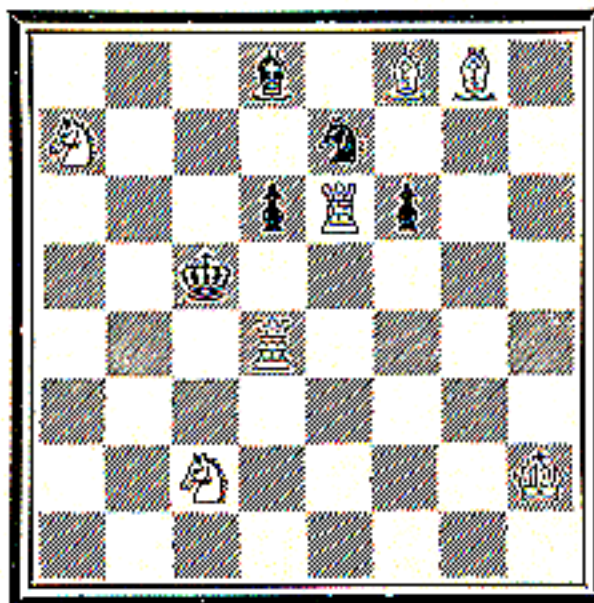
EDWARD L. DEISS
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Mate in 3

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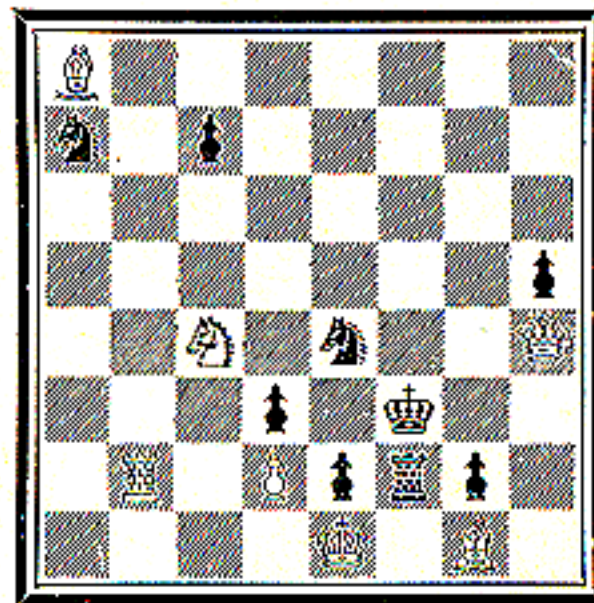
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Mate in 3

No. 807

HEINZ BRIXI
Vienna, Austria

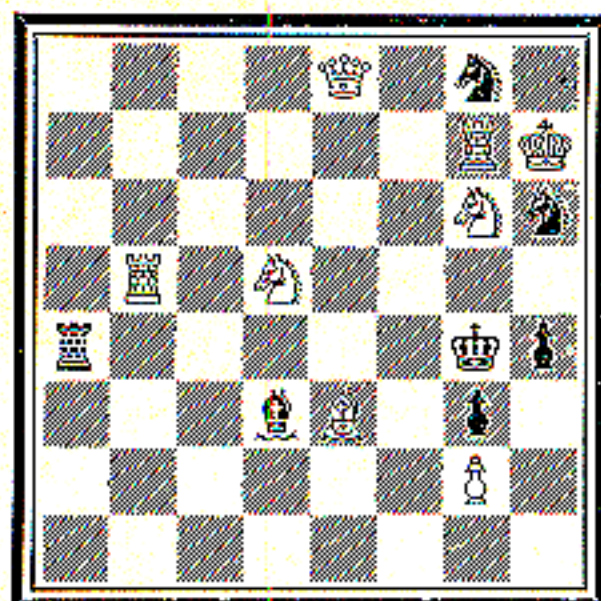


SELFmate in 4

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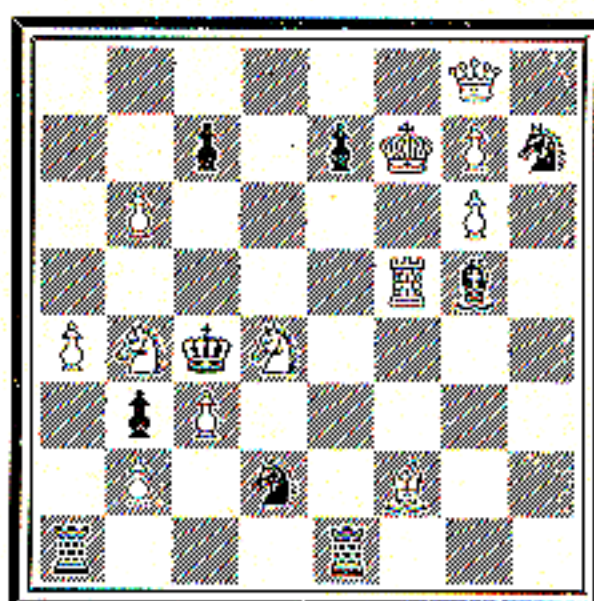
Quoted Section

No. 808
ARNOLDO ELLERMAN
Hon. Men. "T. N. S." - 1927



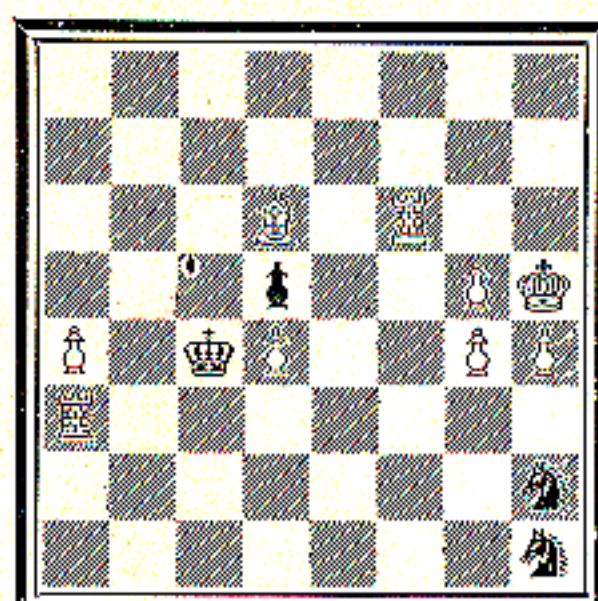
Mate in 2

No. 811
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Caissa - 1937



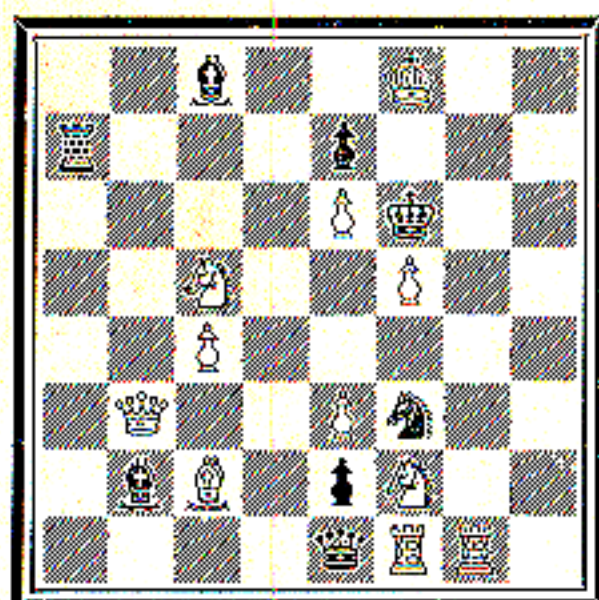
Mate in 2

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J. MOLLER
Deutsch. Wochenschach - 1909



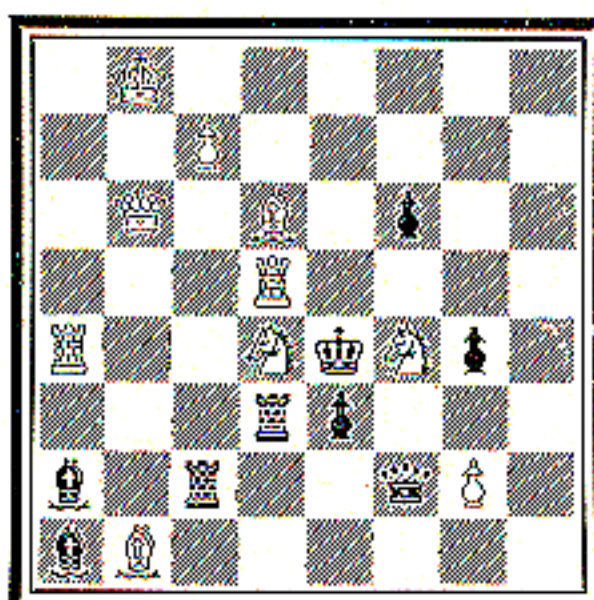
Mate in 4

No. 809
ARNOLDO ELLERMAN
2 Pr. "Karlovac" 1933



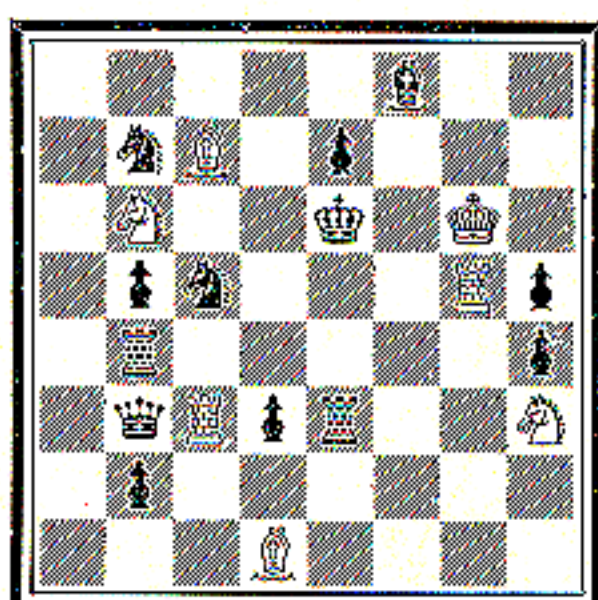
Mate in 2

No. 812
ARNOLDO ELLERMAN
1 Pr. "Het Algemeen Hd." 1918



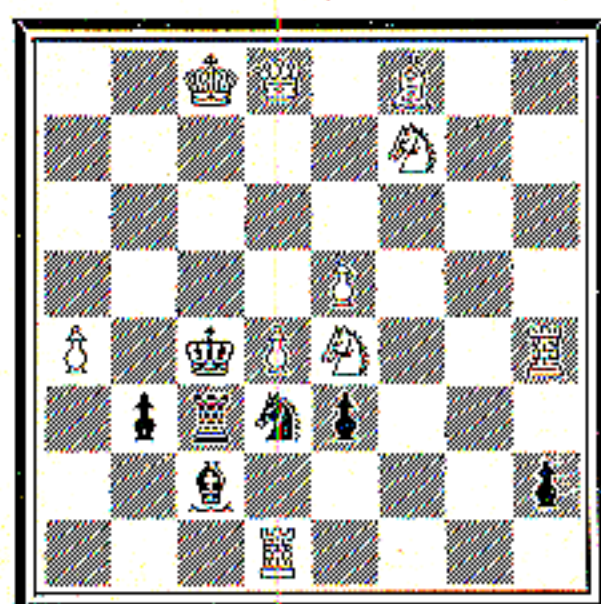
Mate in 2

No. 815
F. PALATZ & A. TRILLING
Teplitz-Schonauer 1923



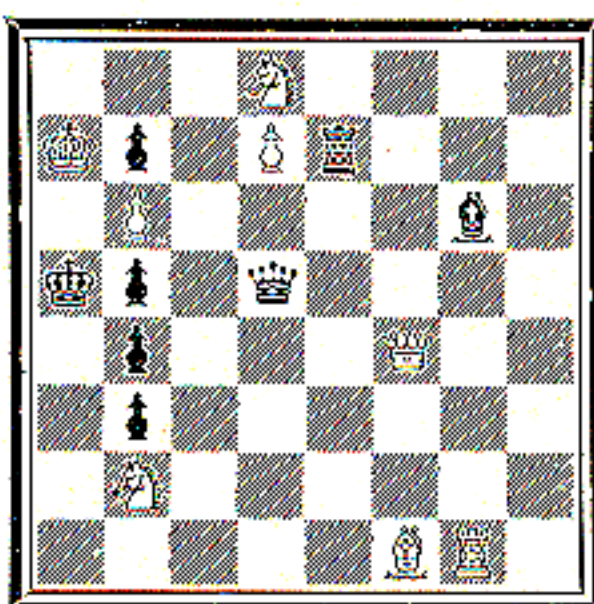
Mate in 5

No. 810
ARNOLDO ELLERMAN
"Arbejder Skak" 1936



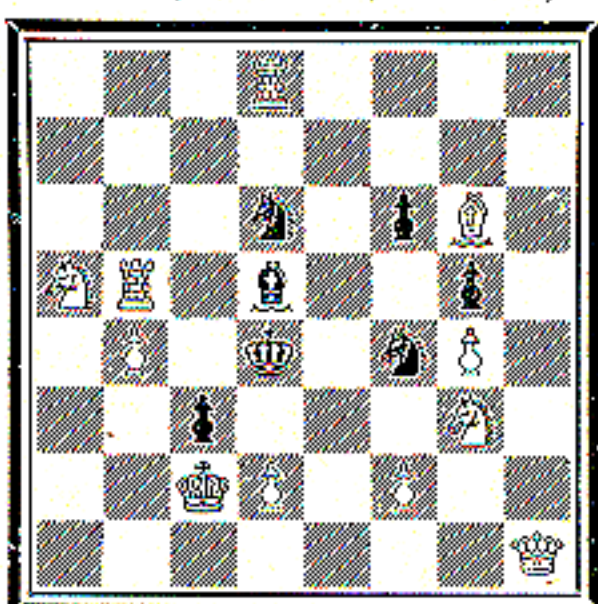
Mate in 2

No. 813
K. HANNEMANN
3 Pr. Tidschrift - 1927



Mate in 3

No. 816
NAPOLEON MARACHE
New York, 1866
(Recommended by Bourne
Smith, Seattle, Wash.)



Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE OCTOBER 10th, 1937

OOSTERHOLT and GUIDELLI. W—Ka3, Qh1, Bc2. B—Ka1, Bg1, Sh3, Pc6.

Mutual Pawn-Bishop interference is shown in the famous:

WEENINK. W—Kd8, Qb5, Bb3, Pf4. B—Kd6, Ba8, Pc7, and also in my problem, *Chess Review*, No. 383.

Mutual Rook-Bishop interference in Grimshaw form:

SCHIFFMAN. W—Kh3, Qf6, Bg3, Pg5. B—Kh5, Rg8, Bf8.

I have no good instance of this theme with Nowotny key. Since by definition the key is violent and implies a certain lack of economy, the only conceivable element of beauty that could be introduced is to have the key threaten neither theme mate. Can this task be constructed? The only setting I have found has to banish the White King from the board, both to get him out of check and to stay within the limit of seven pieces. I venture to quote it:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Qe7, Rc8, Bb1, Sb3. B—Kd5, Rf4, Bg1.

VII. WHITE CLEARANCE

There are scarcely a dozen miniatures that emphasize White clearance play. Surely there is gold in them thar hills!

Line-, or square-vacation is occasionally encountered where the matrix of some other theme makes it the best available key. Thus:

MARIN. W—Kd2, Qc6, Rb5. B—Kd4, Rd8, Sf7.

But the problem composed for the sake of a clearance key is rare. There should be scope for many surprise keys. One of the few instances, and a feeble one:

MOTT-SMITH. W—Kc8, Qc5, Bf8. B—Ke8, Sf6, Sg8, Pf7.

The only instance of pure line clearance has nothing else to recommend it.

MOTT-SMITH. W—Ka4, Qc1, Pb3, Pc2. B—Ka1, Bb1, Pa3.

Line clearance with Rook or Bishop is notably difficult. If it is impure, the clearance strategy is likely to become subordinated; if it is pure, the mating play has to be set with six pieces instead of seven.

NOTES AND NEWS

Congratulations are due Gilbert Plowman, who wins the Ladder Prize. At this time we ask Mr. Plowman's indulgence, for, as he has pointed out, due to a printing error in the June issue, Dr. Dobbs was wrongly credited with 100 points, thus throwing the leaders out of their succession. This error has been rectified.

The Honor Prize is won by Vincent L. Eaton, No. 745—an admirable thematic work.

The discontinuance of the magnificent *Cincinnati Enquirer* chess column, for years so capably conducted by Dr. P. G. Keeney, is a cause for sorrow to problemists. Now news arrives which arouses hope. If a sufficient number of requests for its continuance is received, it is possible that it may be resumed this fall. All who are acquainted with the column, will you not do your part? Write now to the Managing Editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and aid in the reinstatement of America's premier chess column.

1938 INTERNATIONAL MINIATURE TOURNEY

The fourth international tourney for miniatures (problems of seven pieces or less) will be held during the coming months. There will be a 3-move and a 4-move section, and also a section of four moves or over showing the Roman theme. A prize of five dollars is offered for the best problem in each section. Judge: Vincent L. Eaton. All honored problems and compositions of merit will be published in diagram in *The Chess Review*. Entries to any number may be sent until March 1, 1938 to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. It will be appreciated if all exchanges will copy this announcement.

OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR ARRIVES

We have received a copy of a new Mexican Chess magazine, *Ajedrez*, the official organ of the Mexican Correspondence Chess League. It contains an excellent problem department edited by R. J. Bermudez, who has frequently contributed to *The Chess Review*. Sr. Bermudez presents concise studies of problem themes. We hope that our composers will send Sr. Bermudez an occasional original. Address: *Ajedrez*, Apt. No. 222, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico.

INFORMAL LADDER

*H. B. Daly 518, 67; J. F. Tracy 462, 45; A. Sheftel 418, 46; W. Patz 400, 48; I. Burstein 361, 67; Dr. P. G. Keeney 326, —; *M. Gonzalez 302, 27; I. Genud 300, 30; I. Rivise 260, 8; *I. Kashdan 238, —; L. Eisner 221, 62; **P. Rothenberg 218, 70; H. Hausner 197, —; M. Herzberger 196, —; Bourne Smith 184, 37; G. Berry 174, 28; W. Jacobs 164, —; L. Greene 155, —; K. Lay 140, —; H. Stenzel 101, —; W. Keysor 83, —; *A. Tokash 79, 37; M. Gershenson 66, —; **G. Plowman 65, 66; Lady Clara 62, 26; C. Miller 61, 57; G. N. Cheney 60, —; **Dr. G. Dobbs 56, 73; A. Palwick 56, —; V. Rosado 52, —; B. Wisegarver 41, —; W. Neuert 36, 6; J. Schmidt 32, 18; E. Korpanty 30, 39; W. Vanwinkle 27, —; W. Towle 22, —; I. Burn 17, —; K. S. Howard 17, —; J. Casey 16, —; P. Papp 16, —; B. M. Marshall 11, —; E. Shortman 8, —; W. Rawlings 7, —; J. Turner 7, —; J. Hannus —, 47; Mrs. F. C. Prindle —, —.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 736 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Sf1
Remarkable half-pin theme in a miniature.—L. Eisner. Practically anticipated; K. Kleinschmied, *Kieler Neueste Nachrichten*—1934. R7, 8, 8, b7, blQ5, k7, 2P5, K7.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 737 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Qa2
Pleasing ambush strategy.—P. Rothenberg. A most delightful problem. Could not trace any anticipation.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 738 by Bill Beers
Intention: 1 Ba7
Cooked by: 1 Rd7
Black R on h7 was unintentionally omitted.—Editor.
- No. 739 by Bill Beers
Intention: 1 Bc2
Cooked by: 1 Rf3
- No. 740 by M. Bukofzer. 1 Bel.
Surprising mates.—P. Rothenberg. Main features anticipated by G. Heathcote, *Hampstead & Highgate Express*, 1906.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 741 by M. Bukofzer. 1 Bb3
Multiple Black self-interference shown with good economy.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 742 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1 Sb5
The best two-er in many an issue. My vote for honor prize.—G. Plowman.

- No. 743 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1 Sd6
Pungent as good Camembert or a Van Gogh landscape.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 744 by F. Billik.
1 Pg4 threat; 2 Rd7ch
1 . . . Bf8; 2 Sc5ch
1 . . . Ke4; 2 Qhlch
Nice Black unpin variation resembling Cheney Theme.—L. Eisner.
- No. 745 by V. L. Eaton
1 Qe8, threat; 2 QxQch
1 . . . Sf3ch; 2 Kg4ch
1 . . . Rg3ch; 2 Kh4ch
1 . . . Bh4ch; 2 KxBch
Masterful presentation of difficult theme. My vote.
—P. Rothenberg. My choice.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 746 by A. D. Gibbs
1 Be7, threat; 2 Qb2
1 . . . PxP; 2 Qd4
1 . . . Pd4; 2 Qxd4
A series of puzzling two-movers.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 747 by K. S. Howard
1 Rb8, threat; 2 QxSch
1 . . . Ka4; 2 BxB
1 . . . Ba4; 2 Qb6ch
- No. 748 by W. Jacobs
1 Khl,
1 . . . BxR; 2 Qxh5
1 . . . Pbl; (Q) 2 QxQ
A fine waiter.—P. Rothenberg. The try 1 KxS is met by BxR and if 2 Qxh5, Pbl (Q) ch.—Editor.
- No. 749 by J. F. Tracy
1 QxP, KxS; 2 Qf6ch
1 . . . PxS; 2 Qxd4ch
1 . . . Pd3; 2 Sxd3
1 . . . Kf5; 2 Qg6ch
1 . . . Sf5; 2 Qxe5ch
Very difficult.—P. Rothenberg. Excellent sacrifice variation.—L. Eisner.
- No. 750 by R. Cheney
1 Qc3, threat; 2 Qc5ch or e3ch
1 . . . Sd5(e4) 2 Re4ch (e5)
1 . . . Ke6; 2 Qe3ch
1 . . . Kf5; 2 Qc5ch
1 . . . Sc4; or d3 2 QxS
- No. 751 by K. S. Howard
Intention; 1 Scl, Kd5; 2 S(cl) d3, Ke4; 3 Sb2, Kd5; 4 Sa4
Cooked by: 1 Bb6, Kd5; 2 Sc5, Kd6; 3 Sa4, Kd5; 4 Bc5
- No. 752 by L. Eisner
1 Kd6, Gg5; 2 Se7, Gg7; 3 Pd8(G) mate.
- No. 753 by M. Bukofzer
1 Rg5, RxP; 2 Bc4ch, Re2; 3 Qf2ch, PxQ; 4 Rg2, Rgl; 5 Rxf2ch, KxR mate.
Good construction and interesting idea.—L. Eisner.
- No. 754 by T. Feldman. No solution.
Misprint. R on a 5 should be White, then 1. Sg4 solves.—Editor.
- No. 755 by H. J. Tucker. 1 Sc6
- No. 756 by I. Ohman. 1 Ra6
- No. 757 by E. Salardini. 1 Sb4
- No. 758 by V. Hauro. 1 Kxb4
- No. 759 by G. Paros. 1 PxP
- No. 760 by O. Nemo
1 Qhl, threat; 2 Sc7ch
1 . . . Bd6; 2 Sb6
1 . . . Kc6; 2 Rd4
1 . . . Bd4; 2 Re3
1 . . . Be7; 2 Se7
1 . . . Bb4; 2 Sb4
1 . . . Se6; 2 Rf4
1 . . . Sd7; 2 Pg8(Q)
- No. 761 by T. Fjeld
Misprinted. Mate in one by 1 Sg4ch
- No. 762 by V. Marin
1 Rb4, threat; 2 Bf6
1 . . . PxR; 2 Qe6
1 . . . Bb4; 2 Qa8
1 . . . Rc4; 2 Qb2
1 . . . Qe2; 2 Qe2

In our previous issue we erroneously announced the reward of the brilliancy to Landau at Kemerli for his game against Feigin. Landau *did* get the prize, but it was for his game against Book.

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Lajos Steiner has finally returned to his native Budapest after an extended tour which took in Russia, Australia and the Malay Peninsula.

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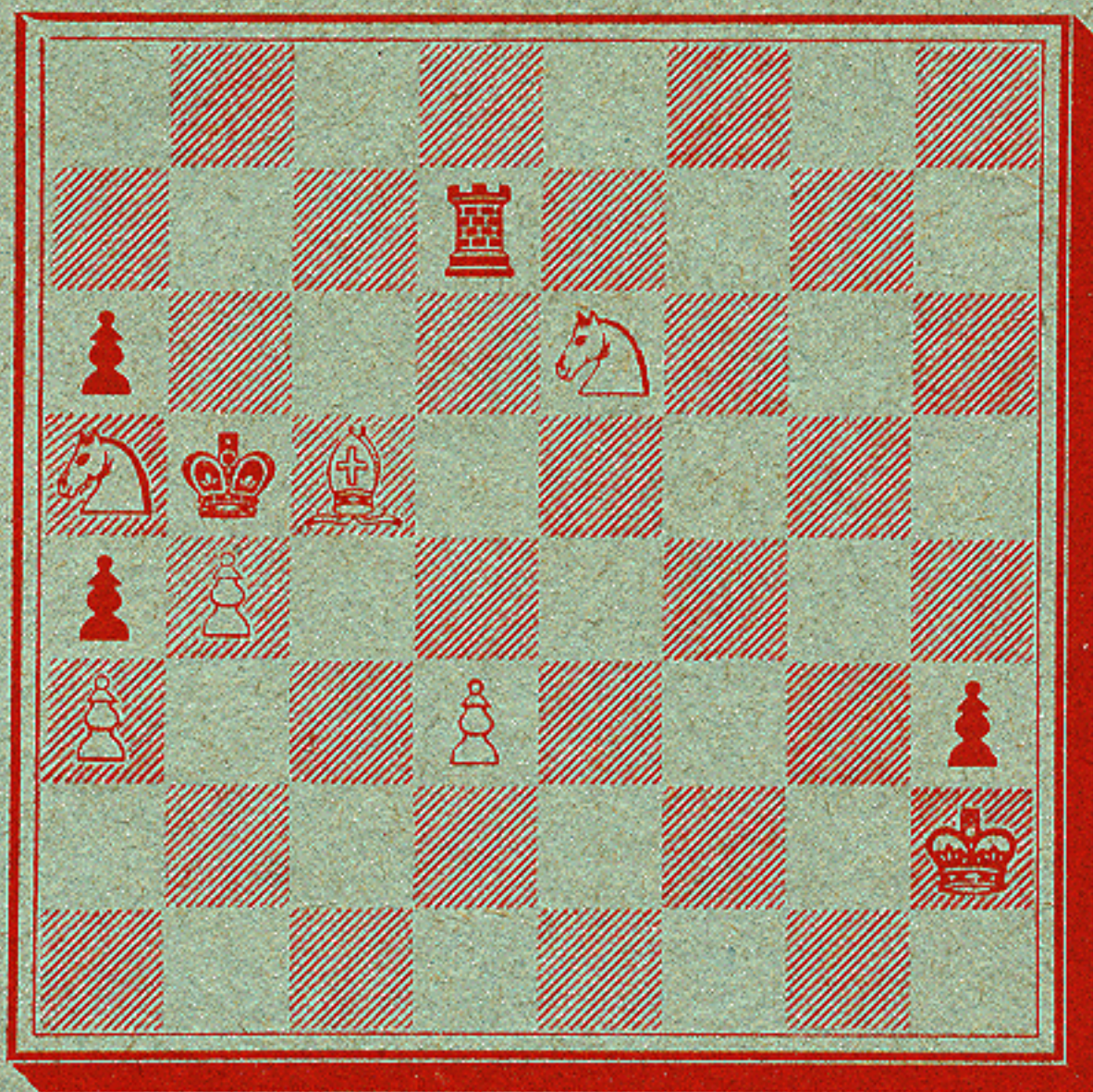
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BY THE WAY

We believe that we are in no danger of being contradicted when we claim that no chess club has had as remarkable a genesis as that of Evanston, Ill.

About a year ago, Mrs. Arthur McGeoch Flint of that city suffered such severe injuries from a falling steel shelf that her recovery was despaired of. "The five months following the accident were like a living death," she recently told an interviewer from *The Chicago Daily News*. "And when they took the bandages off my face and I looked in the mirror at a perfect stranger I was petrified. Life was a blank. I was neither happy nor sad. I didn't care whether people said hello or good-by."

Her doctors were alarmed by her apathetic state, until a friend hit on the idea of teaching her how to play chess. He "brought his chess set out to the hospital and she took her first lesson peering out from behind bandages. From that day her health improved with her game."

So enthusiastic did Mrs. Flint become that she took the initiative in organizing a chess club in Evanston. In only two months of existence, the club membership has risen to 65 players!—a total which might well arouse the envy of clubs in much larger localities.

"Chess is an adventure which carries me completely outside of myself," she says. "I know it's supposed to be a man's game, but the fact that the Queen is the most powerful piece on the board should be a challenge to any woman." Bravo, Mrs. Flint!

Quite a few readers must have raised their eyebrows as they played over Reuben Fine's "loss" to Jorgensen of Norway, given in the September issue. Actually, Fine had the Black pieces and *won* the game, as was clear from reference to his individual score. There seems to have been some fatal quality in this game, as at least one other magazine made the same mistake!

The following incident, related by the *British Chess Magazine* in its account of the Stockholm Tourney, gives one a vivid impression of the fierce tempo at which the Team Tournaments are conducted. It seems that in the fifteenth round, Landau, "tired out with hard play and journalistic work combined, fell asleep at the 11th move. Sympathetically realizing the situation, Dunkelblum shook him gently by the arm and suggested a draw. 'Yes,' said Landau, 'and please don't wake me again.'" It sounds more like a dance marathon than a chess tournament!

We understand that one of the competitors in the Ladies' Tournament put up a conspicuous sign requesting spectators to maintain their distance; but myriads of the curious perpetually dangled around her table to read the placard!

How many of you know that in 1883 the chess team of Cambridge University contested a correspondence game with an insane asylum—and lost! Here is the game:

Played by Correspondence
December, 1883 - March, 1885

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Cambridge
White

Bedlam
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 B-Q3	K-R1
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	15 Q-R5	P-B4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-K2	Q-Q3
4 P-Q4	PxP	17 Kt-Q4	Q-K4
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	18 Kt-B3	Q-Kt2
6 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B3	19 Kt-R4	R-KKt1
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	20 P-KKt3	Q-B3
8 KtxB	P-Q4	21 P-KB4	R-Kt5
9 PxP	PxP	22 QR-K1	QR-KKt1
10 B-KKt5	B-K3	23 Kt-Kt2	R(1)-Kt3
11 B-K2	O-O	24 RxB	PxR
12 O-O	Kt-K2	25 B-K2	R-R3
13 BxKt	PxB	Resigns	

Not bad, although White's resignation is premature.

Glancing through an article on gangster types in the movies, we noted the following: "Gaumont was shocked when it imported a batch of American film gangsters for Jessie Mathew's new musical, 'Gangway,' at the Roxy, and then discovered that it was entertaining a lot of highbrows with a consuming interest in cathedral towns and Roman ruins. The studio expected something else of Nat Pendleton in his off hours than an absorption in the Margate chess tourneys." (*New York Evening Post*.)

This issue contains an interesting article on film celebrities who play chess. There will be more articles on the subject in coming issues.

Toward the end of August, we received a letter from Lajos Steiner which he had written in Penang. We had a vague idea that Penang was somewhere or other in the Orient. For the first time since the 7B Geography exam, we consulted the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and discovered that Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, belongs to Great Britain, and is situated at the north entrance of the Straits of Malacca off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lajos has some very interesting things to say about the chess players of Sumatra and such-like places,

and seems to have had time, despite the exacting nature of his tour, to mull over the exciting games Alekhine lost to Euwe (at Amsterdam, last year) and to Keres (at Margate, this year). A particularly delicious feature of the letter was that Steiner evidently saw nothing remarkable in the fact that his friend Pikler (an excellent Budapest chess player) was leading an orchestra in—of all places!—Penang! We hope to print at least part of the letter next month.

The NOVEMBER issue of THE CHESS REVIEW will be chock-full of interesting features. The chief item will of course be the return Match for the World Championship, which began on October 5; there will be a thorough coverage of this event, with games, annotations, pictures, anecdotes and important opening innovations. We hope to receive some games from the Botvinnik—Levenfish match (also started on October 5) in time for inclusion in the next issue. Other features will be: Dr. Hannak's report of the Semmering Tournament, which we were unable to publish in this issue because of the postponement of the tourney (it started on September 8 instead of on August 25, as originally announced); Lajos Steiner's letter from Penang; another article on film stars who play chess; reviews of Dr. Euwe's book (we hope!) and Reinfeld's collection of the best games of Paul Keres; games annotated by Dr. Euwe, Fine, Kashdan and Pollard; interesting specimens of the play in the Ladies' Tournament at Stockholm; our new feature, "What Do You Want to Know?"; and plenty of pictures!

Such outstanding contents should make our combination offer of THE CHESS REVIEW and a wooden inlaid chess board even more attractive—if possible!

Isaac L. Rice, Jr., has donated to the Rice Progressive Chess Club several hundred copies of a de luxe edition of the outstanding book on the Rice Gambit.

ATTENTION CHESS CLUBS!

Mr. I. A. Horowitz is planning a coast-to-coast tour starting November 5th. If interested in obtaining his services for lectures, simultaneous exhibitions or consultation games write at once for further details. Address: *The Chess Review*, 55 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

SCREEN STARS WHO PLAY CHESS



FRANCHOT TONE, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Star

Started playing chess while attending Columbia University, and its logical principles were a great fascination for him. He plays frequently today, often with Warren Newcombe, the painter and art director at the studios, and with Emil Seeberg, an electrician in the studio still department, who is particularly expert. They often play on the set between scenes. One game of chess took two weeks to play during the making of *The Gorgeous Hussy* because of Tone's frequent calls to the camera and Seeberg's to his own work. One day only one move was made in the entire day.

Tone has played chess for nearly ten years.

Carlos Guimard, one of the Argentine representatives at Stockholm, interrupted his return trip long enough to participate in the Premier Tournament at Worcester, where he tied for first with A. R. B. Thomas ($5\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$). Dr. A. Seitz was third ahead of a closely bunched field. By an interesting coincidence, it happens that Worcester Cathedral contains the remains of the monk who wrote the earliest work on chess in Europe (twelfth century!).

The Hungarian Championship has been annexed by the brilliant young master L. Szabo from a good field, although neither of the Steiners was able to participate. Leading scores: Szabo $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$, E. Gereben and K. Havasi $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$, G. Kluger 8—7, Z. Balla and B. Hoenlinger (Austria) $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$.



MYRNA LOY, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Star

Became interested in chess after watching Reginald Owen and Frank Morgan play. She has known the moves for about a year, and plays occasionally. She has no great knowledge of the game, but she is learning steadily.

During the F. I. D. E. Conferences at Stockholm, Roumania's bid for a team tourney next year at Bucharest was accepted.

Uruguay was admitted to membership in the Federation, paving the way for a joint invitation by Uruguay and the Argentine for a team tournament to be held at Buenos Aires in 1939. The cost of such a congress is estimated at a mere \$65,000, which includes maintenance and all travelling expenses of the participating players. The most economical way of bringing the European masters to the tournament would doubtless be by a specially chartered ship, and this suggestion has already been made.

Frank Marshall still retains all his famous skill at simultaneous displays. At the conclusion of the Stockholm Tournament he paid a visit to Holland, during the course of which he gave two consultation exhibitions—at Amsterdam on five boards against 10 players (3 wins and 2 draws) and at Rotterdam on nine boards against 18 players (6 wins and 3 draws). A subsequent exhibition at Biarritz, in France, resulted in a clean sweep on 24 boards for the American master.

The Paul Morphy Centennial Tournament

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

PART II.

Saturday afternoon, August 28, was designated as the opening day of the masters' finals. Eleven players who had proved their right to enter the final competition were ready to begin play, the twelfth place being reserved for I. A. Horowitz, member of the victorious U. S. team at Stockholm and winner of the last A. C. F. congress at Philadelphia.

On Friday evening, however, a telephone message was received from Horowitz in New York. The *Gripsholm*, bearing him home from Sweden, had been delayed two full days by North Atlantic storms, and he found himself unable to reach Chicago by game time. Moreover, the fatigue of a long ocean voyage and the added strain of rushing immediately to Chicago without rest had decided him against taking part in the tournament.

So, to the regret of all the entrants, the masters' tourney began as scheduled without the presence of Horowitz, who was expected to fight it out for first honors with Treysman and Steiner. It was decided that no other player should assume the vacancy, so that eleven players formed the final group.

The Holland system, used in the other sections as well, provided that the masters should be paid according to their points. One hundred dollars was the first prize, with premiums being paid for each win starting at \$2.00, the second win getting \$4.00, the third \$6.00 and so on.

After three rounds of play Herman Steiner of Los Angeles led with three straight wins. Considering his miraculous recovery from near death in an automobile accident in California recently, Steiner's play was remarkable. Polland, however, had served notice of his good form by beating Treysman and Morton in consecutive rounds.

In the fourth round Steiner was held to a draw by Polland. Treysman, playing strongly, beat Morton to take second place. Jaffe and Grigorieff, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ each, assumed third position. In the fifth round Steiner beat Cohen to make his score $4\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 5. Such a start in a short tournament was extremely important, and many of the spectators had already conceded the tourney to Steiner.

The sixth round marked Steiner's downfall. He lost to Morton trying to force the game. Polland scored an important win over Jaffe, although luck played its part in this game, Jaffe losing a piece through an oversight. Polland thus tied with Steiner with $4\frac{1}{2}$. Grigorieff, the surprise of the tournament, beat Treysman in a fine game to score $3\frac{1}{2}$, good enough for second place. Jaffe and Treysman remained half a point behind.

Steiner's bad luck continued. In the seventh round he secured a won game against Treysman by virtue of attacking play, only to blunder in time pressure and finally lose on the time limit. Polland beat MacMurray to take first place with

Masters' Group — Final

	Polland	Steiner	MacMurray	Treysman	Grigorieff	Hahlbohm	Jaffe	Morton	Marchand	Mugridge	Cohen	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points	Rank
D. S. Polland.....	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$	1
H. Steiner.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	1	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$	2
D. MacMurray.....	0	0	.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	4	2	6 —4	3-4
G. Treysman.....	0	1	0	.	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5	2	3	6 —4	3-4
W. W. Grigorieff.....	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	3	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$	5
H. Hahlbohm.....	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	3	4	3	5 —5	6-8
C. Jaffe.....	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	3	4	3	5 —5	6-8
H. Morton.....	0	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	1	1	0	4	2	4	5 —5	6-8
E. W. Marchand.....	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	.	0	1	3	1	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$	9
D. Mugridge.....	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	.	1	2	2	6	3 —7	10
S. S. Cohen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	2	0	8	2 —8	11

5½, a point ahead of Steiner. Steiner at this time was suffering from a bad attack of hay fever. In the eighth round Polland won again, this time against Marchand. Steiner beat Grigorieff, but was still a point behind Polland. Treysman had scored 5, being half a point behind Steiner.

Jaffe came to the fore in the ninth round to beat the slipping Steiner, while Polland scored a rather easy win over Cohen. Marchand got Treysman into great difficulties, finally drawing. Treysman thus tied Steiner at 5½ each, while Polland's score was 7½.

In the tenth round Polland drew a bye, and won the tournament! MacMurray, slow in starting, showed his ability by beating Treysman to make it certain that no one could tie Polland's score of 7½. Morton, MacMurray and Grigorieff each had a score of 5, holding a tie for fourth place half a point behind Treysman. Steiner played his last game early in the afternoon against Mugridge for a score of 6½ and second place.

In the last round Polland, sure of first prize, played coffeehouse chess against Hahlbohm and lost. Steiner drew a bye. Treysman and Jaffe agreed to a 20-move draw. Grigorieff could only draw against Mugridge, while MacMurray won a short game against Morton to slip into a third place tie with Treysman. And thus the tournament ended.

David S. Polland of New York, the new champion of the American Chess Federation, thoroughly deserved his victory. He played sound if not always brilliant chess, and his fine physical condition helped him greatly to withstand the trials of heat and two rounds every other day. His finest games were against Mugridge and MacMurray. Against the former he won a fine ending with Bishops of opposite color; against the latter he played a splendid positional game. Polland recently won the New York State championship at Cazenovia, and with this latest victory proves that he is one of America's foremost experts. His positional judgment is sound, and he is without fear. With these two qualities he should go far. A likable fellow with a wealth of good humor, Polland brought off a very popular win.

Steiner was unfortunate toward the end. He played some of the finest chess of the entire tournament, constantly attacking. His losses to Morton and Treysman demoralized him. Nevertheless, his second place must be regarded as an outstanding achievement.

Treysman disappointed everyone. After his brilliant showing in the 1936 U. S. championship tournament, he was expected to carry away

first prize. Playing away from home may have had something to do with his temporary falling off. His loss to Polland was the result of a miscalculation in a drawn position. He lost to Grigorieff through trying for too much at once, a characteristic fault.

MacMurray played fine chess, getting stronger toward the last and finishing well. In his first round game with Steiner, he resigned when he actually had a drawing line. He was outplayed by Polland, but thereafter lost no more games and scored 3½ out of his last 4 games.

Grigorieff was the surprise of the tournament. Long known as a star for the University of Chicago chess team, he showed a fine brand of attacking chess which netted him points against Polland, Treysman and Jaffe. Jaffe suffered from a throat cold during the critical part of the tournament, and was unable to show his full strength. Hahlbohm did creditably after a bad start, and Morton redeemed himself after losing his first three games. Marchand gave a good account of himself in strong competition. Mugridge was disappointing. Cohen found that business interfered with tournament chess.

CONSOLATION MASTERS

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
A. E. Santasiere	5	1	3	6½
M. Stark	5	2	2	6
S. Osher	5	3	1	5½
A. E. Elo	4	3	2	5
W. Suesman	3	4	2	4
E. Gordon	4	5	0	4
J. Winter	3	5	1	3½
W. L. Murdock	2	4	3	3½
E. Czapski	3	5	1	3½
W. W. Patrick	3	5	1	3½

Santasiere partly redeemed himself for his failure to qualify, losing only to Stark—who squeezed into second place at the last minute. Osher was expected to do better. Elo played well. Suesman and Gordon put up stiff opposition.

CLASS A

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
J. Partos	8	0	1	8½
F. DeVries	6	3	0	6
J. Wassermann	4	2	3	5½
F. Hazard	5	4	0	5
E. Nash	5	4	0	5
E. Woody	4	4	1	4½
R. Coveyou	2	4	3	3½
G. Pipingos	2	5	2	3
E. Goldstein	1	5	3	2½
E. Teplinsky	1	7	1	1½

Julius Partos walked away with the tournament, playing effortlessly and in his usual rapid transit style. DeVries, in his first real test, did well; Wassermann and Hazard played enterprisingly.

CLASS B (Double Round)

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
A. Martin	8	1	1	8½
H. M. Woods	6	3	1	6½
P. H. Little	3	2	5	5½
B. B. Price	3	4	3	4½
K. D. Holland	3	6	1	3½
A. B. Guild	1	8	1	1½

Martin is capable of play in a much higher section. Woods played tenaciously. Little skittled his games, being content to see how little time he could use for each game.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Mrs. J. F. Grau	6	1	0	6
Mrs. R. Fischer	4	2	1	4½
Mrs. Redding	4	2	1	4½
Mrs. D. Debrow	4	3	0	4
Mrs. Hillman	3	3	1	3½
Miss Grayson	3	4	0	3
Mrs. Becker	1	5	1	1½
Mrs. Paulson	1	6	0	1

Mrs. Grau will be remembered as the girl who drew with Alekhine in his blindfold exhibition in 1933 at the World's Fair. Mrs. Fischer and Mrs. Redding made a good showing.

(This finely contested game indicates that Santasiere's failure to qualify at Chicago was due to bad luck and not to bad play; and we believe that readers will particularly relish the waggish tone of his annotations.)

A. C. F. Congress

Chicago - September, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

J. Winter	A. E. Santasiere
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	O-O

Allowing 5 P-K4, which, according to Polland, Black need not fear—despite White's imposing center. I wanted to test his theory against my 75-year old opponent, who, however, disappointed me twice: he didn't play 5 P-K4, and he didn't play like an old man. He played like a whirlwind and I was all but swept off my feet!

5 Kt-B3	P-B4
6 P-K3	....

PxP is preferable.

6	Kt-B3
7 B-Q2	PxP
8 PxP	P-Q4
9 P-QR3	BxKt
10 BxB	PxP

Played immediately, because I thought an isolated Pawn might be weak, whereas hanging

Ps (after 10 ... P-QKt3; 11 ... P-QKt3, PxP; 12 PxP etc.) might perhaps maybe be weak.

11 BxP	P-QKt3
12 O-O	B-Kt2
13 QR-Q1	Kt-K2
14 B-Q2

Very good and the only correct move to counteract a Kt at Q4.

14	Kt(K2)-Q4
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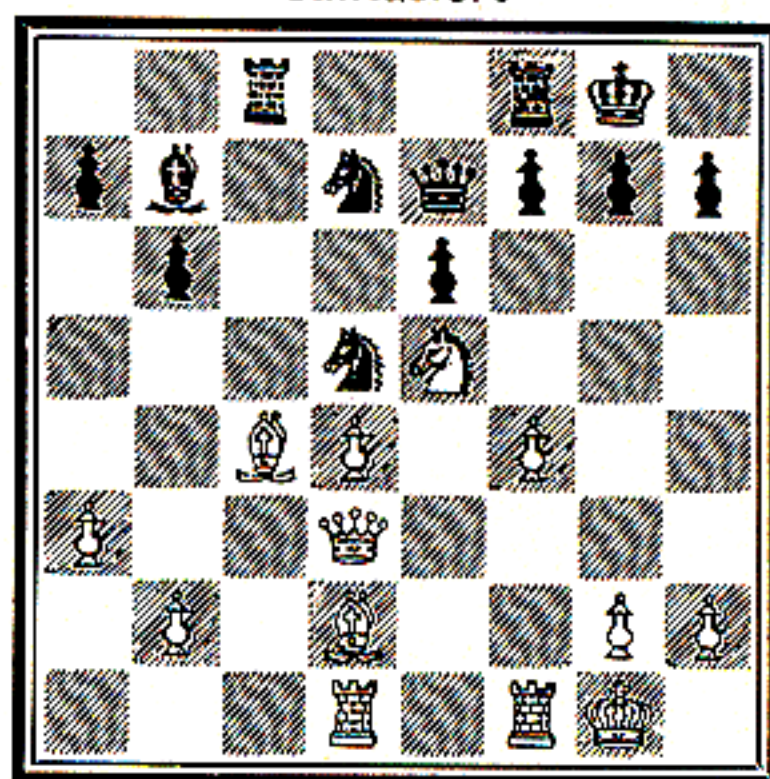
If my opponent had now resigned, I wouldn't have been much surprised! After all, he has an isolated QP and my minor pieces are gems, just sparkling from their points of vantage. But you see, John is rather old-fashioned; I don't think he realizes what a terrible thing an isolated Pawn is—but he does know how to attack one's King—just watch him!

15 Kt-K5	R-B1
16 Q-Q3	Q-K2
17 P-B4	....

There we are! Looks rather formidable, doesn't it? After a half hour I took one of my minor pieces and said—"Phooey!"; P-B5 must not be.

17	Kt-Q2
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Santasiere



Winter

Apparently White can win the exchange by BxKt and B-Kt4. But if 18 BxKt, KtxKt! 19 BPxKt (or 19 QPxKt, Q-B4ch etc.), BxB; 20 B-Kt4, Q-Kt4 threatening mate.

18 B-R2	KR-Q1
19 B-Kt1	P-B4

Preventing mate and securing an outpost for a Kt at K5.

20 Q-R3	Kt(Q4)-B3
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Another bit of perfection returns in a chastened mood to prevent P-KKt4 (temporarily—old John is not to be prevented).

21 B-Kt4	Q-K1
22 KR-K1	P-QR4
23 B-Q6	Kt-K5
24 KtxKt	QxKt
25 B-K5	....

With such a Bishop as guardian, an isolated Pawn becomes as strong as if it had been raised on cod liver oil!

25	B-Q4
26 P-KKt4	R-B3

Attempting (feebly) to double up—do open

files mean nothing? Just as isolated Pawns mean nothing?!

27 B-Q3 Q-KB2
23 P-Kt5 Q-Kt2

Hoping to guard the white squares—but my opponent, with his next move, claims those white squares for his very own.

29 Q-B1 Q-KB2

A plague on your white squares! Let's try the K side; but the enemy is alert.

30 R-K3 P-R4

Played in disgust—at least the K side is to be blocked. My one consolation is the open file on which I can't double Rooks! By the way, 30 . . . Q-R4 (instead of the text) looks good, but then follows 31 B-K2 and R-R3. The text must not be answered by 31 PxP e. p. for then . . . Q-Kt3ch is deadly.

31 BxKt!

Very well played, and having in mind P-Kt6 etc. A critical situation: I intended 31 . . . BxB, thinking that on 32 P-Kt6, Q-K2; 33 Q-R3 I had a sufficient defense in 33 . . . P-R5, but I said to myself, "It looks fishy—but why?" And then, with vital minutes ticking away, I saw it at last—34 R-KKt3! followed by R-Kt5 and wins! So I played the alternative in a hurry.

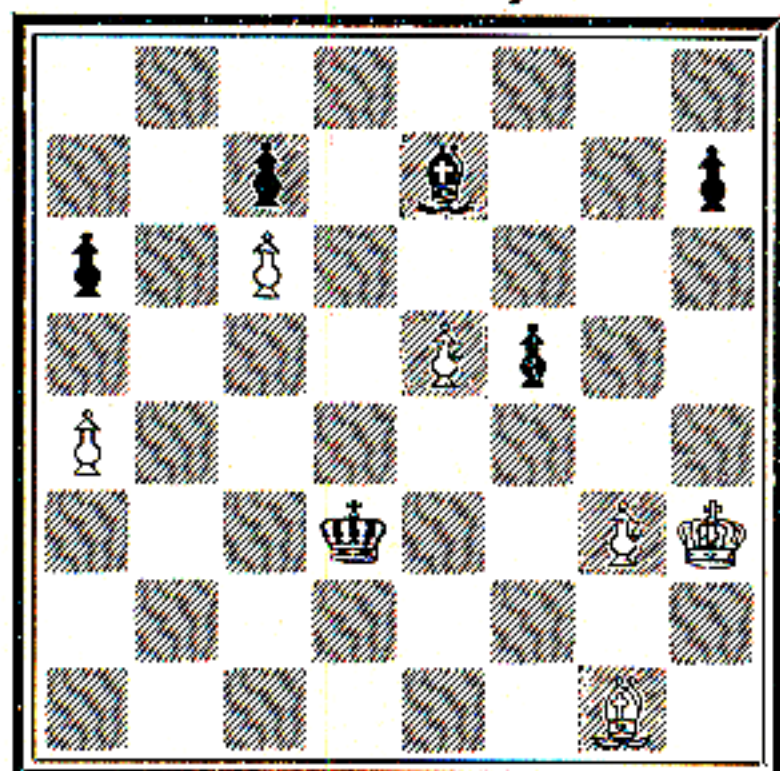
31 PxB
32 P-Kt6

But here he overreaches himself—he should have been content with a draw by challenging the open file.

32 Q-B4
33 R-KKt3 P-K6!
34 RxP R-B7

A HALLUCINATION!

MacMurray



Steiner

It is White's move. He is confronted with the threat of . . . K-K5 gobbling up some important Pawns. But Steiner, an experienced "swindler," plays:

48 B-Kt6!

Whereupon Black resigned! It is true that after 48 . . . PxB, 49 P-B7 or 48 . . . B-Q1? 49 BxP! he would be lost! But there was an easy draw by 48 . . . K-K5 (or . . . K-B5); 49 BxP, K-Q4.

35 Q-Q3 Q-Kt5ch

. . . B-K5! wins at once; I had no time for problem moves.

36 R-Kt3 R-Kt7ch
37 K-B1 RxR
38 PxR R-QB1

Simplest, in view of my next move; the threat is a pin of the Queen.

39 K-B2 B-K5!
40 QxB QxR
41 B-B7

A dying thrust from a gallant gladiator!

41 Q-Kt6
42 Q-B6

Otherwise a check on the file wins the B.

42 QxPch
43 K-B1 Q-Kt8ch

(Not without a sigh of relief!)

44 K-B2 QxP and wins

A. C. F. Congress

Chicago - August, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Harold Morton)

H. Morton J. Partos
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 PxP PxP
4 B-Q3 B-Q3
5 Kt-QB3 P-QB3

. . . Kt-K2 followed by . . . B-KB4, aiming at a formation presently accomplished by White with advantage, would give the second player approximate equality here.

6 Kt-K2 B-KKt5
7 P-B3 B-R4
8 B-KB4 Q-B2
9 Q-Q2 Kt-Q2
10 O-O-O O-O-O
11 KR-K1

White strives to maintain his lead in development, a preferable course to 11 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 12 QBxB, QxB; 13 Kt-Kt3 etc.

11 B-Kt3
12 QBxB QxB
13 Q-B4 K-B2

A very democratic King. He works too!

14 QxQch KxQ
15 Kt-B4 Kt-K2
16 R-Q2 BxB
17 KtxB

One must view with suspicion a plan of development wherein at move 17 the King is the most advanced piece!

17 Kt-KKt3
18 QR-K2 Kt-B3
19 Kt-K5!

White's systematic efforts to avoid loss of time in development have borne fruit. Now he gets a permanent grip on the position.

19 KR-KB1
20 P-KKt3 Kt-Kt1

Oddly, Black is almost without moves! Of course not 20 . . . QR-K1; 21 KtxPch!

21 Kt-Q3	Kt-B3
22 Kt-Q1	QR-K1
23 Kt-K5	R-B1

Again KtxPch was threatened.

24 Kt-K3	KtxKt?
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Black has patrolled his shrunken territory carefully, but now he appears to lose patience. The text loses quickly; necessary is . . . Kt-K2, after which, if Black's K is agile, he may avoid the free-kicking Kts and offer a prolonged—and not at all hopeless—resistance.

25 Kt-B5ch	K-Q2
26 RxKt	P-KKt3
27 R-K7ch	K-Q1
28 Kt-Q6	R-B2
29 KtxKtPch	K-B1
30 RxRch	KxR
31 R-K7ch	K-Kt3
32 Kt-B5	Resigns

The threat is 33 R-Kt7ch, K-R4; 34 P-Kt4 mate. The only preventive is 32 . . . R-QKt1; 33 RxBP, Kt any and 34 Kt-Q7ch wins easily.

Cute Capers from Chicago

"Steamship" Cohen, fatigued from the ardors of a hard game, betook himself to a nearby restaurant where he was wont to eat. The same waitress who had served him before, approached. "What did I have for lunch yesterday?" Cohen asked musingly, "for I must watch my diet." The waitress knitted her brows. Cohen knitted his. Neither seemed to remember. Then a great light dawned on Cohen. Yesterday he had had no lunch.

Let these few lines be a testimonial to D. H. Mugridge. If there had been a prize for keeping the neatest score, he would have won it. For contrast, Treysman's score looked like a scribble from the Ming dynasty.

There was one very helpful kibitzer at the tourney. He had a habit of looking at the games, analyzing them for a few moments, and then passing judgment by giving vent to an audible "Oy!" which signified that someone was in difficulty. This greatly facilitated matters for the spectators, since all they had to do was to find out who was in "Oy!" and they could promptly betake themselves to that particular game.

The old story about the brand of liquor General Grant used was paraphrased a bit. Someone suggested that the other players ought to go out and get themselves in an automobile wreck so that they could start out like Steiner.

Ardent admirer (rushing up to Morton): "You just can't lose today, Harold!" Harold (gravely): "You are right. Today I have a bye."

Miniature Games from Chicago

AN ANCIENT TRAP RUY LOPEZ

S. S. Cohen
White

E. Gordon
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	9 KtxKtch	B-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	10 KtxB	KtxQ
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	11 Kt-Kt6ch	Q-K2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	12 KtxQ	K-Q1
5 O-O	KtxP	13 KtxB	KtxBP
6 R-K1	Kt-B4	14 KxKt	RxKt
7 Kt-B3	KtxB	15 P-Q4	P-Q3
8 KtxP Kt(R5)xKt?		16 B-Q2 and wins	

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE! FRENCH DEFENSE

E. Nash
White

K. D. Holland
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	11 P-KR4	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 B-Q3	KtxKtP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 B-Kt6?!	K-Q2
4 P-K5	P-QB4	14 BxBP	KtxPch
5 B-Q2	PxP	15 K-K2	KtxR
6 Kt-Kt5	B-B4	16 BxKPch!	KxB?
7 P-QKt4	B-K2	. . . K-B3 was absolutely essential.	
8 Q-Kt4	P-KKt4	17 KKtxPch	K-Q2
9 Q-R5	Kt-QB3	18 P-K6 mate	
10 Kt-KB3	P-KR3		

FAULTY DEVELOPMENT FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

D. MacMurray
White

H. Morton
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	10 R-K1	Kt-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 Q-Kt4	Q-B3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	12 B-R3	R-Q1
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	13 R-K3	Kt-B4
5 O-O	O-O	14 R-B3	P-Q4
6 BxKt	KtPxP	15 Q-R5	P-Kt3
(. . . QPxP!)		16 Kt-Kt4	Q-R1?
7 KtxP	R-K1	17 Q-Kt5	B-K3
8 P-Q4	BxKt	18 RxKt	Resigns
9 PxP	KtxP		

There is no hope for him after 18 . . . BxR; 19 Kt-R6ch, K-Kt2; 20 KtxBeh, K-Kt1; 21 B-K7!

Treysman came through with a neat adage. A player from one of the minor tournaments approached him with a request to look over a position. Treysman obliged, made a few moves, and paused to ponder. "It's a book draw," the player asserted. Treysman made a few more moves and won. Upon which he delivered himself as follows: "What good is the book if you don't know it and your opponent doesn't play it?"

Women in Chess

Stockholm—There were twenty-six entries in the women's tournament at Stockholm, cheering evidence that women everywhere are taking an increasing interest in the most fascinating of games. Under the Monrad system used in this tournament (not entirely successful, we understand) each woman had but fourteen opponents. As was generally expected, Miss Vera Menchik retained her title of Woman Chess Champion of the World, with a clean score of fourteen wins. The surprise of the tournament was Miss Benini's out-placing Miss Sonia Graf. It will be remembered that in the Semmering tournament of 1936 (in which Miss Menchik did not play) Miss Benini finished in second place, two and one-half points behind Miss Graf. Our American representative, Mrs. Mary Bain, of the Marshall Chess Club of New York City, made a very creditable showing in this, her first venture in the international arena, finishing in fifth place, only one-half point below Miss Graf.

The leading scores:

Miss Vera Menchik, <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	14
Miss Clarice Benini, <i>Italy</i>	10
Miss Sonia Graf, <i>Germany</i>	9
Miss Milda Lauberte, <i>Latvia</i>	9
Mrs. Mary Bain, <i>U. S. A.</i>	8½
Miss May Karff, <i>Palestine</i>	8

Worcester—With her appetite for chess undiminished at the close of the Stockholm tournament, Mrs. Mary Bain entered the Centenary Congress of the Worcester (England) Chess Club. Playing in the Class "A" Section, she out-placed her five male opponents to finish in first place with a score of 3½—1½.

Chicago—We were unable to understand why no women entered the Congress of the American Chess Federation. We can only suppose that undue modesty made them overestimate the skill of the masculine entries. Certainly lack of interest in chess was not the reason for their absence, for seven women entered the special women's tournament which the Federation sponsored. We regret that none of the women on the eastern seaboard made the trip to Chicago, but as we could not enter the tournament ourselves, we are in no position to be critical! (See the report of the Congress in this issue for the results of the Tournament.)

Problem Editor—Problems aren't our field and we aren't very well informed on the subject, but in the past this has been a field pre-empted by men. Being loyal to our sex, we send up three cheers for Miss Pauline Papp of Cleveland who is pioneering in the specialty. She has just been appointed problem editor of the *Mid-West Chess News*.

Marshall C. C. Women's Tournament—The preliminaries for the annual women's tournament of the Marshall Chess Club for possession of the Hazel Allen trophy are scheduled to start late in October. All women interested in playing should communicate at once with Mrs. Frank Marshall, 23 W. 10th St., New York City. We hope all the women chess players in the metropolitan area, including those without experience in tournament play, will sign up for this tournament.

Gossip—We have learned that Miss Sonia Graf is planning to come to America. We hope this promised visit materializes, for we'd like to see her play some matches with American women, for instance with Mrs. Jean Moore Grau, the Woman Champion of the American Chess Federation and with Mrs. Adele Rivero, the Woman Champion of the National Chess Federation. This latter match would be especially interesting for the spectators, though it might also be rather painful, for both these young women are reputed to be high-strung, nervous players. We'd also like to see Miss Graf entered in one of our women's tournaments, so that we can measure our skill against this young woman who is rapidly gaining an international reputation.—E. L. W.

THE MORE EXPERIENCED PLAYER WINS

Ladies' Tournament

Stockholm - August, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Miss Menchik White		Mrs. Bain Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-R4	B-Q6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 Kt-B3	QxQ
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 KtxQ	QR-B1
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	24 Kt-B3	KR-Q1
6 P-K3	O-O	25 K-B2	K-B1
7 R-B1	P-B3	26 Kt-R2	B-R3
8 P-QR3	R-K1	27 QRxR	RxR
9 Q-B2	P-KR3	28 K-K1	K-K2
10 B-R4	Kt-R4	29 R-Q4	R-B2
11 BxB	QxB	30 Kt-Kt4	B-Kt4
12 Kt-K5	P-KB4	31 K-Q2	P-QR4
13 B-Q3	KKt-B3	32 Kt-B2	B-B5
14 P-B4	KtxKt	33 R-Q6	P-QKt4
15 QPxKt	Kt-K5	34 Kt-Q4	P-R5
16 O-O	P-QKt3	35 R-Kt6	B-Q6
17 PxP	BPxP	36 RxPch	K-B2
18 BxKt	QPxB	37 R-B6	RxR
19 KR-Q1	B-R3	38 KtxR	Resigns

C. J. S. Purdy, who seems to have a first lien on the Australian Championship, has retained his title for 1938 by winning matches from his two outstanding rivals, G. Koshnitzky and M. E. Goldstein.

The Semmering Tournament

As we go to press, we learn of the magnificent victory achieved by Paul Keres in the tournament for grand masters at Semmering. The final scores were:

	Won	Lost
P. Keres	9	5
R. Fine	8	6
J. R. Capablanca	7½	6½
S. Reshevsky	7½	6½
S. Flohr	7	7
V. Ragozin	6	8
E. Eliskases	6	8
V. Petrov	5	9

Keres' victory was no fluke. He played the most enterprising chess and fully earned his triumph. A full report, supplemented by annotated games, will appear in the November issue.

A TIME PRESSURE ORGY

Semmering Tournament

September, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

V. Petrov White		P. Keres Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 Q-Kt3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	26 P×KP	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	27 B-B2	B-R3
4 P-KKt3	P-Q4	28 R-Kt1	KtxP
5 B-Kt2	P×P	29 P-K4	Kt-B5
6 Q-R4ch	P-B3	30 P-Q5	Kt-Kt4
7 Q×P(B4)	O-O	31 P×Pch	K-Kt2
8 Kt-B3	B-K3	32 P×P	Q×P
9 Q-Q3	Kt-R3	33 B-Kt2	P-B4!
10 O-O	Q-R4	34 QR-B1?	K-R2
11 Kt-K5	KR-Q1	35 P-KR4?Kt(4)-R6ch	
12 R-Q1	Kt-B4	36 B×Kt	KtxBch
13 Q-Kt1	B-B4	37 K-Kt2	KtxB
14 P-QKt4	Q-B2	38 K×Kt	B×R
... B×Q? loses a piece.		39 R×B	P×P
15 Q-Kt2	Kt-K3	40 P-R5	R-B1ch
16 B-K3	Kt-Q2	41 K-K2	Q-Kt4ch
17 P-B4	P-KKt4!?	42 Q-B4	Q×Qch
18 QR-B1	P×P	43 R×Q	P×P
19 P×P	Kt(Q2)-B1	44 KtxRP	QR-K1
20 Kt-K4	P-B3	45 Kt-Kt3	R-B5
21 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	46 Kt-R5?	R-B6
22 KtxB	P×Kt	47 P-R3	QR-KB1
23 P-B5	Kt-B5	48 R×P	K-Kt3
24 B-B3	Kt-Q4	49 R-R4	R(1)-B4
		Resigns	

CAPA IN ADVENTUROUS MOOD

Semmering Tournament

October, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca White		V. Ragozin Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 R-B1	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 Q-B2	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	9 P-QR3	P-Kt4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	10 P-B5	Kt-R4
5 P-K3	O-O	11 P-KR4	P-B4
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	12 B-Q3	KKt-B3

13 Kt-K2	Q-K1	27 Q-R2	B×B
14 B-KB4	Kt-K5	28 BP×B	Q-K2
15 Kt-K5	KtxKt	29 Q-R6	B-Q2
16 B×Kt	Q-Kt3	30 R-KB1	P×P
17 Kt-B4	Q-R3	31 R-B6	B-K1
18 B×Kt	BP×B	32 KR-KB1	B-B2
19 K-K2	P-Kt3	33 Q-B4	Q-Q2
20 P-KKt4	B×RP	34 Q×P	P-KR4?
21 P-Kt5!	Q×P	35 R×B	R×R
22 QR-KKt1	R×Kt!	36 Q×Pch	R-Kt2
23 P×R	Q-Q1	37 Q×P	R-Kt6ch
24 P-B3!	B-B3	38 K-B2	R-Kt2
25 P×P	R-R2!	39 K-K1	Q-Q1
26 K-K3	R-KKt2	40 R-B6?	Q×P

Both players were in great time pressure, which explains White's blunder on his last move (40 R-KR1 wins very quickly). After the text the game was given up as a draw.

A BEAUTIFULLY PLAYED ENDING BY FLOHR

Semmering Tournament

September, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Eliskases White		S. Flohr Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 P×P	P-QKt4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	31 K-Q2	P-QR4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	32 K-Q3	K-B3
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	33 B-B3	K-K2
5 P-K3	O-O	34 P-KR4	P-R3
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	35 B-Q1	K-Q1
7 BP×P	KtxP	36 P-R4	P×P
8 B-K5	KtxKt	37 B×P	K-B2
9 P×Kt	P×P	38 B-B2	K-Kt3
10 B×B	K×B	39 K-B3	K-Kt4
11 BP×P	Q-R4ch	40 K-Kt3	K-B4
12 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	41 K-R4	Kt-B5
13 B-K2	R-Q1	42 B-Kt3	Kt-Q7
14 Q×Q	KtxQ	43 B-B2	Kt-B8
15 O-O	B-K3	44 K×P	KtxP
16 P-K4	B-Kt5	45 K-R4	Kt-R4
17 KR-Q1	P-K3	46 K-Kt3	K-Q5
18 K-B1	B×Kt	47 K-Kt4	Kt-B3
19 B×B	QR-B1	48 P-Q6	P-Kt4
20 R-Q2	P-K4	49 P×P	P×P
21 P-Q5	Kt-B5	50 K-Kt5	P-Kt5
22 R-K2	Kt-Q3	51 B-Q1	P-Kt6
23 R-Kt1	R-B5	52 B-B3	K-K6
24 P-Kt3	R(1)-QB1	53 B-R1	K-B7
25 B-Kt2	R-B8ch	54 K-B6	P-Kt7
26 R×R	R×Rch	55 B×P	K×B
27 R-K1	R×Rch	56 P-Q7	KtxP
28 K×R	P-B4	57 K×Kt	K-B6
29 P-B3	P×P	Resigns	

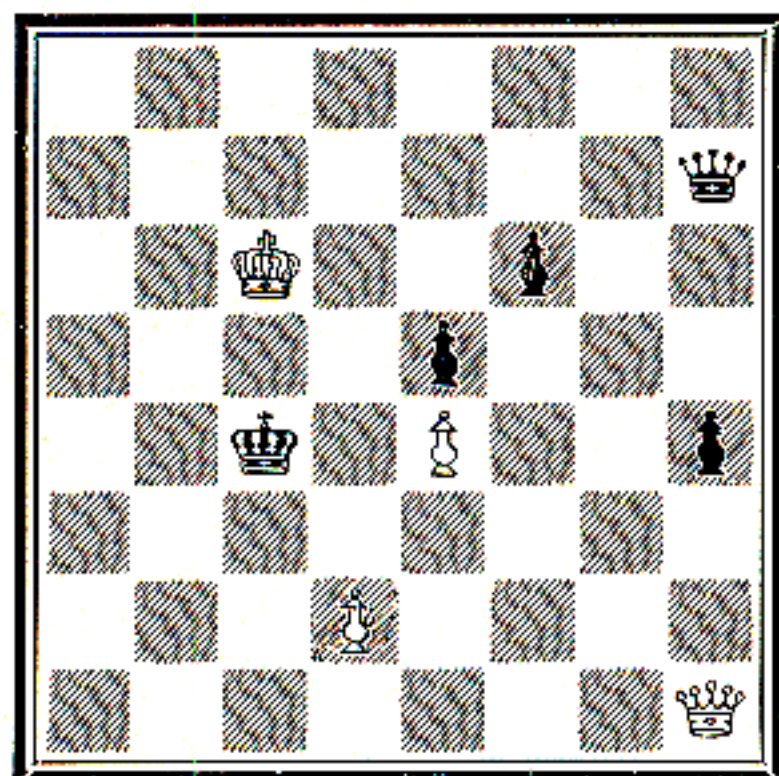
Shortly after his return to Europe, Lajos Steiner participated in a quadrangular double-round tourney at Zoppot, Germany. Evidently not fully recovered from the fatiguing return trip, Steiner came a poor third with 2½—3½. The Berlin master L. Rellstab distinguished himself with the fine score of 5—1, G. Stahlberg was second with 4½—1½ and one Ludwigshausen brought up the rear with 0—6.

My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By IRVING CHERNEV

(Chernev is primarily known to our readers as an indefatigable collector of curious chess facts; but he has devoted many years of study to composed endings, and in this series he gives us the cream of the hundreds of endings he has examined.)

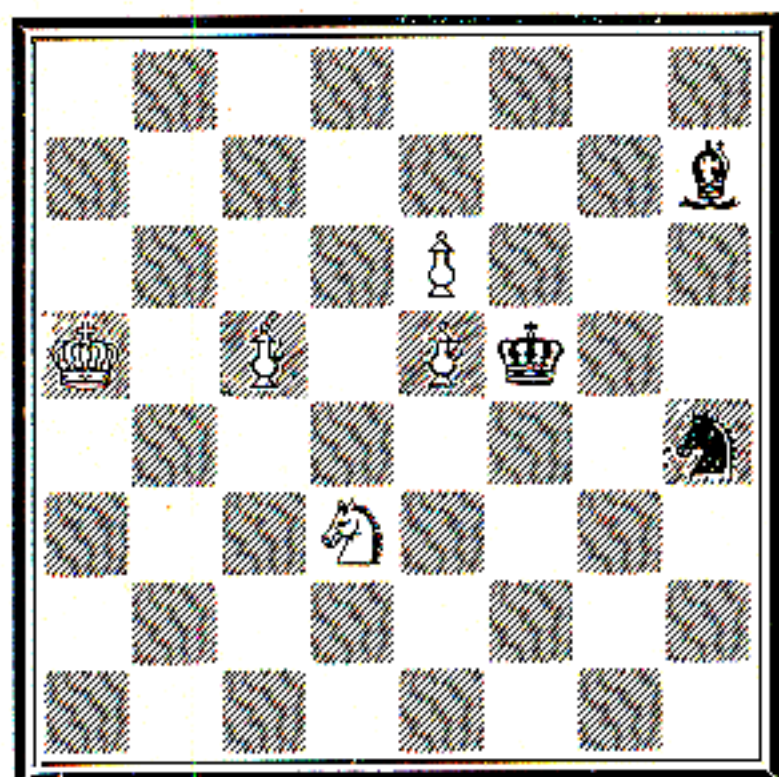
By H. RINCK
(White to play and win)



Solution: 1 Q-QKt1, K-Q5; 2 Q-Kt3! QxPch; 3 K-Q6, Q-R1 (the Q must stay on the long diagonal to prevent mate at Q5, and she cannot go to Kt7 or R8 because of Q-B3ch); 4 Q-K3ch, K-B5; 5 Q-B3ch, K-Kt4; 6 Q-Kt3ch, K-R3; 7 Q-R4ch, K-Kt2; 8 Q-Kt5ch, K-R2 (if 8... K-B1; 9 Q-Q7ch, K-Kt1; 10 Q-B7 mate); 9 K-B7 and wins.

What is striking in this ending is the natural end-game aspect of this position, White's quiet second move (allowing Black's Q to check) and finally the bringing together of all the pieces to one corner of the board to effect mate.

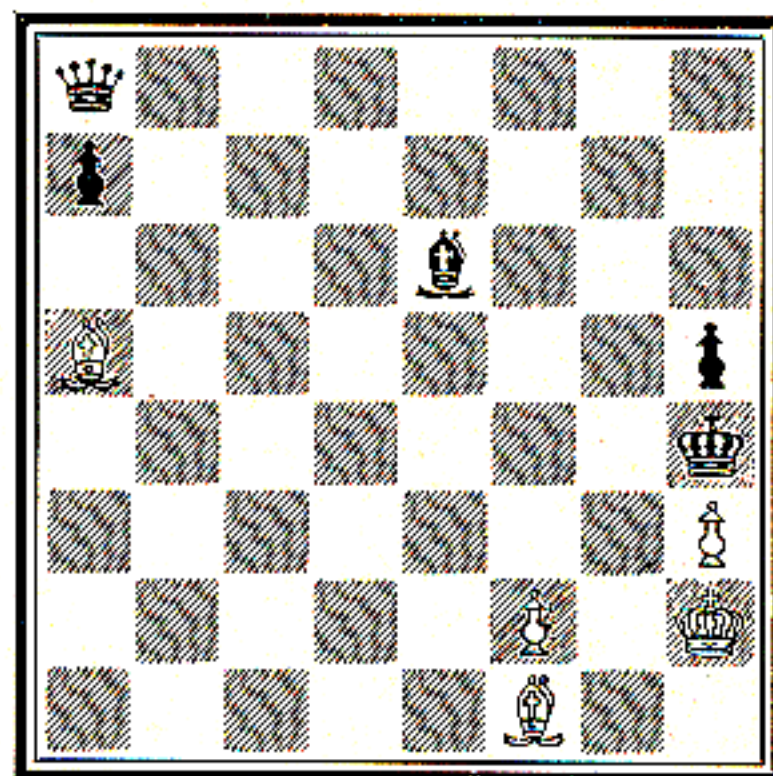
By IVANOV
(White to play and win)



Solution: 1 P-K7, B-Kt3; 2 P-B6, K-K3; 3 P-B7, K-Q2; 4 K-Kt6, Kt-B4; 5 P-K8(Q)ch, BxQ; 6 K-Kt7, Kt-K2; 7 Kt-B5 mate!

A beautiful idea by one of the new generation of gifted Russian composers. White mates just at the point when all hope of queening a Pawn seemed to be gone!

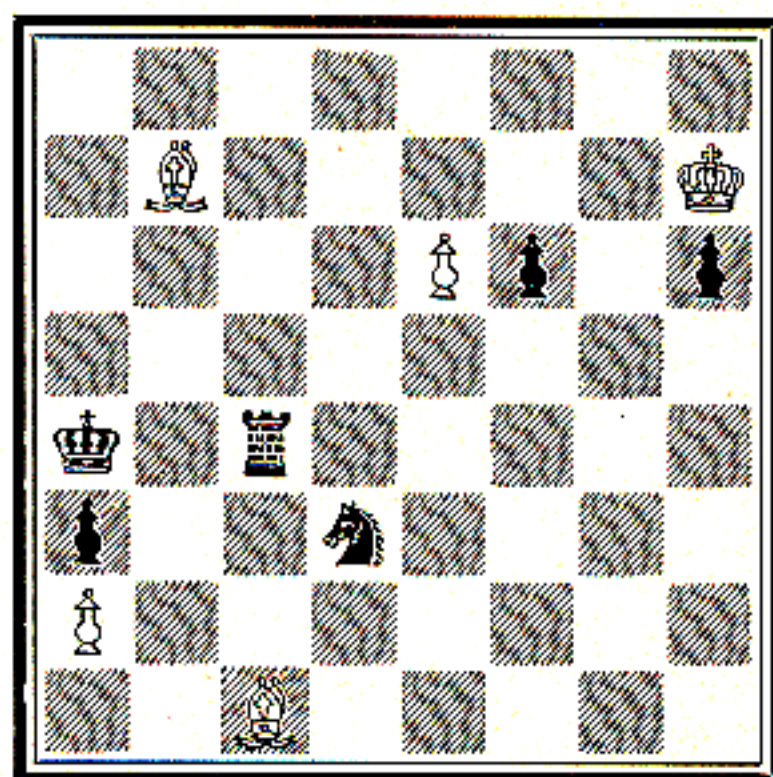
By W. and M. PLATOFF
(White to play and draw)



Solution: 1 P-B4 (threatens mate), BxP; 2 B-K1ch, K-Kt5; 3 BxBch, KxP; 4 B-Q2ch, K-K4; 5 B-B3ch, K-Q3; 6 B-Kt4ch, K-B2; 7 B-R5ch, K-Kt1; 9 B-Kt2!

The King escapes perpetual check, but at what a price!

By W. and M. PLATOFF
(White to play and draw)



Solution: 1 B-B4, KtxB; 2 P-K7, R-B2; 3 B-B6ch, K-Kt5; 4 B-Q7! RxB; 5 KxP, RxB. Stalemate.

No wonder this ending was a prize-winner! The stalemating process is anything but hackneyed.

Karl Gilg took first prize in the master tournament of the German Chess Federation of Czechoslovakia with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}$ (no losses). The other leaders were K. Opocensky $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $21\frac{1}{2}$, Dr. K. Treybal 6—3 and A. Becker $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $31\frac{1}{2}$. Saemisch could do no better than $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $41\frac{1}{2}$.

The World Champion

Dr. Euwe played two exhibition games with Salo Flohr in Amsterdam shortly before they left for the Semmering Tournament. The World Champion won the first game, while the second ended in a draw. Judging from the tense play in the opening game, both players must have been in a highly jittery state. Flohr sprang a surprise by playing the Ruy Lopez for the first time in ten years, but the surprise recoiled on him like a blunderbuss. He got a bad game, and several incisive strokes by the Champion seemed to settle the issue; but then a spasm of ferocious time pressure marred the conclusion.

Exhibition Game

Amsterdam - September, 1937

RUY LOPEZ

S. Flohr
White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-Kt4	B-R2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 P-KR4	O-O-O
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 B-Kt2	Q-Q2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 K-K2	P-KKt4
5 BxKt	QPxB	23 P-R5	P-Kt5
6 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	24 Kt-R2	PxPch
7 P-KR3	B-R4	25 KtxP	KR-Kt1!
8 P-Q3	Kt-Q2	26 KtxP	P-B6ch!
9 B-K3	B-QKt5	27 K-K1	BxPch!
10 B-Q2	Q-K2	28 KxB	R-Kt7ch
11 P-R3	B-Q3	29 K-K3	Q-Kt2
12 Kt-K2	....	30 P-Q4	Q-Kt4ch
		31 K-Q3	QxKt

The following exchange gives White a difficult game, hence 12 P-KKt4 was preferable.

12 ...	BxKt
13 PxB	Kt-B4
14 Kt-Kt3	P-KKt3
15 B-K3	Kt-K3
16 Kt-B1?	P-KB4!
17 P-B3	P-B5
18 B-B1	B-B4!

If now 32 QR-Kt1, RxB! 33 RxR, RxPch! wins.

32 QxP R-Kt6??
Simply ... RxB
wins at once.

33 K-B2!	Q-Kt2
34 Q-B5	R-Kt7ch
35 K-Kt3	Q-Kt1

White overstepped the time limit.

With a selflessness which is rare in World Champions, Dr. Euwe has waived the opportunity of profiting by the ineptitude of the F. I. D. E. Dr. Euwe has agreed to play Capablanca in 1939, on the understanding that the winner will meet Flohr in 1940 or 1941.

Chess Club of Amateur Men and Women Players seeks a few additional members. We now have 33 in our group. Established two years. We meet Wednesday nights in beautiful, spacious penthouse on lower west side of Manhattan. Our own library, news bulletin, etc. Dues are 25 cents a month. Initiation fee \$1.00.

Write to THE CHESS REVIEW
55 W. 42d St. New York City
Box A

The Chess Mind

By LAJOS STEINER

Chess is generally considered a slow game that requires a great amount of patience of its players—and onlookers as well. As a chess player, I would feel sorry for a person, who, ignorant of the meaning of chess, might be sentenced to sit and watch a chess game for several hours.

Though there are some forms of chess which interest even non-players (a simultaneous display, or a very quickly conducted lightning game), chess is a game that has to be learned to be appreciated. Once learned, chess does not require more patience than any one of the various human activities. Are you bored when you read a good book? You are not; but ask a foreigner, who does not understand your language, to follow a book page by page, word by word. He will not find it very interesting!

Chess becomes interesting for a chess student when he has at last mastered the different moves of his pieces and has got over the stage of finding out if he is allowed to put a bishop or a knight on a certain square. He finds himself in a new country and his chess mind starts to develop. He sees combinations; how to win a piece by attacking it and the opposing king; he develops plans a few moves ahead; he sacrifices material for future compensations which are often hidden to superficial minds. A chess mind is a *combinative* one. It sees the different possibilities of a situation and it tries to imagine what other situations could be derived from the present one. A chess mind is logical and imaginative. Logic and imagination are very important factors in life; and if people, from their schooldays on, could be trained to be logical and imaginative, it surely would help to increase the intellectual standard of our race.

And here are the possibilities of chess in education. Young people taught to play chess would profit by it in different ways. They would acquire a feeling of responsibility. They would soon find out that in chess they must not depend on fate, but on themselves. They start the competition with their opponent on equal terms. No advantage of good birth, no advantage of a rich uncle! In their competition there is no umpire who might influence the result with a possible error. If they lose in such a competition they can blame only themselves, and that inspires one to improve oneself, to find out the faults and eliminate them if possible.

Young people studying chess would be confirmed in their belief in honesty. For in chess, dishonesty does not pay. Here you cannot speculate on your opponent's weakness, that he "will not see it." You have to try your best to "outplay" your opponent, to see further, to see more, to see more *practically*.

In chess there is a fight not only with the foe, but with yourself as well. You see a beautiful combination, and restrain yourself from adopting it, because a deviation is possible which would prove fatal if the opponent would find it. The young student soon finds out that a hasty move can spoil the work of hours; all the beautiful thoughts put into the game go for naught with a single hasty move of the hand.

I am familiar with the complaint that great chess players are generally impractical people. They are often inclined to live in a dream. It is true. But for these masters chess is no longer merely a game. They have found a form of expressing themselves. A form of art. However, people in general lack the inclination or ability for chess to that extent, and they can therefore utilize the lessons learned from chess in their practical life.

As with most things which contain elements of art, there must be a born inclination to chess, to become a master. Capablanca was a mere boy of 12 when he won the Cuban championship. It was a strange sight when Alekhine, a student of 16, participated in a Hamburg International Tournament with a broken leg, and had to be carried daily to his chair. And about 1917 an almost baby prodigy of 6 was seen in Vienna playing 6 or 10 men simultaneously. To reach the boards he had to walk around on a big sofa. Soon afterwards he was taken by an impresario to America, where he visited almost every one of the large cities, giving simultaneous displays, or playing against masters with fair success.

He disappeared then from the chess horizon, ceasing to participate in exhibitions. That wise move saved his young brain from exhaustion, and today the mature young man Reshevsky is champion of America and one of the leading chess masters in the world.

Talent alone is no longer enough to become a chess master. The game is too far advanced. Its theory is too rich, and the ability of leading experts is too high. To master everything requires a great deal of study and practice from even the most talented players. How many promising players have been unable to hold their places in international competition, because they were unable to put more work into it! A player, besides talent, and even study,

has to have the ability to see and analyze himself, to locate his weak spot, and try to reinforce it. That part is the most difficult one, as the weakness is sometimes really organic and its roots are in the person himself. How can a man eliminate his impulsiveness, or his over-caution, if they are in his blood?

I knew players who were geniuses, but could not overcome certain difficulties and were driven back from the spotlight. A great friend of mine, the Peruvian Esteban Canal, with whom I was together almost daily in Budapest, has never reached the heights that his talent warranted. And I knew master players, who, with comparatively little talent, but with an ability to study and find the style that perfectly suits their personality, attained a rather high rank.

Individuals, and even nations, have different inclinations towards chess.

For instance, the chess community in England is rather numerous, but in the last forty years England has not produced a great master. The English have fairly good amateur players, they even have masters; but a real international giant they have somehow been unable to produce. Several promising and talented players appeared, but when they really had to go ahead, they stopped in their development.

America has always had one or two outstanding chess personalities, but they lacked background. Only in the last 7 years has America produced a score of outstanding young masters, who almost dominate the chess world now. Their practical sense seems to adopt the modern simple technical chess style more freely, than the previous style, which was more personal. The previous generation of masters were more enterprising, and strove for beauty in their play, even if it sometimes had to be of an artificial character. Today only the Russians outnumber the Americans in prominent chess masters. The Russians have imagination and a keen instinct for the different forms of art. Their chess is mostly combinative and strives for fine little points, in contrast to the simple energetic American style.

Roughly speaking, the difference is about the same as between the styles of Scotland and England in "soccer" football. The Scotch style is combinative; the English energetic and straightforward, but less spectacular.

In Russia, chess is a national affair, and the Russians attend chess tournaments as they would the theatre, or sport matches.

It is rather strange how few great players have been produced by Latin countries. Latin people somehow have not patience enough to improve their chess. They are mostly good

Cross Country

The Championship Tournament of the Virginia Chess Federation, held at Norfolk on September 4-6, resulted in a victory for R. L. Strelitz ($6\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$). In the "A" Division honors were captured by L. R. Chauvenet ($8\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$) and in the "B" Division the winner was E. A. Cooke (7—0).

The following officers were elected for the coming year: W. W. Gibbs, President; John N. Buck, Vice-President; John Manning, Secretary-Treasurer; George Engelby and J. J. Shelton, members of the Executive Committee.

In order to play off their tie for first place in the Michigan State Championship last May, Leon Stolcenberg and Marvin Palmer (both of Detroit) contested a three-game match in August. Stolcenberg won all three games.

The Texas State Championship, contested over the Labor Day Week-end at Lubbock, was won by J. C. Thompson with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. The runner-up was O. W. Manney ($6\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$). J. C. Rather, a young New Yorker still in his 'teens, tied for fifth place with $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$. In Class "A" Dr. R. S. Underwood (6—1) was first, and Class "B" resulted in a victory for Frank Scott ($6\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$).

This year's Washington State Championship resulted in a victory for James Hurt, a Seattle youngster, who achieved the excellent score of 7—1 (loss to Sheets). Other good scores were: Ishida 6—2, Enochson and Sheets $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Boris Blumin of Montreal has retained his title of Canadian Champion by winning this year's tournament at Quebec. His score was $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$, with M. Fox $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ and J. Rauch 8—2 following him. Then came C. L. Smith, A. Tanguay and A. Yanovsky (12 years old), all with 5—5.

(We hope to publish some of the outstanding games from these tournaments in forthcoming issues.)

natural players, with a sense for combination, but lack stamina if their attacking forces are exhausted and they are obliged to defend themselves tenaciously. Only lately have Brazil and the Argentine taken up chess study more seriously.

Besides America and Russia, real talent and great interest for chess are shown in Central Europe. Hungary, my country, has always been a power in chess. We have always had great examples to follow, and the standard of play has been quite high—especially in the capital, Budapest. But we have at all times had great rivals in Czechoslovakia and Austria.

From my experience, strange though it may sound, I have found that the inclination of the different nations for chess shows that the chess mind is more closely related to the artistic rather than to the mathematical mind; though elements of both are contained in it.

What Do You Want to Know?

V. Lambrecht of New York inquires about capturing *en passant*—is it mandatory or optional?

It is generally optional, with two exceptions: if you are checked by a Pawn and the only way to get out of check is to capture the checking Pawn in passing, then such capture is mandatory. Also, if a player can avert stalemate only by capturing in passing, this move is again mandatory. It might be worth while to point out that there is one time when capturing in passing is impossible, and that is of course when such capture would expose one's King to a hostile check.

S. Abel writes: "What do you consider the ten outstanding tournaments ever held, as regards the production of interesting chess?"

Such a question can only be answered on the basis of personal preference, but our list (arranged chronologically) would be as follows: (1) Nuremberg 1896; (2) Vienna 1898; (3) Carlsbad 1907; (4) Carlsbad 1911; (5) Berlin 1920; (6) Semmering 1926; (7) Carlsbad 1929; (8) Prague 1931; (9) Bled 1931; (10) Moscow 1935.

The prevalence of Carlsbad Tournaments is accounted for by their fine entries, delightful surroundings, substantial prizes and expert management. The Berlin Tournament of 1920, played during the post-war turmoil and financed very generously by Bernhard Kagan, probably has a higher percentage of good games than any other tournament ever played. The meeting at Prague undoubtedly produced the finest chess which has been seen at the team tournaments.



LEON STOLCENBERG, Michigan Champion

We learned, too late for mention in the previous issue, of a generous prize of 200 Kronen (\$54.00) offered by I. S. Turover of Washington, D. C., for the best percentage achieved in at least 14 games by any of the participants in the Stockholm Team Tourney. The prize was won by I. Kashdan (13 wins, 1 loss and 2 draws). The second and third best scores were those of I. Horowitz (11 wins, no losses and 4 draws) and A. Steiner (12 wins, 1 loss and 5 draws).

Game Studies

(While Dr. Euwe's games generally lack the artistic unity of the productions of such artists as Rubinstein, the finest games of the World Champion are extremely interesting—despite their apparently disjointed quality—because of the adventurous turns, surprising strategems and subtle resources for which they are distinguished.)

International Team Tournament

Stockholm - August, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Hans Kmoch)

G. Stahlberg Dr. M. Euwe

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	PxP

With this form of the Slav Defense (delayed acceptance of the Gambit) Euwe has slowly succeeded in rendering devotees (except himself!) of the Queen's Gambit desperate.

5 P-K3

In order to avoid Euwe's favorite continuation 5 P-QR4, B-B4. The text is generally considered inferior to 5 P-QR4.

5 P-QKt4
6 P-QR4 P-Kt5

A line of play originated by Alekhine.

7 Kt-QKt1

The main variation continues with Kt-R2. The text is less well thought of because Black can maintain the Gambit Pawn—at least temporarily. At the same time, the text has not been played much and it is possible that it may be strengthened by later analyses.

7 B-R3
8 Q-B2 P-K3

See the previous note. Euwe evidently believes that his opponent has some improvement in mind and he therefore selects a quiet developing move; else Black might well have played . . . Q-Q4 to maintain the Gambit Pawn a little while longer.

9 BxP BxB
10 QxB Q-Q4
11 QKt-Q2 QKt-Q2

Neither player may exchange Qs without disadvantage to himself.

12 Q-K2 Kt-K5

Otherwise White gets the better game with 13 P-K4.

13 KtxKt QxKt
14 O-O B-K2
15 B-Q2 O-O
16 KR-B1 P-QR4

After this move, which constitutes a serious loss of time, Black gets into difficulties. Indicated was the immediate . . . P-QB4, for if then 17 Q-Kt5? Black would get the advantage with 17 . . . KR-Kt1; 18 QxKt, R-Kt2; 19 Kt-Kt5 forced, BxKt; 20 Q-Q6, PxP.

17 B-K1 P-QB4

18 Q-Kt5
But now this move is very strong because 18 KR-Kt1; 19 QxKt, R-Kt2 fails due to 20 Kt-Q2.

18	Q-Q4
19 P-K4	Q-Q3
20 B-Q2	KR-Kt1
21 B-B4!	QxB
22 QxKt	R-K1
23 PxP	. . . . .

This passed P now becomes very dangerous; but Black defends ably.

23	QxKP
24 P-B6	B-B3!

This counter-attack on the QKtP is quite troublesome for White.

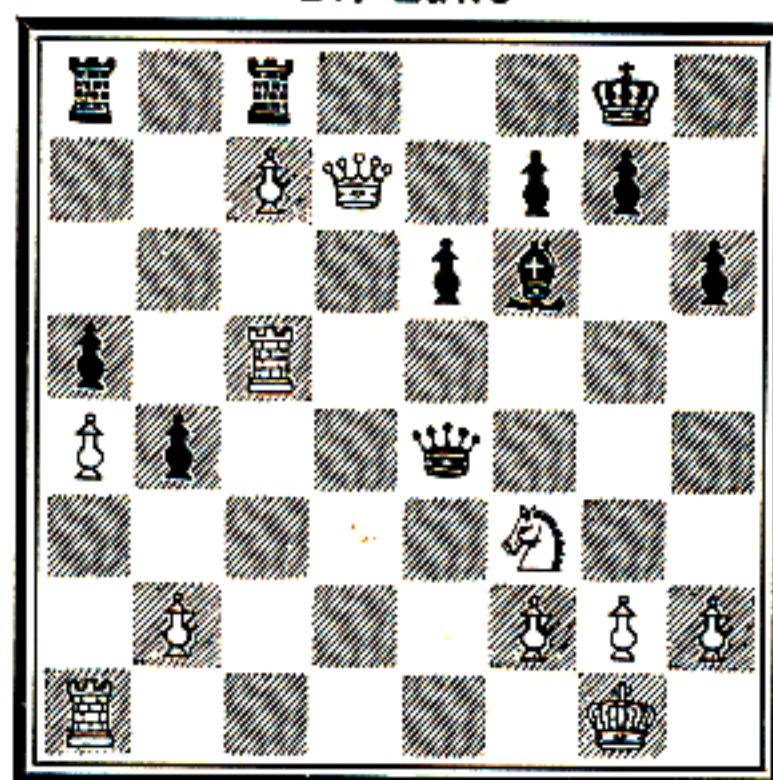
25 P-B7

Threatening to win by 26 QxRch followed by P-B8(Q).

25	R(K1)-QB1
26 R-B5	P-R3

To eliminate any possibility of a mating threat on the eighth rank.

Dr. Euwe



Stahlberg

27 R-K1

Now the value of Black's 24th move becomes apparent. White is reluctant to continue with 27 RxP, BxP; 28 RxR, QxR; 29 R-Q1, K-R2! 30 QxBP, B-B3 and Black's passed P is more dangerous than White's. But 27 RxP (without the exchange of Rooks) would have been stronger: 27 . . . BxP; 28 R-Q1, K-R2; 29 R-QB5. After the text-move, White loses the initiative.

27 Q-Kt2
28 Kt-K5

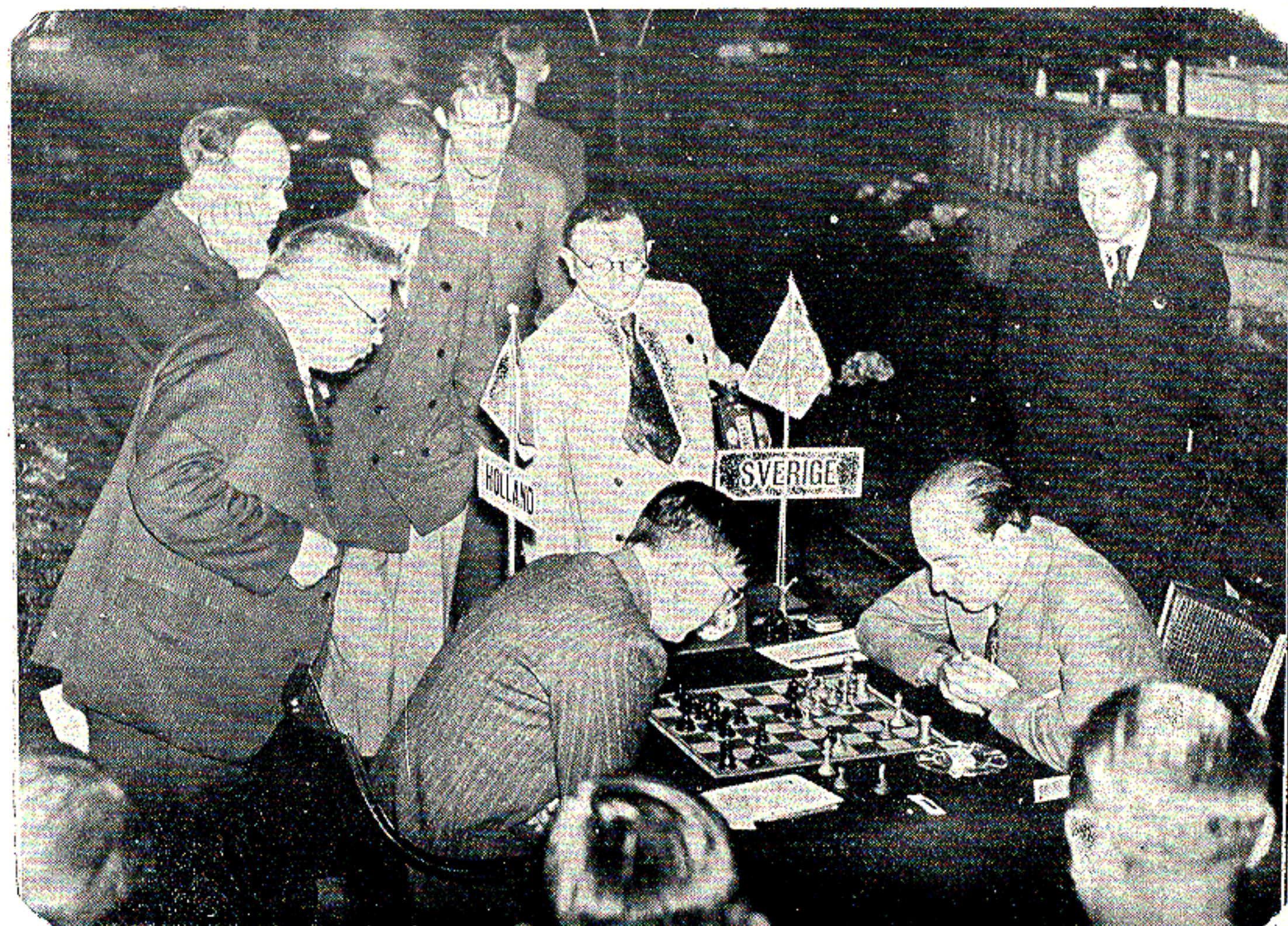
Saves the QKtP, but loses the QBP.

28	BxKt
29 R(1)xB	R-R2
30 Q-Q8ch	K-R2
31 Q-Q3ch	P-Kt3
32 RxKP!	. . . . .

Thus White avoids any loss of material. 32 . . . PxR is answered by 33 Q-Q7ch with perpetual check.

32	RxP
33 RxR	QxR
34 R-K1	Q-B3

Black now stands a little better.



DR. EUWE (left) playing STAHLBERG (right) at Stockholm. At the extreme right is E. LUNDIN of the Swedish team. In the foreground of the group of interested onlookers is I. S. TUROVER (holding camera) of Washington, D. C.—the generous donor of the prize for the best individual score achieved at Stockholm.

35 P-QKt3

Disadvantageous for White would have been 35 Q-Kt5, QxQ; 36 PxQ, R-Kt2; 37 R-K5, P-R5!

35

R-Q2

36 Q-K3?

.

Here, however, White should have played 36 Q-Kt5, QxQ; 37 PxQ, R-Kt2; 38 R-K5 and now . . . P-R5 cannot be played, so that the ending should result in a draw. And if 37 . . . R-Q4; 38 P-Kt6, White obtaining the QRP in exchange for the P at Kt6. The text gets White into difficulties.

36

Q-B6!

37 P-R4

.

After 37 QxQ, PxQ Black's passed P would win for him.

37

R-Q6

Forces a won game. After the removal of White's QKtP and Black's QRP, it turns out that Black's passed P is further advanced than White's; while in addition Black moves first. If White does not capture the QRP, he loses his QKtP without any compensation.

38 Q-K5

QxP

39 QxP

R-Q8!

The decisive tempo. Black must exchange Rooks; otherwise his QRP is lost.

40 RxR

QxRch

41 K-R2

Q-Q5!

42 K-Kt3

P-Kt6

43 Q-Kt5

P-Kt7

44 Q-Kt3

K-Kt2

Now threatening 45 . . . Q-K4ch! 46 K moves, Q-B4ch followed by 47 . . . P-Kt8(Q); or 46 P-B4, Q-K8ch and 47 . . . P-Kt8(Q). White is helpless.

45 P-B4

Q-Q7

White resigns, as he cannot prevent the Pawn from queening. A beautiful example of Euwe's resourcefulness in difficult situations. (Translated from DE SCHAAKWERELD by J.B.S.)

N. Y. State Championship

August, 1937

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by David Polland)

D. S. Polland

J. W. Collins

White

Black

1 P-QB4

P-K4

4 P-Q4

PxP

2 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

5 KtxP

B-Kt5

3 Kt-B3

Kt-B3

6 KtxKt

KtPxKt

If 6 . . . BxKtch; 7 PxP, KtPxKt and White's Bs bring great pressure to bear on the center.

7 B-Q2

O-O

14 P-R3

BxKt

8 P-K3

P-Q3

11 R-B1

R-Kt1

9 B-K2

B-Q2

12 B-B3

Q-B1

10 O-O

R-K1

13 P-KR3

Q-R3

Black's last two moves constitute a questionable maneuver which has succeeded only in

misplacing his pieces; for if 14 . . . B-QB4; 15 Kt-R4, B-Kt3 (best, the threat is P-QKt4 and P-B5 followed by B-K2 winning at least the exchange); 16 P-B5 etc.

If 14 . . . B-R4; 15 P-QKt4, B-Kt3; 16 Q-Kt3 and Black is hard put to disentangle his pieces.

15 BxB Kt-K5
16 BxKt RxB

White now plans to weaken his opponent's position by controlling the black squares with his Ps; while Black's Ps will be forced on to white squares and thus block and hem in his forces.

17 P-B5 P-Q4 21 R-Q4 B-Kt3
18 Q-R5 P-B3 22 QR-Q1 Q-B4
19 KR-Q1 B-K1 23 Q-Kt3 R-Kt2
20 Q-B3 Q-B1

23 . . . R-QB1 would be a better defense, but Black fears an eventual attack on the QRP.

24 RxR QxR
25 R-Q4 Q-Kt8ch

. . . Q-K4 or . . . Q-K2 would offer greater difficulties to White in the execution of his plan, although after 25 . . . Q-K4; 26 QxQ, PxQ; 27 R-KKt4, P-K5; 28 P-KR4 is very strong.

26 K-R2 Q-B4 35 P-Kt5 P-B4
27 P-B3 Q-K3 36 P-R6 P-Kt3
28 Q-B4 K-B2 37 B-B6 Q-Q2
29 R-Q2 Q-K2 38 Q-QR4 R-K8
30 B-Q4 R-Kt6 39 Q-QKt4 RxP
31 P-Kt4 R-Q6 40 Q-Kt8ch K-B2
32 R-Kt2 K-K1 41 Q-KR8 K-K3
33 P-KR4 R-Q8 42 B-Q4 Resigns
34 P-R5 B-Q6

The blocking in of Black's Q and the separation of his forces into two disjointed armies inevitably led to his downfall.

A FIELD DAY FOR BOGO!

Bad Nauheim Tournament
July, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

E. D. Bogoljubow
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-Q4 P-K3 7 B-QKt5 BxP
2 P-K4 P-Q4 8 O-O B-Q2
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5 9 R-K1 PxP?
4 P-K5 P-QB4 10 KtxKP KtxKt
5 PxP Kt-QB3 11 RxKt BxB
6 Kt-B3 P-B3 12 KtxB Kt-B3

If 12 . . . K-B2; 13 Q-K2, Q-Q2; 14 B-K3! with a winning position. If 12 . . . K-Q2; 13 RxPch! leads to a winning attack.

13 RxPch K-B2 17 Kt-B7! Q-B2
14 RxKtch! PxR 18 Q-R3! R-Kt1
15 Q-R5ch K-Kt1 19 R-K1 R-Q1
16 B-R6 Q-Q2

White was threatening 20 KtxP! but even this does not prevent the move. Black intends to answer 20 Kt-K6 with . . . R-K1.

20 KtxP! RxKt 21 Q-Kt4ch! R-Kt4

. . . Q-Kt3? allows a quick mate.

22 Q-B8ch B-B1 23 BxB!

If 23 R-K8, RxPch!

23 P-KR4 24 P-KB4 K-R2

If 24 . . . R-Kt3; 25 R-K7 wins quickly. Black overstepped the time limit at this point, but his position was hopeless.—F. R.

ALEKHINE AT HIS BEST

Kemerl Tournament
June, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

R. Fine
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-K4	QR-B1
2 P-QB4	PxP	21 K-Q2	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-K3	O-O
4 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2	23 P-QR4!	KR-Q1
5 QxBP	Q-B3	24 B-Q3	P-K4
6 Kt-QR3	QxQ	25 KR-QB1	B-K3
7 KtxQ	P-K3	26 RxR	RxR
8 P-QR3	P-B4	27 B-Kt4!	Kt-K1
9 B-B4!	Kt-B3	28 P-R5	Kt-Q2
10 PxP	BxP	29 Kt-Q5	BxKt
11 P-QKt4	B-K2	30 PxP	Kt-B4
12 P-Kt5	Kt-QKt1	31 B-B5!	R-Q1
13 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	32 K-B3!	P-QKt3
14 BxB	Kt-K5	33 PxP	PxP
15 B-B7!	QKt-Q2	34 BxKt	PxB
16 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt3	35 P-Kt6	Kt-Q3
17 P-B3	QKt-Q4	36 B-Q7	RxB?
18 B-R5	Kt(K)-B3	37 R-R8ch	Kt-K1
19 Kt-B2!	B-Q2	38 RxKt mate	

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THEME PALAESTRA

We hope that the presentation of nine light two-movers in the Original Section this month will attract new solvers.

The three-movers are likewise along less strenuous lines than formerly with the emphasis on delicacy rather than difficulty.

No. 830 by Henry J. Medler is a promising effort remarkable for a number of close tries.

With No. 835 we continue our partial translation of Arnaldo Ellerman's article on line-opening in the two-mover:

"Black defense is an important division in the study of line-opening strategy. In the year 1918 the interest of nearly all composers centered on this type of defensive maneuver without regard for the elegance and difficulty of the mates, a consideration increasingly emphasized in recent years.

"In No. 835 the defense 1 . . . Pf5 simultaneously opening the line of the Black Queen to c7 and closing her line to e4 is known as a 'valve.' The defense 1 . . . Pf6, simultaneously opening the same line but closing the line of the Bishop (h8) to d4, is known as a 'bivalve,' distinguished from the 'valve' in that it closes the line of *another* Black piece.

"This device has been much worked during the past thirty years with a consequent production of many famous classical examples. Actually, it is now extremely difficult to present this idea in new form. No. 836 shows five such 'bi-valve' movements. (In No. 837 Bill Beers claims a task record of seven 'bi-valves'.)

"In Black defence with line-opening the most natural resource, giving exceptional interest to the theme, is defensive play of a black piece to a square in the Black king's field (the eight squares adjacent to the king), enabling a block mate.

"In No. 838 the defense 1 . . . S(d4) any stops the threat 2 Qb8 mate, because it removes the block from d4. Such a move is called an 'anti-blocking' move. Now each move of the knight defending against the threat by Black line-opening enables a new mate by opening the White queen's horizontal, and each move of the knight to a square in the Black king's field results in a new block mate.

"No. 839 is an example of White line-opening by a Black pawn, combined with cross-checks. The mates by disclosure of the White king (royal checks) are striking."

No. 843 is announced as the first miniature example of the Roman Theme with Black knight.

BREDE CROSS-CHECK WITH WHITE UNDERPROMOTION

By V. L. EATON

The Brede cross-check consists of a direct check by Black which is parried by interposition of a White piece: this is then unpinned by Black and subsequently mates. While many examples of the idea exist in the three-mover, comparatively few combine it with White underpromotion.

Obviously this combination takes three forms:

- I. Underpromotion as a keymove, in which case the new piece subsequently interposes in answer to check and is unpinned to give mate.
- II. Underpromotion on the second move, as an interposing maneuver.
- III. Underpromotion on the third move, in response to unpinning of a White Pawn on the seventh rank.

Case I is not difficult to illustrate, as the following shows:

No. 1. By V. L. E. *Washington Post*, Oct. 6, 1935.
2S4K, 6PP, 2Bp4, 1Pkp4, 1plplp2, 1Pb2P2, 3P4, 2R5.

(a) Mate in three by 1 g8(Q), 2 Qg7. (b) Shift WPg7 to e7, remove WPh7 and BPd6. Mate in 3 by 1 e8(R), 2 Re5. Or (c) Shift WPg7 to b7, remove WPh7 and BPd6. Mate in three by 1 b8(B), 2 Be5. Or (d) shift WPg7 to e7 and substitute a WP for the BPf4. Mate in three by 1 e8(S), 2 Sg7.

In Case II, the underpromotion is limited to White Knight, since Black, having enough force to check, can thereby overcome the stalemate feature which is essential to Rook and Bishop promotions in a direct mate. A simple example is:

No. 2. By V. L. E. *Lancaster Guardian*, 1934. 2K3kr, 3R4, 4PSb, 5P2, 8, 8, 8, 8. Mate in three by 1 e7, K moves ch 2 e8(S)ch.

Following are two illustrations of this idea in which the underpromotions are quiet moves:

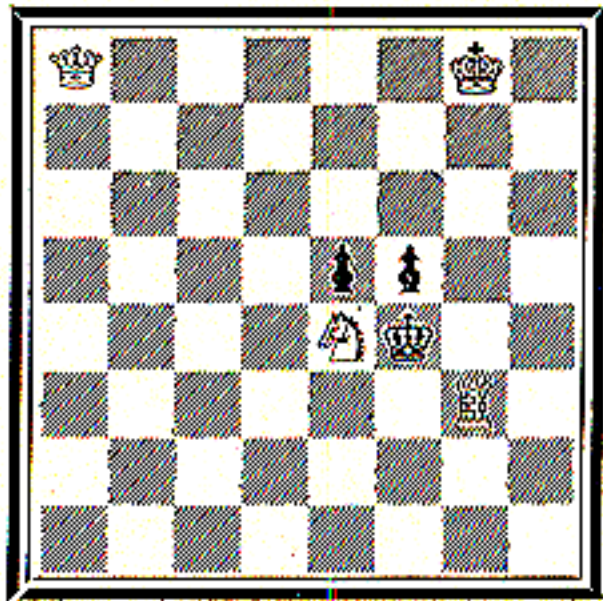
No. 3. By V. L. E. *Problemist*, Jan, 1935. 3K1Skr, Q2PP3, 5p2, 5pB, 2s2BR, 7P, 8, 4r3. Mate in three by 1 Se6, Kh7ch, 2 e8(S).

No. 4. By V. L. E. *Washington Post*, Sept. 1, 1935. 2BK2br, 3PPp2, 5Pp1, 4pkB1, 8, 3sR3, 2pS2Q1, 8. Mate in three by 1 Sf3, Bh7ch; 2 e8(S).

Recent experiments by C. S. Kipping and W. D. Ellison have led to a doubling of the idea in which two White pawns promote separately in response to checks by the Black Queen.

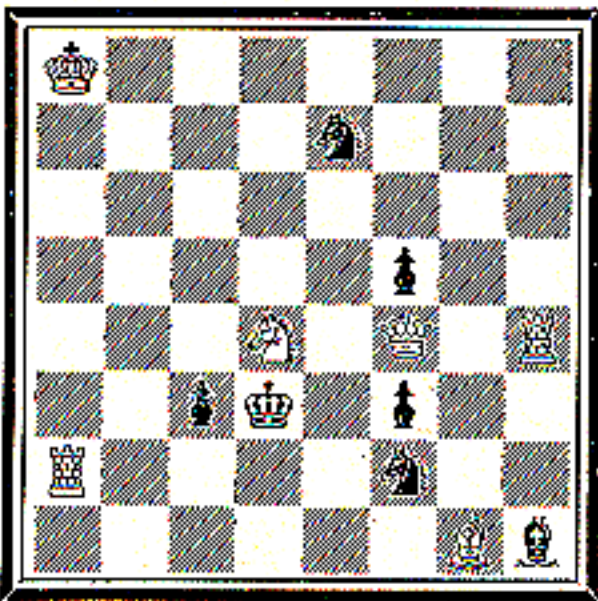
Original Section

No. 817
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



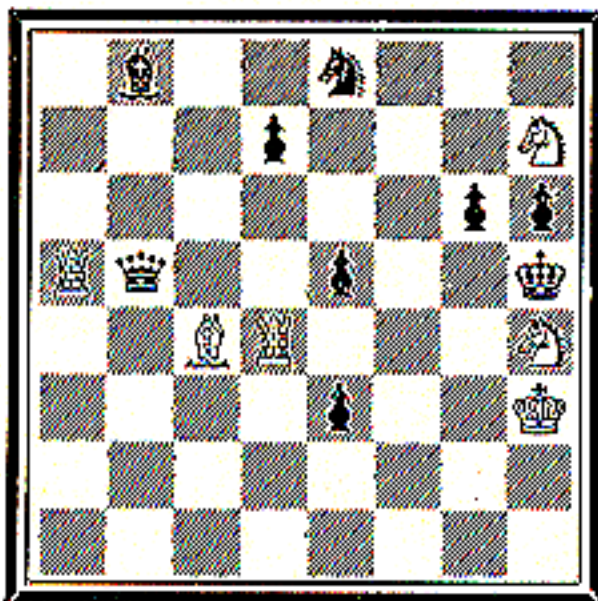
Mate in 2

No. 820
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



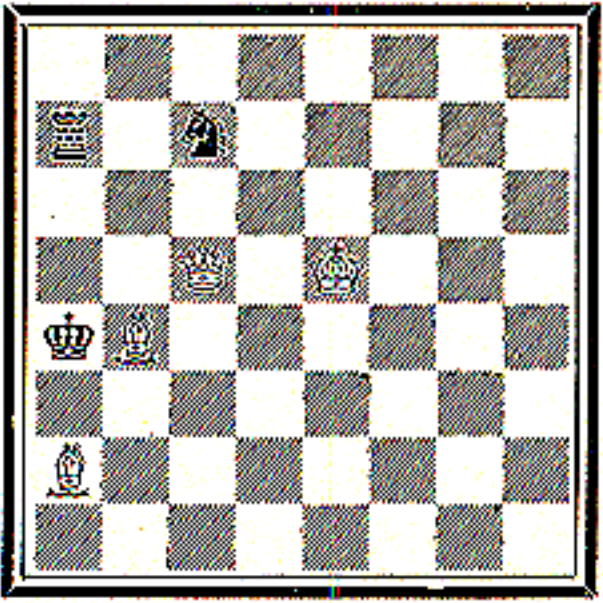
Mate in 2

No. 823
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



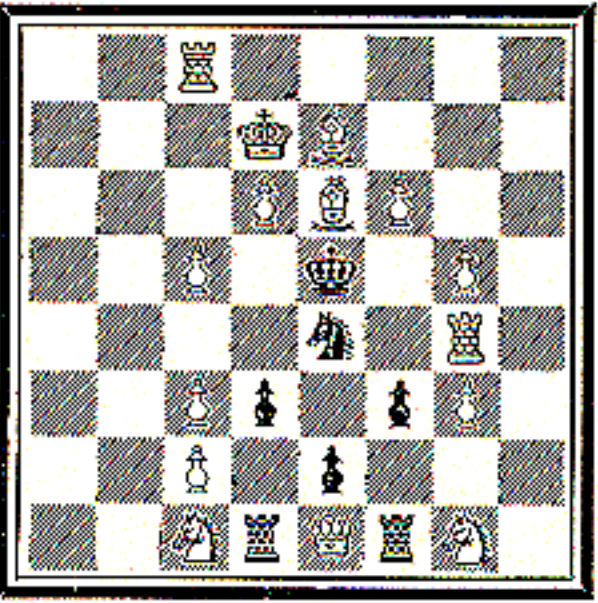
Mate in 2

No. 818
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



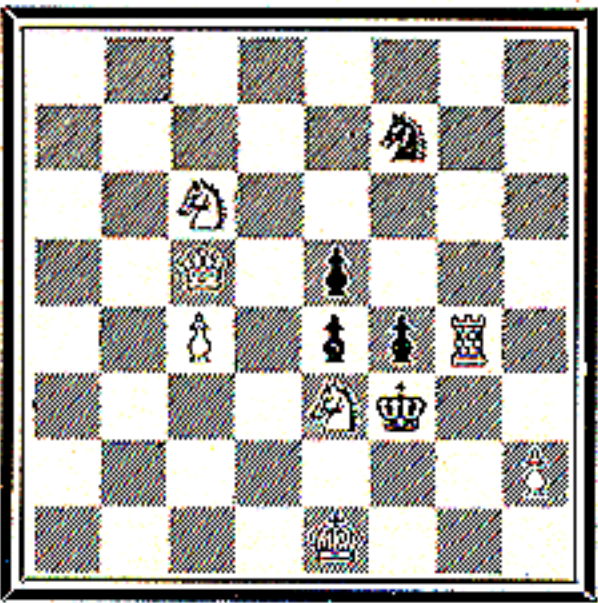
Mate in 2

No. 821
MANUEL GONZALEZ
Shandaken, N. Y.



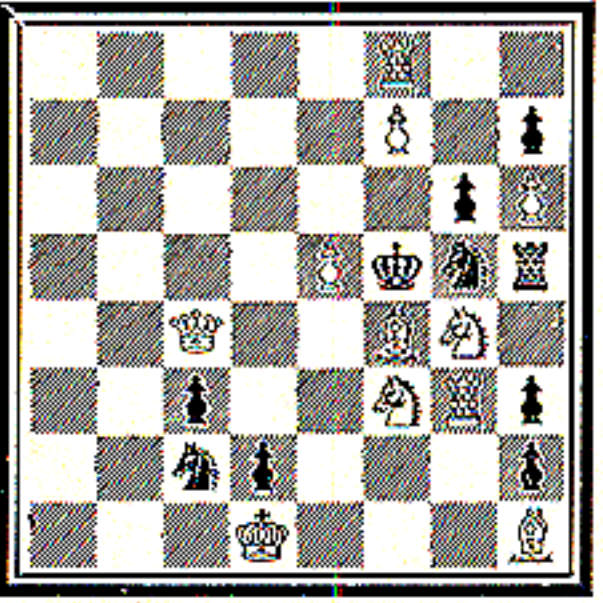
Mate in 2

No. 824
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



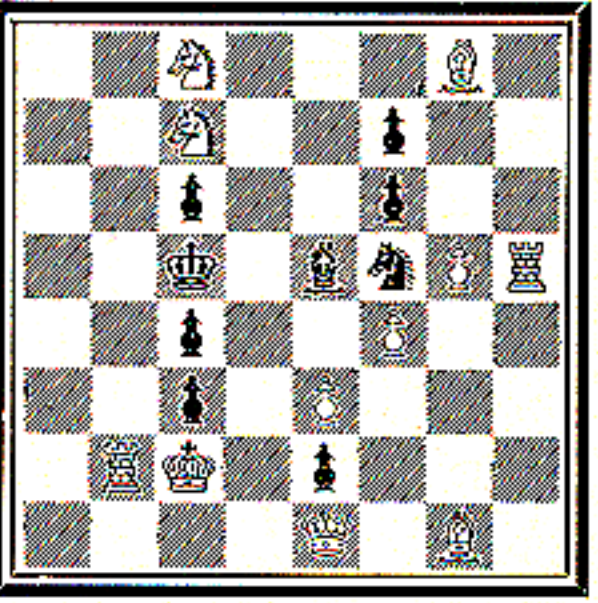
Mate in 2

No. 819
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



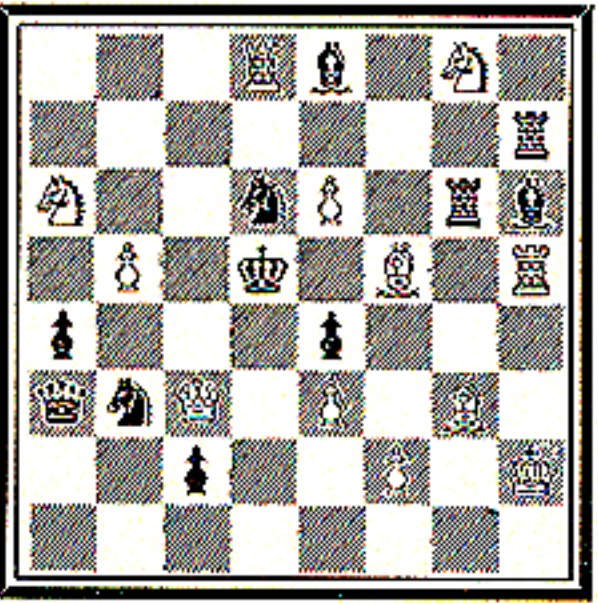
Mate in 2

No. 822
RAGO ISTVAN
Hungary



Mate in 2

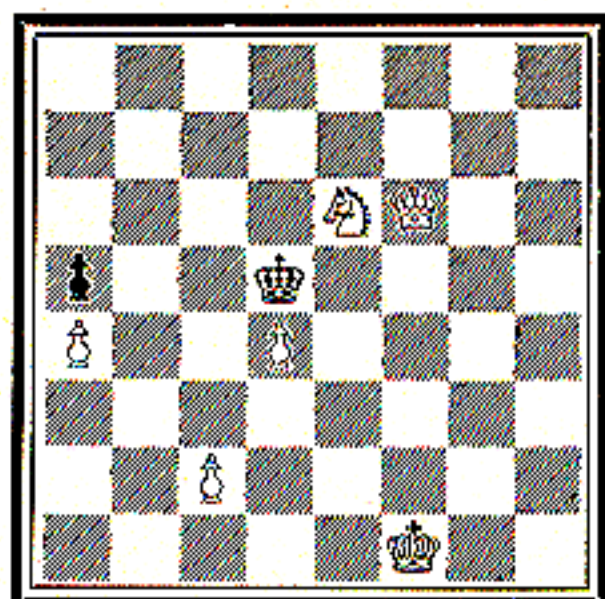
No. 825
FRED SPRENGER
New York City



Mate in 2

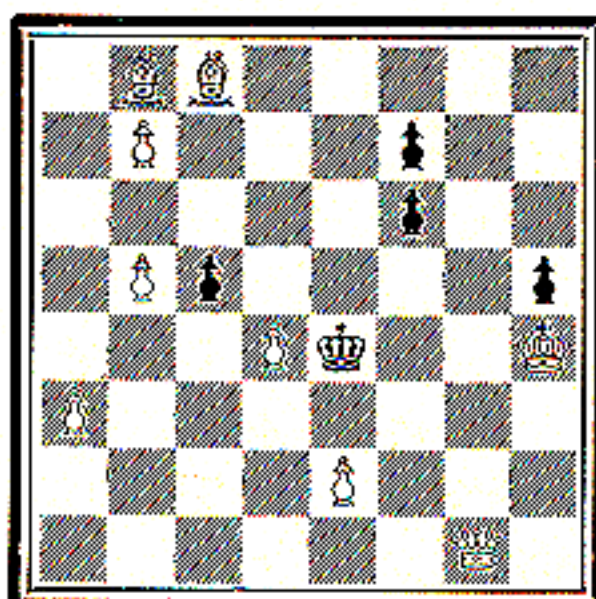
Original Section (cont'd)

No. 826
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



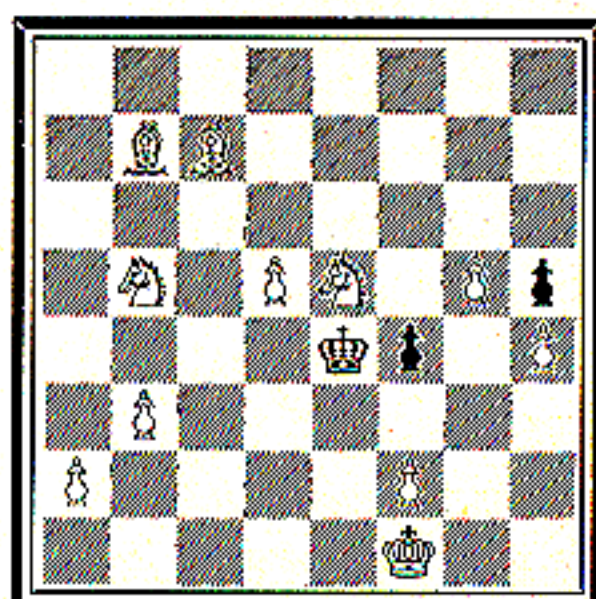
Mate in 3

No. 829
A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Cal.



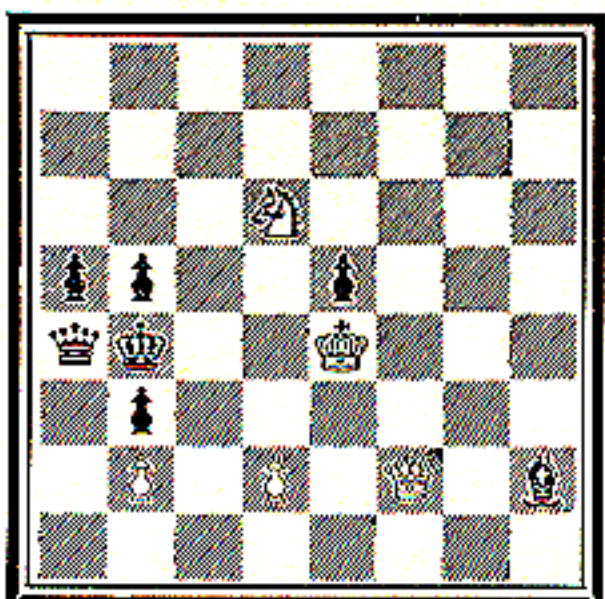
Mate in 3

No. 832
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



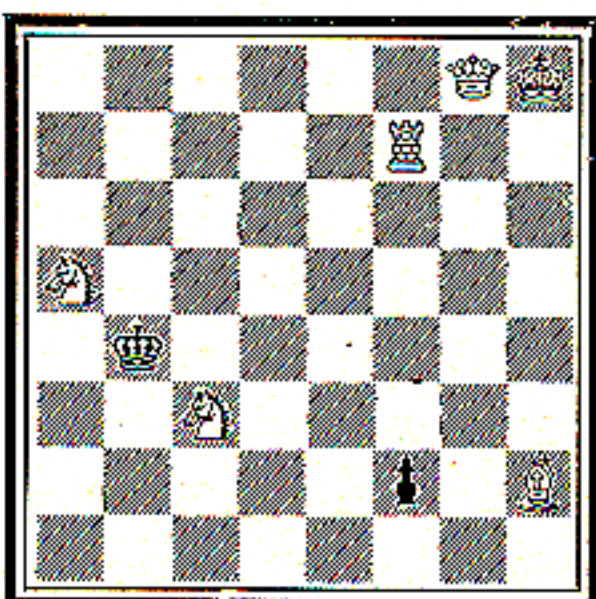
Mate in 4

No. 827
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



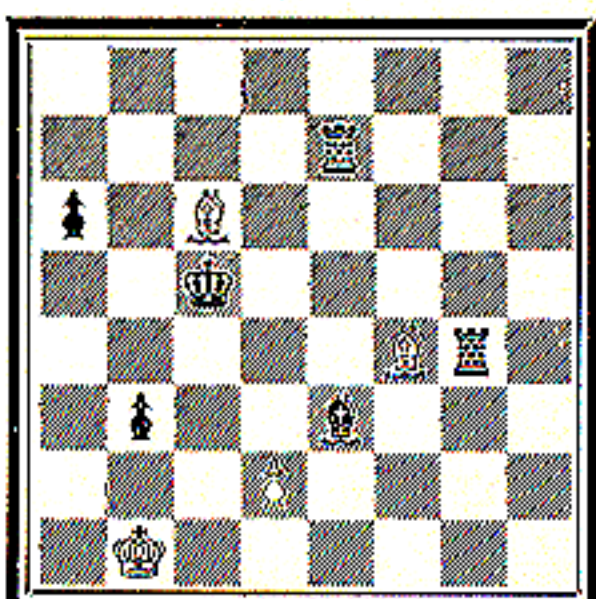
Mate in 3

No. 830
HENRY J. MEDLER
New York City



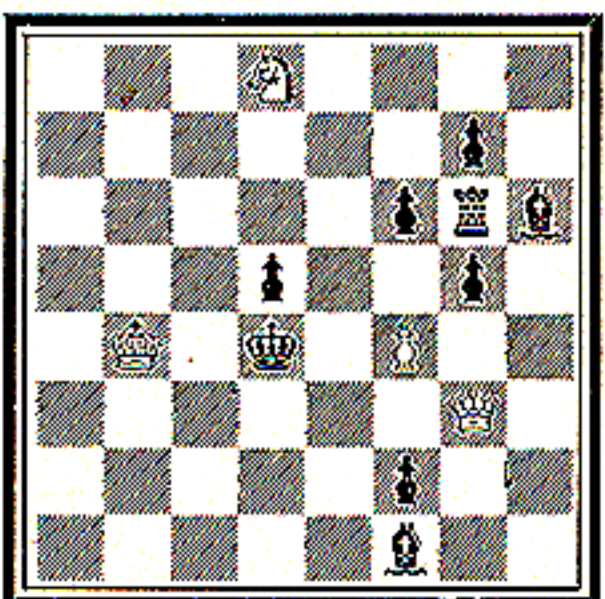
Mate in 3

No. 833
T. R. DAWSON
Surrey, England



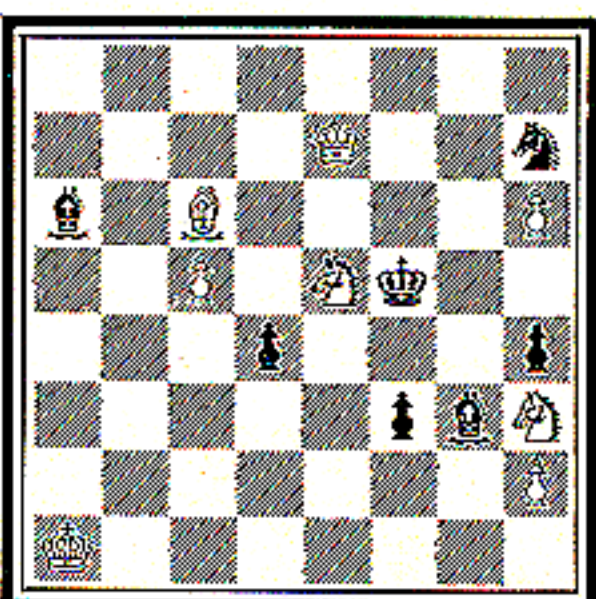
- I. Black plays and helps White mate in two
- II. All men one rank higher and same

No. 828
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



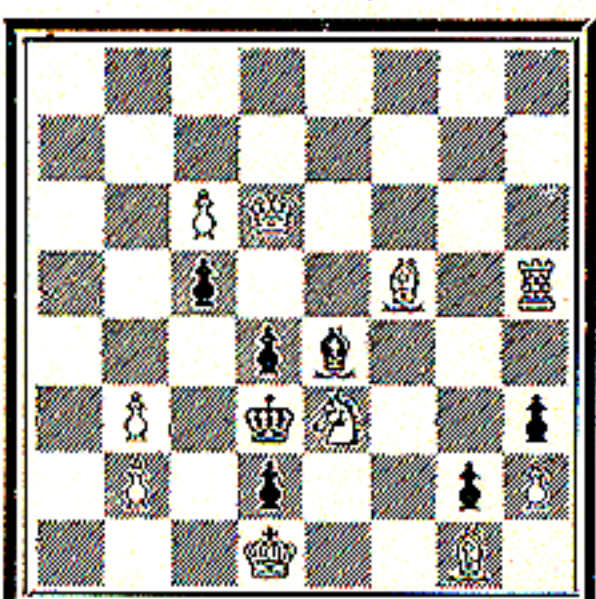
Mate in 3

No. 831
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



Mate in 3

No. 834
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



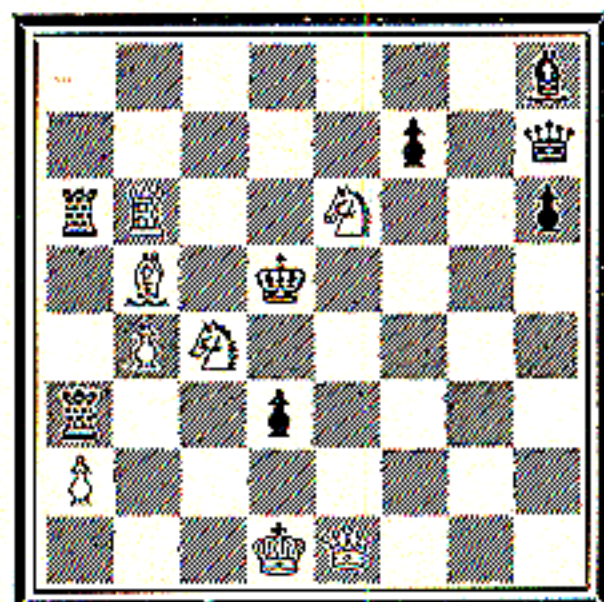
SELF-mate in 4

Quoted Section

No. 835

ARNOLDO ELLERMAN

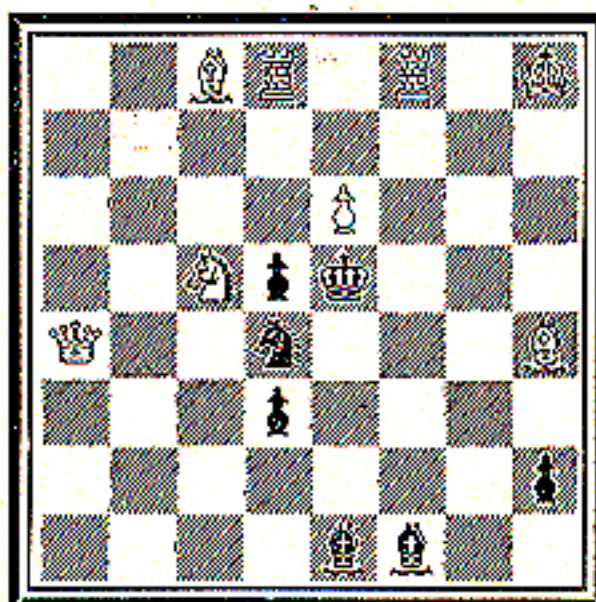
1 Pr. "Good Companions" - 1919



Mate in 2

No. 838

ARNOLDO ELLERMAN

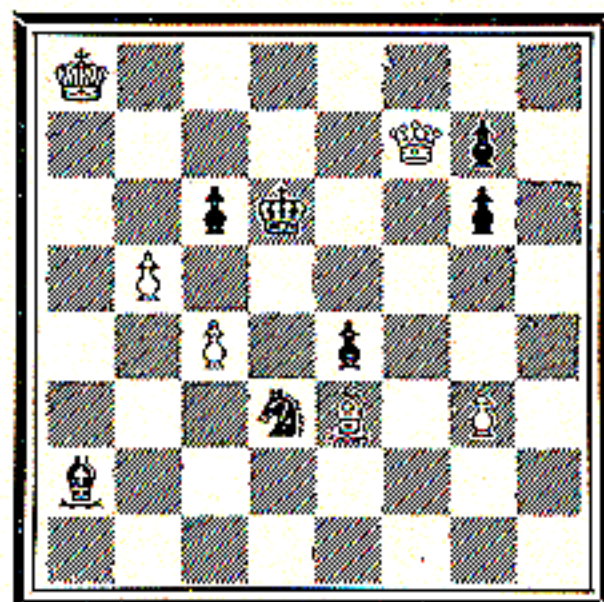
"Els Ecacs a Catalunya"
1935

Mate in 2

No. 841

DR. G. DOBBS

C. C. L. A. Ty. - 1936

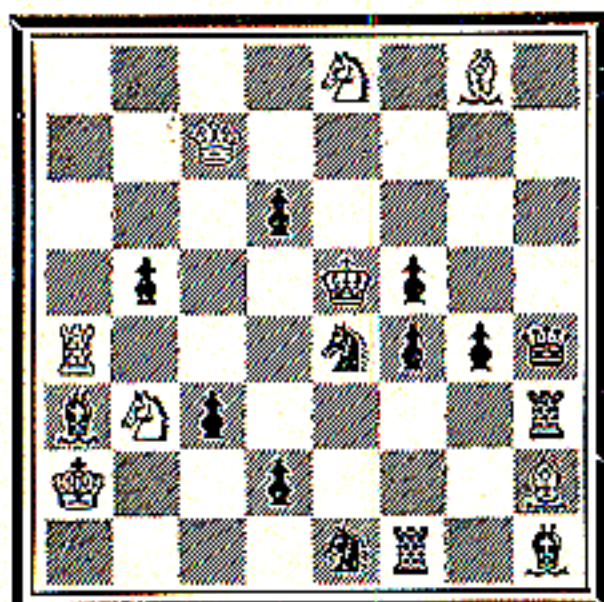


Mate in 3

No. 836

ARNOLDO ELLERMAN

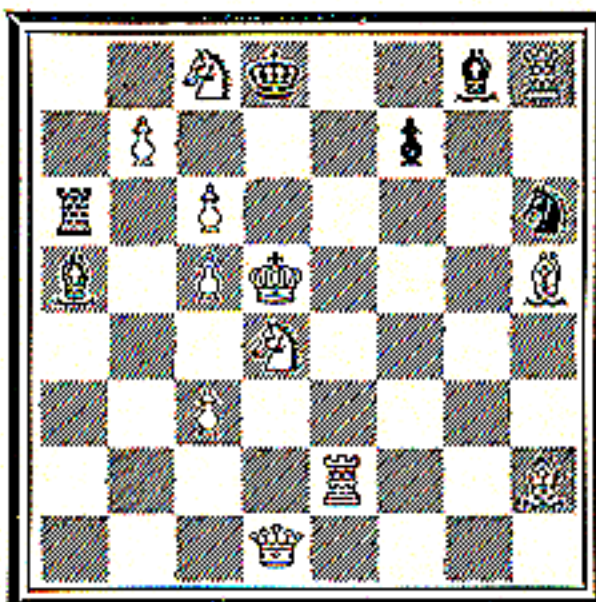
1 Men. "T.N.S." - 1922



Mate in 2

No. 839

ARNOLDO ELLERMAN

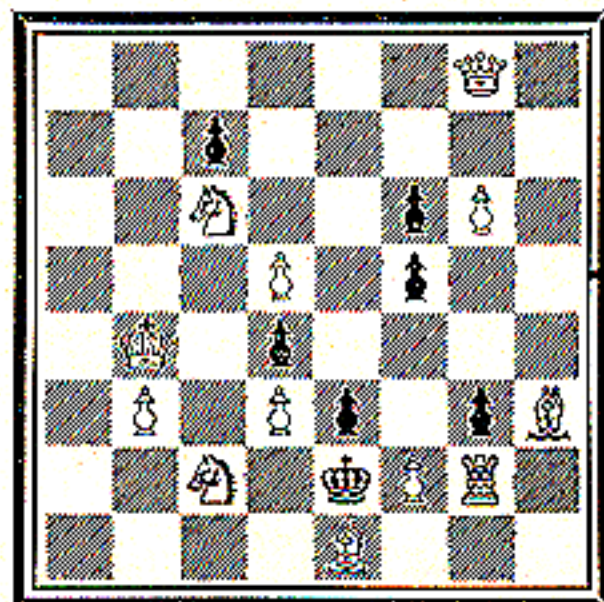
1 Pr. - "W. M. & D. Gazette"
1934

Mate in 2

No. 842

G. H. DRESE & M. NIEMEIJER

9 Hon. Men. Olympic Ty. - 1936

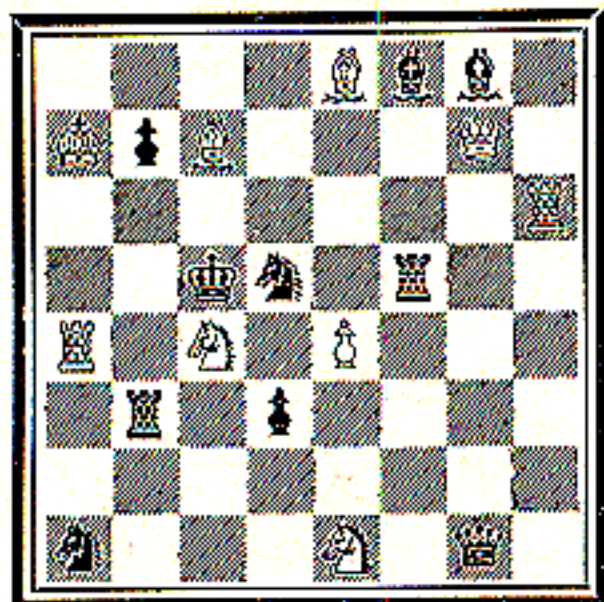


Mate in 3

No. 837

W. A. BEERS

Atlanta Journal-Forum - 1934

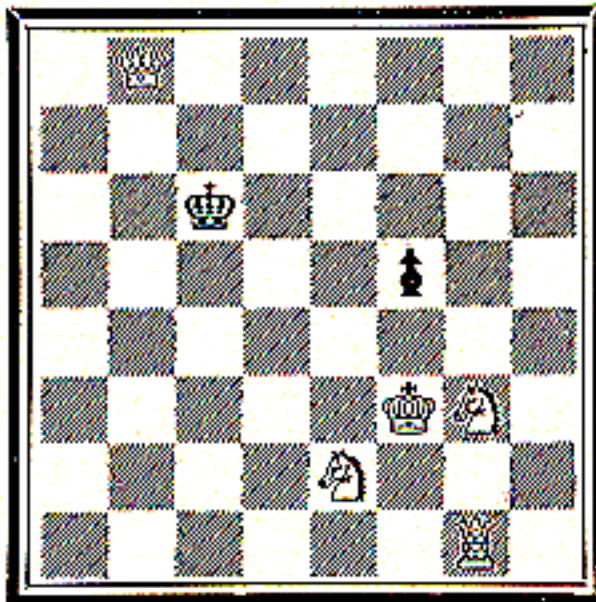


Mate in 2

No. 840

M. HAVEL

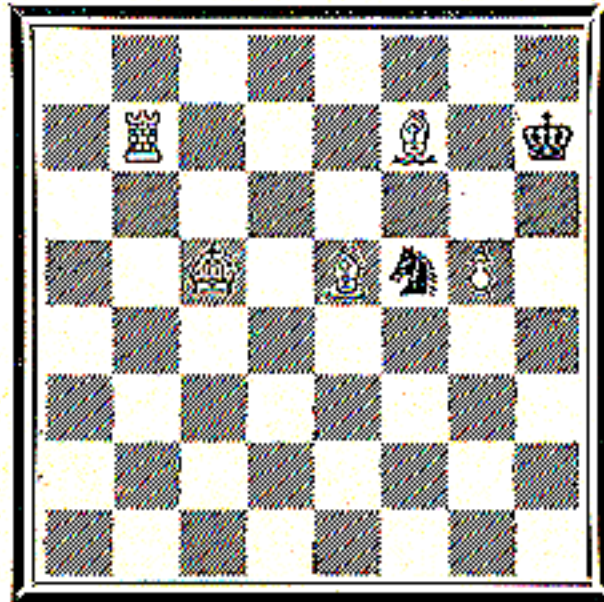
Vynalezky a Pokroky - 1904



Mate in 3

No. 843

E. ZEPLER

Die Schwalbe - Feb. 1937
Dedicated to Alain C. White

Mate in 4

No. 5. By W. D. Ellison. *The Problemist*, Sept., 1936.

7K, 4PPp, 7p, q4P1k, 3Q2RP, 6P1, 8, 8. Mate in three by 1 Qd1, Qa8ch; 2 e8(S). 1... Qd8ch, 2 g8(S).

This is a task record which is not likely to be surpassed.

Case III is comparatively rare, because it is limited to promotion to knight on the third move. The following has technical interest in that the White Pawn which eventually promotes stands initially on the fifth rank, and there is an additional promotion to Queen on the third move:

No. 6. By E. Boswell. *The Problemist*, Jan. 1935. 4K3, p2R2p1, Qb3pk1, 3PPpPb, 5P1R, 8, 8, 8. Mate in three by 1 exf Kh7ch, 2 f7.

(The continuation of G. Mott-Smith's *Micro-cosm* is being carried over to next month's issue.)

NOTES AND NEWS

Hearty congratulations to H. B. Daly who wins the Ladder Prize, completing his second ascent.

Felicitations also to Fred Sprenger, whose clever king-tour specialty, No. 778, receives the Honor Prize.

For the benefit of the solvers who are not familiar with our system of scoring, we present the following explanation:

Correct solutions to two-movers receive two points for each solution, three-movers receive three points, etc. Incorrect claims of "cook" or "no solution" in two-movers subtract two points per claim, for three-movers three points, etc.

In cases where problems have no solution and a solution is claimed, this claim is penalized accordingly, whether or not it is the author's intended solution.

Corrected solution sheets will be returned to all solvers who enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope, and questions concerning the problems will only be answered when this is done.

The first figure following the solver's name is the sum of his previous scores, the second figure is the score of the current solutions.

Any solver who sends in one or more correct solutions will have his name added to the Ladder, unless otherwise requested.

Only the key-move is required to direct-mate problems. However, in self-mates and fairy problems of more than two moves, the full solution is requested.

All readers of this department are invited to send in solutions. Beginning solvers need not be deterred through fear of receiving a minus score as such scores are not recorded, nor do they remove the solver's name from the Ladder.

All solvers are urged to indicate the problem which pleases them best regardless of the number of problems solved. The Honor Problem is that problem which attracts the most solving interest and approval, not necessarily the technically best or most difficult problem. Its selection is determined strictly upon the basis of the number of votes received.

SECOND C. C. L. A. TOURNEY.

The second Problem Tourney for North American composers, conducted by the Correspondence Chess League of America, is announced. The contest consists of four sections as follows: a Two-Move Open Contest, a Two-Move Cross-Check Section, a Two-Move Mutate Section and a Three-Move Open Contest. In each section, first prize is \$4.00, second prize \$3.00, and in the Three-Move Open a third prize of \$2.00.

Any number of entries may be sent until December 1, 1937 to Walter F. James, 219 E. Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa. Judges: Vincent L. Eaton and another to be announced later. Qualifying entries of merit will be published in the C. C. L. A. Bulletin.

INFORMAL LADDER

*H. B. Daly 585, 54; J. F. Tracy 507, 54; A. Sheftel 464, 48; W. Patz 448, 58; I. Burstein 428, 61; I. Genud 330, 54; *M. Gonzalez 329, 57; Dr. P. G. Keeney 326, —; **P. Rothenberg 288, 53; L. Eisner 283, 59; I. Rivise 268, 7; *I. Kashdan 238, —; Bourne Smith 221, 35; G. F. Berry 202, 20; H. Hausner 197, —; M. Herzberger 196, —; W. Jacobs 164, —; L. Greene 155, 48; K. Lay 140, —; **G. Plowman 131, 64; **Dr. G. Dobbs 129, 78; C. Miller 118, 44; *A. Tokash 116, 41; H. Stenzel 101, 54; Lady Clara 88, 23; W. Keysor 83, 17; E. Korpanty 69, 41; M. Gershenson 66, —; G. N. Cheney 60, —; A. Palwick 56, —; V. Rosado 52, —; J. Schmidt 50, 18; J. Hannus 47, 39; W. Neuert 42, 18; B. Wisegarver 41, —; W. Vanwinkle 27, —; W. Towle 22, —; I. Burn 17, —; K. S. Howard 17, —; J. Casey 16, —; P. Papp 16, —; B. M. Marshall 11, —; E. Shortman 8, —; W. Rawlings 7, —; J. Turner 7, —; Mrs. F. C. Prindle —, —.

*Indicates winner of one Ladder ascent.

SOLUTIONS

No. 763 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith. 1 Bb4

No. 764 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith. 1 Qc1

Surprise key allowing check and two "one answer" tries make this difficult for a miniature.—Bourne Smith. Best of the Mott-Smith gleams.—Dr. G. Dobbs. Self-block, light as gossamer.—W. Patz.

No. 765 by Bill Beers. 1 Ra2

A mate per pawn. Clever.—Bourne Smith.

No. 766 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs. 1 Re8

A whooping "Red Indian."—Bourne Smith. Remarkable piece of work—only 12 men—full of strategy.—W. E. Keysor.

MATE IN TWO MOVES

By BRIAN HARLEY

Chess Editor of the London "Observer"

The Two-Mover is the most popular type of problem and the diagrams given here range from the really antique to the most recent. Nearly 180 examples are illustrated, analyzed and explained.

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- No. 769 by Simon Costikyan. 1 Sf5
The obtrusive B is objectionable. Nice strategy.—
Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 770 by Maxwell Bukofzer
1 S(f4)e6, Ke7; 2 Qf7ch
1 . . . , Ke5; 2 Se4
1 . . . , Pf4; 2 Qf7ch
Ruinous thematic dual where 1 Ke5.—Dr. G.
Dobbs.
- No. 771 by V. L. Eaton
1 Kc3, P(e1) = Qch; 2 Sd2
1 . . . , P(e1) = Bch; 2 Rd2
1 . . . , P(e1) = S; 2 Rxa2ch
Takes a flight, but the construction is good and
the play is interesting.—L. Eisner.
- No. 772 by Fr. Frenzl
1 Rb5, Bxb5; 2 Qa6
Don't see much in this so-called New York Theme.
—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 773 by K. Hajek
Intention: 1 Rb7, Pxb6; 2 Rxb3
Cooked by: 1 Rxb3, S any; 2 Kf8
1 . . . , BxR or Pxc5 or B(c) else. 2
Pe6
1 . . . , PxS; 2 PxP mate
1 . . . , Pxe5; 2 BxP
- No. 774 by K. S. Howard
1 Qb1, threat; 2 Bf4ch
1 . . . , Kc7; 2 Bf4ch
1 . . . , Pc5; 2 Bf4ch
1 . . . , Ke5; 2 Sc4ch
1 . . . , Pa5; 2 Sc4ch
Interesting echoes.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 775 by Walter Jacobs
1 Sd3, KxS; 2 Sf2ch
1 . . . , Pb5; 2 Sc5
1 . . . , Sc1; 2 Sxc1
1 . . . , Sb4; 2 Sxb4
Of the problems I have solved I like this best.—
H. Stenzel.
- No. 776 by G. B. Spencer
1 Bc6, Ke4; 2 Re8ch
1 . . . , QxPch; 2 SxQ
1 . . . , Qe3; 2 Re8ch
1 . . . , Q any; 2 Re8ch
1 . . . , Re4; 2 Qf4ch
1 . . . , PxP; 2 BxPch
Ample variety and one or two promising tries.—
Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 777 by J. F. Tracy
1 Bf6, SxB; 2 SxPch, Ke7; 3 Qb4ch
1 . . . , Bd4; 2 SxPch, KxB; 3 QxBch
1 . . . , KxS; 2 Qxf5ch, K any; 3 Qd7ch
1 . . . , BxP; 2 Qe5ch, Kf7; 3 Qe7ch
The usual Tracy subtlety and skill.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 778 by Fred Sprenger
1 Kg1, Rg7ch; 2 Kh1, Rd7; 3 Kh2
A pleasing tempo study.—Dr. G. Dobbs. Very
ingenious problem. Baffling for a while until the
idea is discovered. Seems original.—L. Eisner.
- No. 779 by G. Goller
1 Rf5, P(g4)xS; 2 Rd1, Pf2; 3 Bf1, Pd3ch or f3;
4 Kd2, Pf3 or d3; 5 Pb4ch, Kxc4; 6 SxS, BxS
or Kd4; 7 Rf4ch, BxR mate
1 . . . , Pg3; 2 Kbl, Pg2; 3 Be2, Pd3; 4 Pb4ch,
Kxc4; 5 Rclch, Bc3; 6 Qe4ch, SxQ; 7 Sd2ch,
SxS mate
One mate by S and one by B. High, wide and
handsome.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 780 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs. 1 Bf7
No solution. With White Pawn at c5 (omitted by
composer). 1 Bf7, QxB; 2 RxBch, Qa1; 3 Ra3,
QxRch; 4 Qb2ch, QxQ mate.
1 . . . else; 2 Qh8 or Qe8 acc., QxQ; 3 Bc3ch,
QxBch; 4 Sc2ch, QxKt mate.
The control of the Black Q is the feature.—Dr. G.
Dobbs. If this has a solution, my wholehearted
vote.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 781 by F. Fleck. 1Sg2
- No. 782 by F. Fleck. 1 Bc3
- No. 783 by T. R. Dawson
1 Bd8, Threat; 2 Rb7
1 . . . , Pf6 or g6; 2 Rc3
1 . . . , Pf5 or g5; 2 Rb5
- No. 784 by E. A. Wirtanen
1 Bb5, Threat; 2 Rd6ch
1 . . . , Re4; 2 SxR
1 . . . , R(e3)d3; 2 Pe4ch
1 . . . , R(c3)d3; 2 Pc4ch
1 . . . , RxB; 2 RxBch
- No. 785 by Dr. G. Paros. 1 Pxc6

- No. 786 by Dr. G. Paros. 1 Rb4
- No. 787 by Francois Paboucek
1 Kg7, Pf2; 2 Qxh3ch
1 . . . , Ph2; 2 Qxf2ch
1 . . . , B any; 2 Sd1 or e4 acc.
- No. 788 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs
1 Kb8; Threat; 2 Sf6ch
1 . . . , Kf7ch; 2 Sf8ch
1 . . . , Rg7; 2 Qc6ch
- No. 789 by Otto Wurzburg
1 Bf5, Kf3; 2 Kg1, Ke2; 3 Bc2
1 . . . , Kf1; 2 Bg4, Kf2; 3 Bd2
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Ke1; 3 Be3
1 . . . , K else; 2 Kg2, K any; 3 Bd3 or d2 acc.
- Correction: Our apologies are due Bill Beers for a claim of
cook by 1 Rd7 in No. 738. This cook is defeated
by 1 . . . Bc7; and for a claim of cook by 1 Rf3
in No. 739. This cook is defeated by 1 . . .
Sc6.—Ed.

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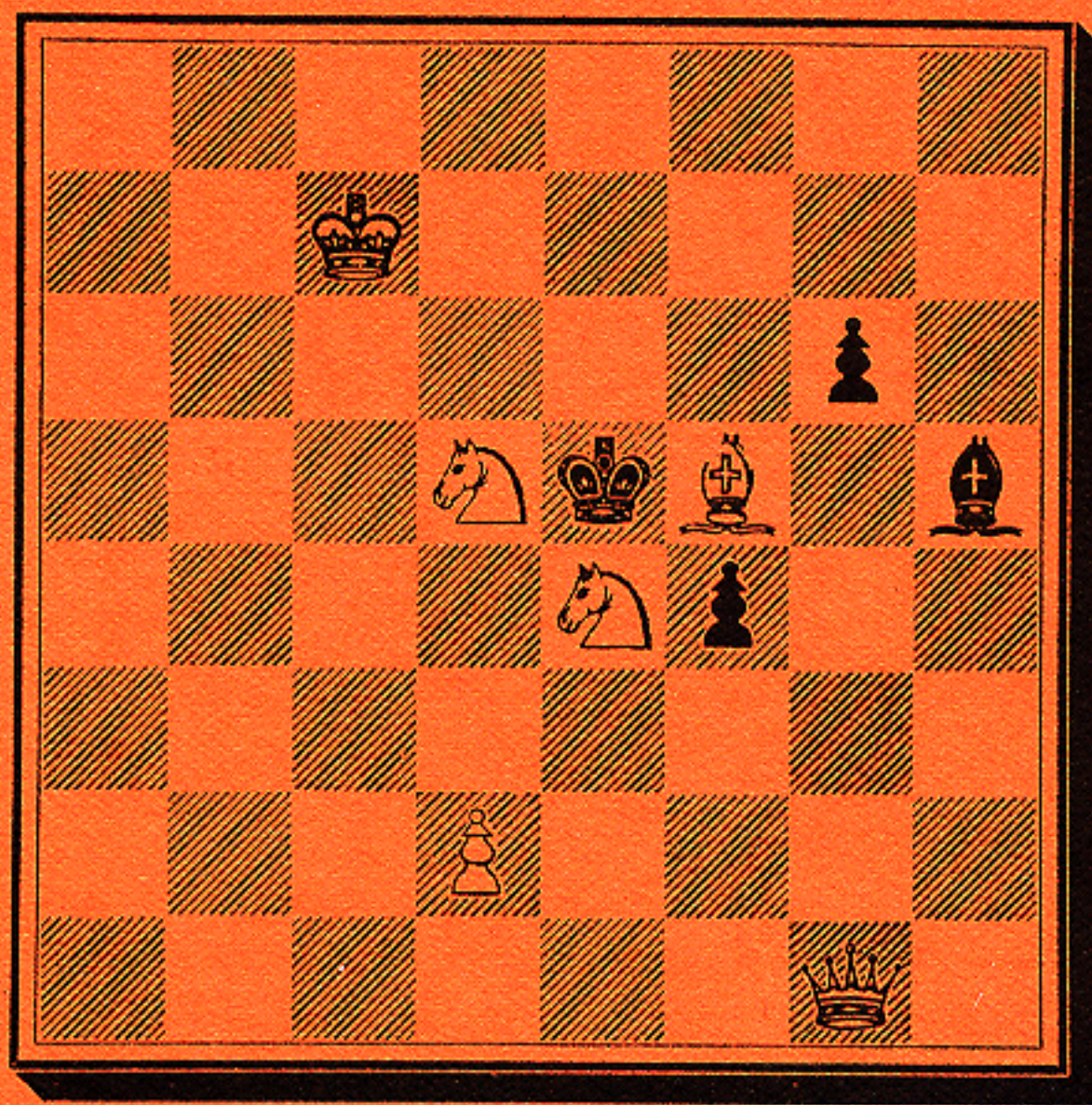
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HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



WHITE MATES IN FOUR MOVES

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The World Championship Match

This Issue Features Annotations by

DR. EUWE

FLOHR

KASHDAN

KMOCH

REINFELD

NOVEMBER, 1937

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The CHESS REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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BY THE WAY

In a letter written to Fred Reinfeld at the close of the Semmering Tournament, Dr. Hanak had the following to say about the first-prizewinner: "Keres tired badly in the closing rounds, but he merited his success. He never cares who his opponent is; he plays exactly the same way against Capablanca as against a third-rater! He like to play chess in the same way that a kitten likes to play with a ball of wool. The other masters sighed happily at the conclusion of a game, but Keres would have liked to start a new one right then and there!

"This keen pleasure he takes in chess accounts for his wonderful showing, but it also explains why he had some anxious moments toward the end. In the 12th round he had a clearly drawn position against Eliskases, and the half point would have assured him the first prize two full rounds before the close! But (like the kitten!) he continued to play out of sheer sportiveness and eventually . . . lost. In the following round he lost to Reshevsky, and so he had some anxious moments in the last round, when he had to be certain of a draw against Capablanca to gain the first prize. He is a charming boy and his victory was very popular; even his colleagues, the other masters, like him! Would it not be possible to invite him to the U. S. A.?

"There are rumors that the Semmering people will arrange a four-master tournament at Christmas, with Euwe, Alekhine, Capablanca and Keres, with Fine as alternate—but they are only rumors."

Making a score of 24 wins and 10 draws in 12 hours' play, George Koltanovsky broke the world's record for blindfold simultaneous play when he played 34 games in Edinburgh on September 20. The previous record of 32 games was held by Alekhine, who will probably make an attempt to lift the record to 35 games.

Another sign of the growing popularity of chess among women is the formation of a chess club by The School of the Young Women's Christian Association of Newark, located at 53 Washington Street.

AS WE GO TO PRESS, THE SCORES IN CURRENT MATCHES ARE:

Alekhine 5, Euwe 3, Drawn 5, Adjourned 1.

Botvinnik 4, Levenfish 2, Drawn 2.

The DECEMBER issue of The Chess Review will feature games from the CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH with notes by EUWE, RESHEVSKY, KASHDAN, FLOHR and REINFELD; additional games from Semmering, as well as from the BOTVINNIK-LEVENFISH match.

Also: two mid-game studies by LAJOS STEINER; a timely article by WINKELMAN on the European attitude toward American chess; a review of the new KERES book; an amusing article by P. H. LITTLE on the peculiarities of famous masters; and a timely contribution outlining an amazingly efficient and time-saving method of tournament pairings ideally suited for rapid-transit play.



(Courtesy of "64")

The Soviet aviator YUMASHEV, who recently set a non-stop distance record by flying from Russia to California over the North Pole route. He is an ardent chess enthusiast.

Because of pressure of other duties, I. A. Horowitz has had to postpone his forthcoming transcontinental tour until the end of November. There is still time to apply for his services for lectures, simultaneous exhibitions or consultation games.

Miniature Games

NEGLECTED DEVELOPMENT TAKES ITS TOLL

International Team Tourney

Stockholm - August, 1937

SICILIAN DEFENSE

P. Keres

(Estonia)

White

S. Herseth

(Norway)

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	Forced, else there is a decisive loss of material: 13 . . . Q-Kt1? 14 B-K5; or 13 . . . Q-R4? 14 B-B3; or 13 . . . Q-B3? 14 Kt-K5 etc.	
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3		
3 P-QKt4!? Kt-KB3	KtxP		
4 PxP	KtxP		
5 PxP	KtxP		
6 Kt-R3	Q-B2		
7 B-Kt2!	B-Kt5		
8 B-K2	Kt-Q2		
9 O-O	Kt-B3		
10 P-B4	B-Q2		
11 R-B1	R-Q1?	14 BxBch	Kt-Q2
12 P-B5	Kt-B1	15 Kt-K5	P-KR4
13 Kt-QKt5	BxKt	16 Q-Kt3!	P-K3
		17 P-B6!	PxP
		18 RxP	Q-Kt2
		19 RxPch!	Resigns

A SERMON ON PAWN-GRUBBING

N. Y. State Championship

Cazenovia - August, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

L. H. Bryant

J. Partos

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 B-KKt2	Kt-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	10 O-O	O-O
3 P-B4	P-QB3	11 B-QR3	Q-B2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	12 Q-B2	P-KR3
5 P-QR4	B-Kt5	13 Kt-K5	R-K1
6 P-K3	BxKtch	14 B-K4!	Kt-Q4
7 PxP	P-QKt4	15 B-R7ch	K-R1
8 P-KKt3!	B-Kt2	16 B-Q6!	Resigns

RETARDED DEVELOPMENT

Mannheim, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Mueller

Weinacht

White

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	10 R-Q1	P-QR3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	11 Kt-R3	Kt-QKt5
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Q-Kt3	Q-R4!
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	13 Kt-Q2	Kt-K5!
5 B-Kt5	BPxP	14 B-R4	...
6 KKtxP	P-K4	(14 KtxKt? Kt-B7	
7 Kt-B3	P-Q5	mate)	
8 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B3	14 . . .	Kt-B4!
9 Q-R4?	B-Q2		

White resigns, as Q moves (such as Q-KB3) are answered by . . . QxKt!

A real chess "match" is the engagement of Miss Vera Menchik, world's outstanding woman player, to Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, who has rendered such valuable service to the British Chess Federation and to the British Chess Magazine. Congratulations!

The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

As these lines are written, eleven games of the return match for the World Championship have been played, with the result that Dr. Alekhine has won five games, Dr. Euwe has won two and the remaining four have been drawn.

Although it must be admitted that the Champion's showing has been decidedly poor since he struck a bad patch in the sixth game, one cannot withhold admiration for the wonderful come-back that Alekhine has made. Whether Alekhine can maintain or even increase his lead, or whether Euwe can whittle down the margin which separates them, remains to be seen. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that in the previous match, Euwe never took the lead until the twenty-sixth game!!—an indication of his staying powers under trying conditions.

Thus far the play has been wonderfully interesting, as well as full of valuable contributions to the theory of the openings. Cut and dried lines of play are deliberately avoided, carefully prepared surprises are sprung galore, Pawns are sacrificed right and left, and ingenious defensive play alternates with resourceful counter-attack. The Labourdonnais—McDonnell games look pretty pale in comparison!

I cannot resist the temptation of quoting in full the following editorial from the *London Times*. The article is remarkable for its expert knowledge of current trends in chess, as well as for its delightfully whimsical character, and was written after the sixth game:

Chess is said to be becoming more esoteric. If it is true some of the blame must be laid at the door of the present champion of the world—not because of his play, for there never was a great player who made the game appear so deceptively simple, but because of his name. A section of the lay world has always derived a fearful joy from the nomenclature of chess-players. They swallowed glutinous polysyllables greedily and asked for more. Morphy, Blackburne, Bird, Burn, Marshall, and the like never seemed to them quite the real thing; the inner essence of the game resided in names like Dus-Chotimirsky, Bogolyubov, Prezepiorka. With these they delighted to wrestle, and felt in mastering a new sesquipedalian the same exaltation as comes to a master when he announces mate in three. But that is not their Waterloo. There was something to stand up against in Znosko-Borovsky, Ilyin-Zhenevsky, and Abramavicius, but to grapple with such a name as Euwe is like fighting with shadows, with a disembodied spirit or a puff of smoke.

Chess above all other games lends itself to the *post mortem*. It is not even necessary to have seen the pieces moved to be able to lay down exactly what

the pundits have done wrong. Moreover, the critic is unhampered by the "touch-and-move" rule and the ruthless ticking of the chess-clock, and is quite likely to be right. So in clubs and cafes where these peculiar people foregather there is a frantic brandishing of pocket boards, dog-eared newspaper cuttings are thumbed again and again, and neglected eggs congeal in their own poached blood as passionate partisans proclaim, "he should have fianchettoed his Bishop," to be answered with, "if he had, White would have opened the Rook's file and established his passed Pawn." For every move there is eager canvassing of a dozen positions that might have been, but were not, evolved; and after the storm and stress of debate has subsided, the "scores" will be at last laid up in the reference books together with a wealth of minute comment more elaborate than is bestowed on any other text except Holy Writ.

In contrast with all this acrimony, the two combatants in Holland, though surrounded with eminent players from every part of the globe—all furious doctrinaires—sit over the board in a palsied stillness. There is in progress not only a conflict of personalities but a conflict of styles. Dr. Euwe is a schoolmaster, and in his play gives constantly the impression of trying to reduce this involved business of knights and pawns to a logical simplicity such as any school-boy ought to understand. But as fast as he disentangles the threads Dr. Alekhine, the lawyer, with his passion for intricacy and complication, proceeds to tie them up again. There is a place for every piece, and Dr. Euwe has an all but infallible precision in getting every piece tidily into its place; it is proof against everything except Dr. Alekhine's genius for knocking other people's pieces out of position. Dr. Euwe, always absolutely true to form; Dr. Alekhine, notoriously addicted on his "off days" to almost elementary lapses, balances them on other days with flashes of amazing brilliance, scarcely explicable except by inspiration or black magic. Only six games have been played so far, but already it is apparent that the apprehensions of Senor Capablanca ten years ago, that chess had reached a deadlock, are entirely baseless. Both players have been throwing their opening strategy into the melting pot. The spirit of enterprise has so taken hold of them that there are even signs of something very like a revival of "gambits." Of six games played four had definite results and the two draws have been due to no lack of pugnacity but to the success in each case of a player exercising his utmost ingenuity to stave off threatening defeat. At the score of three all the match (which is of 30 games) grows in interest as it proceeds.

With the honorable exception of the *New York Times*, the American press is heavily unaware of the Match, giving it less space than a spelling bee in Hackensack, a marbles championship on the East Side, or a boy scout jamboree in Oscawana.

The wretchedly skimpy treatment of the Championship Match in the American press presents a lamentable contrast to the very full and expert coverage in the Dutch press.

Glancing over one of the outstanding newspapers of Holland, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, we were astounded to find a picture of Reuben Fine on the *front page*, supplemented by *two full columns* about Fine! All this by way of announcing that Fine, in addition to being Dr. Euwe's second, would report the match for this paper! To complete the contrast between the American and Dutch press, we understand that Fine is being paid very handsomely for this work. Unfortunately, an acute attack of appendicitis, necessitating an immediate operation, led to an abrupt interruption of his work after the third game. He was replaced for the time being by Sammy Reshevsky; but a quick recovery enabled Fine to resume his duties by the time the ninth game took place.

Incidentally, no less than nine games of the Match are being staged under the auspices of the *Allgemeen Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), also one of the leading papers of Holland, which, by the way, has assigned Salo Flohr to annotate all the games of the Match. An American chess player's pipe-dream: perhaps one of our leading newspapers will some day promote a chess tournament?!

Fine began his reportorial activities with a two-column account of Alekhine's career. In terms of actual space, it was probably more than all the American papers have carried about Alekhine in the past five years.

It is worth recalling that while the British Isles have more than 60 newspaper chess columns, the United States, with about double the population, has about 10 or 15, and one of the best of these (Dr. Keeney's column in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*) has been discontinued. American chess players are about the only people left in the world who don't have a pressure group to speak for them!

One of our contributing editors, J. B. Snethlage, has noted in a Dutch paper that the rules of the present Match are the same as those of the previous one played two years ago, the most important items being:

Time limit: 40 moves in 2½ hours.

Forced adjournment after every 40 moves, with White to seal his 41st move, his 81st move, etc.

The match is to consist of 30 games. The winner will be the player who first secures 15½ points, providing that he has won 6 games outright. If neither player has won 6 games outright by the time 30 games have been played, then the match continues until a player has won 6 games. If the match has been decided before 30 games have been completed, then the remain-

ing games must be played just the same. In case of a tie when the 30 games have been completed, Euwe retains the Championship.

The Championship Match has assembled a remarkable galaxy of stars in Holland—most of them in journalistic capacities. Among these are Fine and Reshevsky from America, Keres from Estonia, Maroczy from Hungary, Flohr from Czechoslovakia, Eliskases and Knoch from Austria, Tartakower from France, Winter from England. Dr. Lasker stopped off a few days to break his journey to the U. S. A. Holland has become the Mecca of the chess masters—for obvious financial reasons!

(Alekhine is hopelessly rattled by Euwe's new move in the opening!)

World Championship Match

(First Game)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Salo Flohr)

Dr. M. Euwe	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3

No time is lost in adopting the Slav Defense, which is so popular in tournament practice and was so often adopted in the previous Match. All the masters present waited eagerly for the innovation which could be expected with certainty!

3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QR4	B-B4
6 Kt-K5	....

The variation beginning with this move is more aggressive than the alternative line 6 P-K3 etc.

6	QKt-Q2
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2
8 P-KKt3	P-K4
9 PxP	KtxP
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2
11 B-Kt2	P-B3
12 O-O	R-Q1
13 Q-B1	B-K3

Up to this point the players made their moves very rapidly, as this variation has been played so frequently.

14 Kt-K4
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The customary continuation is 14 KtxKt—while the text is an innovation first adopted by the Estonian player Turn at Stockholm against Ojanen (Finland). As Alekhine did not play at Stockholm, the move comes as a complete surprise to him, and he studies his next move for 20 minutes. The idea of the text is of course to maintain the tension as long as possible.

14	B-QKt5
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After 14 ... BxKt; 15 QxB, KtxQ; 16 BxQ, R-B1; 17 B-B4 (and if 17 ... P-KKt4; 18 KR-B1!), White has some advantage because of his two Bs. Whether the text is the best at this point, only the future can tell; but 14 ... B-K2 is well worth consideration.

15 P-R5

The strongest reply, as 15 KtxKt, KtxKt; 16 Kt-B5, B-QB1 leads to approximate equality.

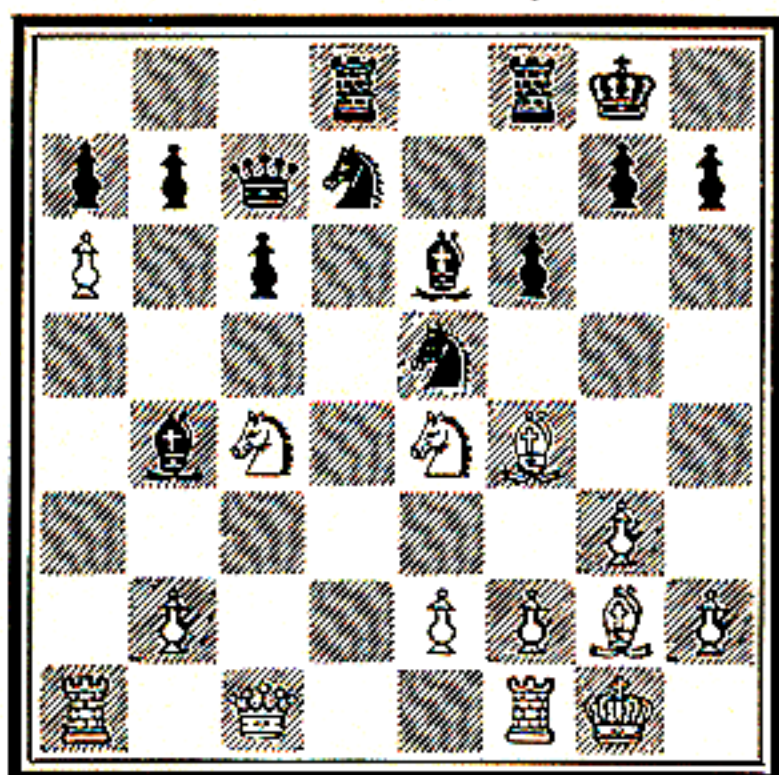
15 O-O

. . . P-QR3 would be a loss of time, and could very well be answered by 16 R-R4.

16 P-R6

This move is not to everyone's taste. With 16 R-R4, B-K2 (not 16 . . . P-QB4; 17 KtxKt!); 17 Q-B3 etc., White can strengthen his position still further.

Dr. Alekhine



Dr. Euwe

16 PxP

A strange move, instead of which one would have expected almost any other reply! There was no reason for discarding 16 . . . P-QKt3, for example 17 KtxKt, KtxKt; 18 BxKt, QxB; 19 QxP? R-B1; 20 Q-R4, R-B5 and White must lose some material. Also possible was 16 . . . P-QKt4 and if 17 KtxKt, KtxKt; 18 BxKt, QxB; 19 QxP? R-B1 winning the Q.

(Even better than 16 . . . P-QKt3 would be 16 . . . P-QKt4, and if 17 KtxKt, KtxKt; 18 Kt-B5, B-B5! 19 Kt-Kt7, BxP; 20 KtxR, RxKt; 21 BxKt, QxB; 22 QxP, BxR; 23 RxB, B-B4! with equality. Be it noted that 23 . . . QxQKtP is too risky, for example 24 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 25 Q-B7! B-R4; 26 QxP! RxB; 27 Q-Kt8ch! R-Q1; 28 P-R7 and wins! Returning to 16 . . . P-QKt3, it permits White to strengthen his position with 17 R-Q1 followed by planting a Kt at Q6.—Ed.)

17 KtxKt KtxKt
18 Kt-B5!

Gives White a distinct advantage. The following exchange is forced because of White's numerous threats; incidentally, 18 . . . B-B1? is altogether out of the question because of 19 BxKt, QxB; 20 Q-B4ch.

18 BxKt
19 QxB P-Kt4

That Alekhine finds it necessary to resort to such a violent move is a fitting comment on the value of his 16th move. White has two Bs and Black's Pawn position is a heap of ruins. After 19 . . . Q-Kt3, White could simply play 20 QxQ, PxQ; 21 RxB etc. The text is Black's best chance.

20 B-K3

After 20 BxKt, Black would have some pros-

pects because of the possibility of . . . R-Q7; but it is questionable whether Black's chances would be any better than after the course actually selected.

20 B-Q4

In order to rid himself of White's KB, which is posted too strongly.

SINCE THE LAST MATCH

Alekhine won the Dresden and Bad Nauheim Tournaments in 1936, dropping a game to Engels in the former and tying with Keres for first in the latter. In the Podesbrad Tournament he finished second to Flohr. Here he was undefeated, but his play was erratic. Treybal had an easy win against him, and in other games his opponents failed to take advantage of their opportunities.

Meanwhile Euwe was playing in the Zandvoort Tournament, his first after winning the match with Alekhine. He finished second to Fine here, dropping a game to Bogoljubow in trying to avoid a draw. Wins against Keres, Maroczy and Gruenfeld were typical of his elegant and model style.

There followed the great Nottingham Tournament. Euwe's slip against Lasker in a drawn position cost him a tie for first. Alekhine was sixth, half a point behind Euwe, whom he beat in their individual game. His play showed brilliance, but also flashes of the same erratic style that had appeared at Podesbrad.

The Amsterdam 1936 Tournament brought the two together again. Euwe won a beautiful game which provides a perfect illustration of the contrasting temperaments of the two.

Alekhine showed a temporary return to form when he won the 1936-37 Hastings Tournament ahead of Fine, Eliskases, Vidmar and Feigin. But at Margate, where he finished third to Keres and Fine, losing to both of them and to Buerger also, the old unevenness returned.

At Kemerli he took fourth place, losing only to Mikenas, but drawing nine out of seventeen games. Against Reshevsky he showed a glimpse of his true brilliant form, and against Fine he produced a masterpiece of strategy.

The quadrangular tournament held in various German cities with Euwe, Alekhine, Bogoljubow and Saemisch as participants, resulted in a win for Euwe, who scored a win and a draw against Alekhine in their two games.

At Stockholm, Euwe's brilliant play led his team to a fine sixth place, and although he lost two games, his wins over Stahlberg, Keres, Piazzini, Petrov and Mikenas showed his sound positional play combined with the will to attack, in an excellent light.

The lifetime record of Euwe and Alekhine in games against each other stands 15 to 14 with 21 draws in favor of Alekhine. Their rivalry began at Budapest in 1921. The complete tournament and match records of the participants may be found in the December 1935 issue of *The Chess Review* and a tabular record of all previous Championship Matches appeared in the March 1936 issue.—P. H. L.

21 R x P	B x B
22 K x B	R-B2
23 KR-R1	Q-Q3

... Q-Kt1 might have been tried, but it could not save the game. Alekhine therefore prefers to lose a P at once, in order to secure counter-play for his Rs.

24 Q x Q	R x Q
25 R x R P	....

Instead of the immediate capture, White could have interpolated 26 P-QKt4, so as to guard the QKtP against subsequent confiscation.

25	R x R
26 R x R	Kt-B5
27 B-B5	R-K3

After 27 ... R-Q7; 28 P-Kt3, Kt-K4; 29 B-K7 White retains his material advantage.

28 B-Q4
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Euwe could have set a neat trap for his opponent with 28 P-Kt3, Kt-Q7; 29 B-K3, KtxP? 30 R-R3! and wins. If instead 28 ... Kt-K4; 29 R-K7 forcing the exchange of Rs with a won ending.

28	R x P
29 B x P	P-Kt5
30 K-B1	....

Naturally not 30 R-Kt7ch, K-B1; 31 R x KtP? Kt-K6ch; 32 K-B3, KtxR; 33 KxR, KtxB.

30	R-B7
31 R-Kt7ch	K-B1
32 R x KtP	....

But not 32 R x R P because of ... Kt-Q7ch; 33 K-Kt2 (if 33 K-K2? Kt-K5ch), Kt-B6; 34 P-R3, Kt-K8ch; 35 K-B1, Kt-Q6 with a likely draw.

32	KtxP
33 B x Kt	....

Leading into a R and P ending is the simplest course. The three Ps to one on the K side must decide the issue.

33	R x B
34 R-QB4	R-Kt3
35 K-K2	K-B2
36 R-KR4	K-Kt3
37 R-KB4	....

In order to cut off the K; but Alekhine mimics this maneuver with his next move.

37	R-Kt6
38 R-B4	R-Kt3
39 K-K3	K-B4
40 P-Kt4ch	K-K3

If 40 ... K-Kt4; 41 P-B3 and Blacks' K must retreat.

Black's R is placed passively, so that his QBP is no threat. Hence Black cannot hold out much longer.

41 P-B4
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Euwe's sealed move. He plays the concluding moves very energetically.

41	K-Q4
42 R-Q4ch	K-K3
43 P-B5ch	K-K2
44 R-K4ch	K-B2
45 P-R4	R-Kt8
46 K-B4	R-B8
47 R-R4	P-R3
48 R-R7ch	K-Kt1

... K-B3? allows a mate in two.

THE CHAMPION

Euwe is tall, slim and dark, with spectacles. A wisp of hair falls on his forehead as he bends his head to scrutinize the board before him. He is very serious as he contemplates a combination, but after he has made his move, he glances quickly about him; and if he sees a friend among the kibitzers, he smiles spontaneously and warmly. During play he sometimes drinks tea and indulges in a bit of Edam cheese or perhaps some chocolate.

His preparation for a tournament or a match consists of long walks, bicycling, plenty of sleep and showers. He watches his diet carefully, and this care for his physical condition has had much to do with his success. For the mental tribulations that every chess player must undergo are less fatiguing if the body can respond with good health and energy to the demands put upon it by the mind.

Euwe is serious and careful, although not to the extent of his earlier over-cautiousness. Calmly he plans his maneuvers. As he moves the pieces in execution of his plan, a certain care and grace characterize the movement of his body.—P. H. L.

49 P-Kt5	R-B5ch
50 K-K5	Resigns

World Championship Match (Second Game)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black

(A masterly game by Alekhine, who takes full advantage of the fact that Euwe does not display his usual resourcefulness.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3

Marche Slave again!

3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	P x P
5 P-QR4	B-B4
6 Kt-K5	....

Thus far nothing new under the sun. Having suffered a decisive defeat in the opening game—mainly as a result of Euwe's opening innovation—Alekhine is evidently desirous of being shown how Euwe plays against this novelty (See 14 Kt-K4! in the previous game). However, Euwe thinks it more prudent to branch off with ...

6	P-K3
7 B-Kt5	....

Avoiding the dangerous complications resulting from 7 P-B3, B-QKt5; 8 P-K4, B x P; 9 P x B, KtxP; 10 Q-B3, Q x P; 11 Q x Pch, K-Q1—which, according to the latest analyses by Dr. Euwe, should end in a draw (unless he has something up his sleeve!) after many vicissitudes for both players.

7	B-QKt5
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P-K4 must not be permitted.

THE CHALLENGER

Alekhine is emotional; tensely and vibrantly emotional. He is blond, of impressive build. Erect and alert, he gives the impression of being a statesman. He, too, wears spectacles. During play he will sit sideways at the board, supporting his chin with one hand while the other rests on the table or on his leg. Then, presently, he will fidget about for a cigarette. He smokes incessantly, using a full package during an average game.

He drinks coffee and tea, eats chocolate. He can sit for a long time in silence, but when he is away from the board he will confer with one of his fellow masters and burst out excitedly into the most voluble conversation, gesticulating energetically to emphasize his points.

Alekhine, the bold, the attacking, flings caution to the winds. He will sit almost broodingly for a few moments to decide upon his move. Having decided, he makes the move with a nervous gesture of his hand. Sometimes he twists a wisp of hair while he ponders.—
P. H. L.

8 KtxP(B4)

Q-Q4

Leads to extremely interesting play.

At first sight the reply 9 Q-Kt3 seems rather embarrassing (9 . . . P-QR4? 10 QxB! PxQ; 11 KtxQ followed by Kt-Q6ch winning a P. Or 9 . . . BxKtch; 10 PxB, P-Kt4; 11 PxP, PxP; 12 Kt-R5, Kt-K5; 13 QxQ, KPxQ; 14 B-Q2 and White's position is better). However, Fine points out that 9 Q-Kt3 can be answered by . . . Kt-R3! with an excellent game.

9 BxKt

QxKt

Also good was the simple 9 . . . PxB; 10 P-K3, P-B4 followed by . . . Kt-B3; or 10 Kt-K3, Q-R4; 11 Q-Kt3, Kt-R3. In either event Black has a very promising game.

10 Q-Q2

. . . .

Naturally not 10 P-K4? BxKtch; 11 PxB, QxPch; 12 K-K2, PxB; 13 PxB, PxP with a cheerless outlook for White's K.

Note that the plausible 10 R-B1? is answered by 10 . . . PxB; 11 P-K4, Q-R7!! and wins.

10

PxB?

Here Euwe misses the decisive stroke discovered by Oscar Tenner and shown to me by Horowitz: 10 . . . Q-Kt6!! It would take us too far afield to study the move in great detail, but the following variations will indicate the crushing power of this move:

I 11 BxP, R-Kt1; 12 B-R6, Kt-Q2; 13 P-B3, P-K4 (. . . Kt-Kt3 is also good); 14 P-K4, PxP! 15 QxP, O-O-O! (stronger than . . . QxKtP) with a winning attack whether or not White captures the B.

II 11 B-K5, Kt-Q2; 12 P-B3, KtxB; 13 PxKt, R-Q1; 14 Q-B1, B-B7 and wins.

III 11 B-R4, Kt-Q2; 12 P-R5 (to prevent . . . Kt-Kt3, with the decisive threat . . . KtxP), P-B4, 13 P-K3, QR-B1; 14 R-B1, PxP; 15 PxP, P-K4! 16 P-Q5, Kt-B4 with a winning position.

11 P-K4

Q-Kt6

Forced. The opening is certainly notable for its freshness!

12 PxB

Kt-Q2

The win of a P with . . . PxP hardly seems advisable as the resulting triple isolated Ps are rather awkward; also, the tempo involved in capturing would permit White to take the K file first.

13 PxP

PxP

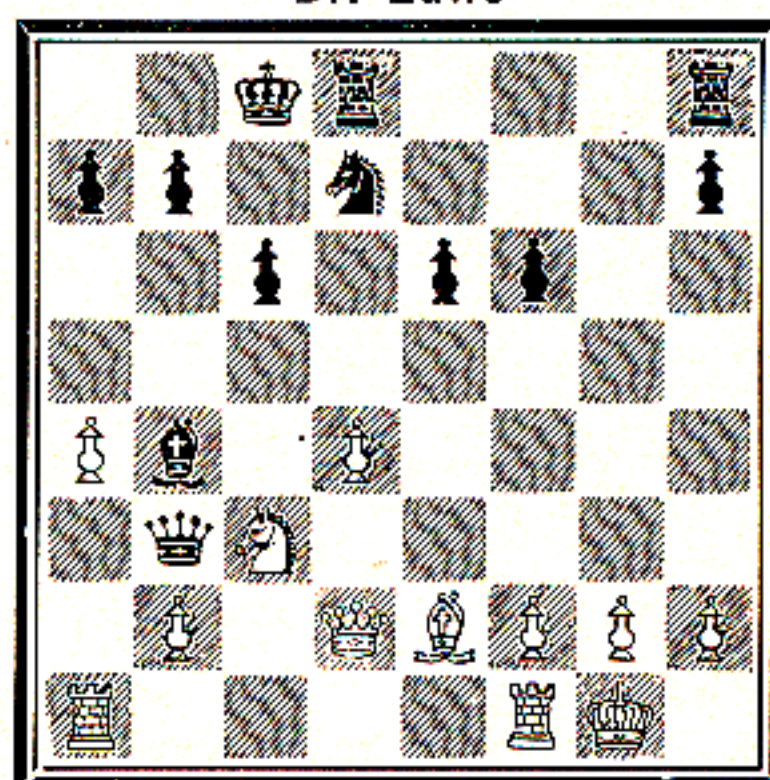
14 B-K2

O-O-O

15 O-O

. . . .

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Alekhine

A very interesting position! Black's development has been speedier, but his K side Ps will bear watching and his K is somewhat insecure. On the other hand, White's QP is also weak.

15

P-K4

After this Black's position deteriorates imperceptibly. Fine strongly recommends 15 . . . Kt-Kt3 although he doesn't consider the reply 16 P-R5! Kt-Q4; 17 KR-B1. It is then difficult to see a wholly satisfactory continuation for Black, aside from 17 . . . P-QR3; after which 18 B-Q1, Q-B5; 19 B-K2, Q-Kt6; 20 B-Q1 forces a draw (if White wants it—Alekhine wouldn't!). But one can understand Euwe's reluctance to keep his Q at QKt6 for an indefinite time.

Possibly he examined—and did not like—the continuation 17 . . . P-K4 (instead of . . . P-QR3); 18 P-R6, KtxKt; 19 PxKt, RxB? 20 Q-R6, BxP; 21 Q-Kt7, R-Kt1 (if either R goes to Q1, then QxPch wins a piece), 22 QxPch (or RxB!) winning a piece!

16 PxP

KtxP

17 Q-B1

BxKt

17 . . . Kt-Q6 looks very promising, but after 18 BxKt, RxB White has a good continuation in 19 Q-B4! If then 19 . . . QxKtP? 20 Q-B5ch, R-Q2; 21 QR-Q1, R-Q1; 22 RxB, RxB; 23 R-Q1 wins. Similarly if 19 . . . BxKt; 20 Q-B5ch, R-Q2; 21 PxB, Black must not play 21 . . . QxBP? because of 22 QR-Q1 etc. But if then 21 . . . Q-B2 (how else protect the KBP?); 22 QR-Q1, R-Q1; 23 R-Q6 and all that Black can hope for is prolonged resistance.

The motif here—the weakness of Black's K side Ps—remains the dominant factor right to the end.

Note also that if 17 . . . Kt-B5; 18 Q-B4 and the QKtP is "untouchable" because of the threatened B-Kt4ch.



SAMMY RESHEVSKY (extreme right) looking on as the World Champion studies a difficult position in his game with Gauffin (Finland) at Stockholm.

18 PxB KR-Kt1
19 Q-K3! K-Kt1

For the time being, Black stands well enough, but he is confronted with a baffling problem: if he keeps the Qs on the board, White has strong attacking possibilities (the QKt file, P-R5-6, eventual posting of the B on the long diagonal); on the other hand, if he plays to remove the Qs, then the striking inferiority of the Kt to the B (in this position!) proves decisive.

Black's Pawn weaknesses are like a malignant disease whose incipient effects are perceptible only to the examination of an expert. Here the expert is Doctor Alekhine!

20 P-Kt3 R-Q2
21 QR-Kt1 Q-B7

... But not 21 ... QxRP? 20 R-R1 and wins.

22 KR-K1!

Before kicking the Kt off his perch he prepares to take full command of the K file, as you will see very shortly.

22 Q-Q7

Judging the position from the perspective of the ending which follows, one must conclude that Black should have kept the Qs on. But it was difficult to foresee, no doubt, that the ending would be as unfavorable as it actually turns out (for example, the 7th rank is of no value whatever to Black.)

23 QxQ RxQ
24 P-KB4 Kt-Kt3

Threatening ... KtxP; but it will soon be clear that this Kt's whole future lies in his past.

The basic features of the ending which follows are these: the Kt's mobility has been badly reduced; White rightly has his Ps on black squares, which gives his B tremendous mobility; White holds the K file, with possibilities like R-K6 (or in some eventualities R-K7); White has a mobile K side majority of Ps, whereas Black's Q side Ps never get going; finally, White's K can take a more active hand in the proceedings than his colleague.

One has the feeling, when beginning to play

over this ending, that Black should not necessarily lose; but, no matter what alternatives are tried, the result is always in White's favor.

25 B-B4! KR-Q1

The "swindle" 25 ... Kt-R5 is answered not by 26 BxR, Kt-B6ch and Black has a draw—but by 26 R-K3.

26 R-K6! R(1)-Q3

The probably intended doubling of the Rs fails after 26 ... R-QB7; 27 RxKBP, R(Q1)-Q7; 28 B-B1, RxRP; 29 R-B7, P-Kt3; 30 R-K1. Or 26 ... R-QB7; 27 B-R6, P-Kt3; 28 RxQBP.

27 QR-K1 K-B2
28 RxR RxR
29 P-R4! K-Q2
30 K-B2 Kt-K2
31 K-B3 Kt-Q4

This looks bad, as it not only allows the King's invasion via Kt4-R5, but allows the B to take a more effective diagonal.

But if 31 ... P-KB4 (to keep the K out); 32 P-KR5! (not 32 R-K5, P-KR4! and Black can probably hold the ending), followed after due preparation by P-Kt4, White should still win.

32 B-Q3! P-KR3

If 32 ... KtxKBP; 33 BxP and White's KRP should win, while if 32 ... KtxQBP, 33 BxP, KtxP; 34 B-B5ch, K-B2; 35 P-R5, R-Q1; 36 P-R6, R-KR1; 37 P-R7, Kt-B4; 38 R-K7ch, K-Q3; 38 R-Kt7 followed by R-Kt8 wins (Fine).

If 32 ... P-KR4; 33 B-Kt6 would lead to similar play.

33 B-B5ch! K-Q1
34 K-Kt4! Kt-K2

If he takes the QBP, then K-R5 and KxP, followed by the march of the KRP.

35 B-Kt1! K-K1
36 K-R5 K-B2

Hoping for 37 KxP, P-B4ch—but even this holds out only the slimmest chance of drawing.

37 B-R2ch K-B1
38 KxP R-Q7

If 38 ... Kt-B4ch; 39 K-Kt6, KtxP; 40 P-KR5 and wins; but a more prolonged resistance was possible with 38 ... P-B4ch; 39 K-R5, R-Q6; 40 R-KKt1! RxBP; 41 K-Kt5 and White comes first in the queening race.

39 B-K6! R-Q6
40 P-Kt4 RxP
41 P-Kt5 Resigns

This was the sealed move, but there is no point in continuing.

World Championship Match (Third Game)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black

(A very hard game! The opening is played in a most original manner by both sides. Subsequently, an inaccurate move by Alekhine gives the Champion an opportunity to arrive at a superior ending, and the gain of a P follows. The remainder presents great difficulties of a technical nature, but Euwe misses a good winning

possibility and so Alekhine's tenacious defense is rewarded with a draw.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K3	QKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	6 B-Q3	B-Kt5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	7 O-O	O-O
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	8 P-QR3	....

Simple development with Q-Kt3 or Q-K2 seems more effective.

8	BxKt	11 B-Kt2!?	P-K5
9 PxB	Q-B2	12 B-K2	P-QKt4!?
10 Kt-Q2	P-K4		

An enterprising positional sacrifice: if White captures the P on move 14, then 14... R-Kt1; 15 BxKt, BxB with ample positional compensation in the form of control of the white squares (... B-Kt4-Q6. Besides, White's QBP is backward and there are Bs of opposite color, so that the material advantage signifies very little.

13 PxKtP	PxP	18 RxP	B-Q2
14 P-QR4!	PxP	19 RxR	RxR
15 P-QB4	PxP	20 Q-Kt1!	R-K1
16 KtxBP	Kt-Kt3	21 R-B1	Q-Q3
17 KtxKt	PxKt	22 Q-B2	P-R3?

Allowing White to force a very favorable ending. The text prepares for ... R-QB1, but 22... Kt-Q4 was more to the point.

23 Q-B7	QxQ	43 K-R2	B-K7
24 RxQ	R-QB1	44 BxP?	K-K3
25 RxRch	BxR	45 K-R3	B-B8
26 P-B3	B-Kt2	46 KxP	KxP
27 K-B2	Kt-K1	47 B-B3	K-B3
28 B-R3	B-Q4	48 K-R5	K-Kt2
29 B-K7!	P-B4	49 P-K4	B-Q6
30 PxP	PxP	50 P-K5	B-Kt3ch
31 B-Q8	Kt-Q3	51 K-Kt4	K-B2
32 BxP	Kt-B5	52 B-Q5ch	K-K2
33 B-B7	K-B2	53 K-B4	B-R2
34 P-R4	P-Kt4	54 P-Kt3	K-B1
35 B-R5ch!	K-K2	55 B-K4	B-Kt1
36 B-Kt4	B-Kt2	56 B-B3	K-K2
37 B-K5!	KtxB	57 K-Kt4	K-K3
38 PxKt	PxP	58 K-B4	K-K2
39 K-Kt1	B-R3	59 B-Kt4	B-Kt6
40 K-R2	K-B2	60 B-B8	K-B2
41 K-R3	B-B8		Drawn—F. R.
42 B-B5	K-K2		

(Despite the early exchange of Queens and the brevity of this game, it is very far from being dull. The opening is of great theoretical importance, as Euwe improves on a defense with which Bogolyubov made out very poorly in his first match with Alekhine. The subsequent keen jockeying for position is extremely interesting, until mutual exhaustion of forces leads to a legitimate draw. A good fight!)

World Championship Match

(Fourth Game)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine

Dr. M. Euwe

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	Kt-Q6 was stronger.
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 Kt-B3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	16 PxP BxBP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	17 KtxPch K-R1
5 P-QR4	B-B4	18 R-Q5 Kt-Q5
6 Kt-K5	P-K3	19 Kt-K4 BxKt
7 P-B3	B-QKt5	20 PxP QR-Q1
8 B-Kt5	P-B4!	21 Kt-K5 RxR
9 PxP	Q-Q4!	22 PxR R-K1
10 QxQ	PxQ!	23 KtxPch K-Kt2
11 P-K4!	PxP	24 Kt-Kt5 P-KR3
12 KtxQBP	O-O	25 Kt-K6ch KtxKt
13 BxKt	PxB	26 PxKt RxP
14 O-O-O	PxP	27 B-B4 Drawn
15 Kt-Q5	

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A Letter from Lajos Steiner

Penang, July, 1937

My tour through the eastern part of the world is over, and in a week I shall board ship for Europe. Here in Penang I am staying with an old friend of mine named Pikler, who is a musician (leader of an orchestra here) and a Hungarian chess master. I have time to meditate.

Chess is making progress everywhere. In Java people play a brand of chess which bears comparison with the play in most parts of the world. In fact, I have seldom encountered such stiff opposition in simultaneous displays as in Java. In exhibitions in four of the leading towns, I was able to win only 77% of my games; and in a blindfold exhibition against the six leading players in one of these towns (Bandoeng) I could not achieve quite 50%.

In the Dutch East Indies they lack top-notchers like Purdy or Koshnitzky in Australia (perhaps with the exception of Wertheim, who happens to be in Europe right now), but the general run of players seems superior. Some of the Europeans here play very strongly in simultaneous displays, and this is even truer of the Chinese and native players. At some boards

I was often surprised and delighted by cunning, artful moves and deep combinations.

They tell me that in Sumatra, the natives—Bataks—play in almost every one of the villages, and they play well. Not much theory, but a strong positional (!) game. I met some of the Bataks in Batavia.

Singapore chess is not yet up to the level of Javanese play, but enthusiasm is not lacking. The Chinese here are especially great lovers of the game.

Australia is celebrating its 150th anniversary next year, with a world's fair, big sports events and what not. Perhaps enthusiasts there will be able to spring a surprise for the chess world also.

Despite my being so far away from notable chess events, I have followed tournaments with keen interest and study them critically with all the joy of a non-participant. I have given a great deal of thought, for example, to the extremely difficult and interesting games between Alekhine and Euwe (Amsterdam 1936) and Alekhine and Keres (Margate).

(A forthcoming issue will feature Steiner's fascinating analysis of the most critical positions in these games.)

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The Semmering Tournament

By DR. J. HANNAK

(Ever since there have been chess tournaments, they have—with a few exceptions which are thereby all the more honorable—been run badly. Discourtesy, contempt, abuse—or at best, downright indifference—have so often been the chief hallmarks of the treatment accorded first-rate chess masters, that one can only marvel at the gentlemanly restraint that has always kept them from making these objectionable conditions known to the public. The motive for this concealment has of course been the thought that such publicity would hurt chess.

On the contrary! Piddling prizes which would not even secure a yawn from a baseball player, a bridge expert or a tennis star—these scrawny “emoluments” are disgraceful enough to arouse the indignation of every fair-minded chess player. But even more important to us all than the sad fate of this or that chess master, is the obvious fact that the chess world is being deprived of the production of many masterpieces; for it is clear that chess players cannot give of their best under adverse conditions.—F. R.)

A GREAT VICTORY FOR KERES

After a struggle of three week's duration, this tournament, the last great tourney of the year, is now over. On the whole it was a disappointment. Through a veritable berserk-roar of ballyhoo it was puffed up into the greatest event of all times and peoples. And withal this “World Tourney” was so permeated with shabby miserliness that—perhaps the first instance in modern tournament play—no per-game honorarium was provided for the non-prize-winners.*

Only through the energy of the “Chief Tournament Director” (Dr. Euwe) and the generosity of the Nottingham patron Mr. Derbyshire (who was staying at Semmering),** was it possible to scrape together a small fund for the non-prize-winners. Indeed, the poor millionaire Zimdin, who financed the tournament, could not even see his way to indulging in the luxury of providing the “Grand Tournament of the Candidates for the World Championship” with new time-clocks. Just out of sheer stinginess, the masters were compelled to play with clocks from before the Flood; every day these clocks would stop going just at the most critical time pressure crises, resulting in repeated conflicts of the players with the committee.

*I can assure Dr. Hannak that this was VERY FAR from being the first instance!—F. R.

**It is a pleasure to be able to state that Mr. Derbyshire was more responsible than any other man for the Nottingham Tournament—one of the “honorable exceptions” of tournament history.—F. R.

Spielmann carried the whole burden of really running the tournament, and had to spend many hours every day in preliminary work weeks before the tourney actually got under way. A man of his eminence (who, incidentally, won the great Semmering Tournament of 1926!), received for all this work 150 schillings (about \$35.00!!). Just write down that sum and repeat it out loud! And in addition those who were in charge of the Tournament treated him like a lackey. One day he had someone prepare a bulletin showing the progressive scores of the players, and submitted a bill for 5 schillings (a little over \$1.00). Because of this unheard of expenditure, the management threatened his immediate discharge and demanded that he pay the bill himself. And incidentally, a fund of 5000 schillings was supposed to have been provided to cover administrative outlays of this type. It would be interesting to know just what this fund was expended for! Furthermore, the masters were decidedly dissatisfied with the accommodations provided for them. In short, this “sensational tournament” created plenty of discontent.

Just as there were three Tournament Directors and a “chief” Tournament Director, so there were eight favorites and one “chief” favorite—Capablanca. The tournament was postponed for three weeks only on his special account, mountains of cablegrams and airmail letters were exchanged with him, and the sum thus expended would have sufficed to reward the non-prize-winners very liberally. Capablanca himself was not responsible for all this fol-de-rol and he was doubtless disgusted with the accompanying beating on the advertising tom-tom. But those who staged the tournament were so unlucky that the “chief” favorite was not in the mood to satisfy them, badly in need as they were of a sensation. He was indisposed for play to a perhaps greater extent than ever before, and not for a single moment could he be seriously considered as a possible winner of the first prize, once the tournament had started. The “chief” favorite also ran

Instead, the victory was achieved by the only one of the Grand Masters who had not received a retainer: Keres! The Semmering people had threatened to omit Keres from the list, if he had the temerity to request a retainer—that's what they thought of him! And then they had to look on helplessly while this lad romped away with the first prize; and, worse yet, he

SEMMERING 1937	Keres	Fine	Capablanca	Reshevsky	Flohr	Eliskases	Ragozin	Petrov	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Finish
P. Keres.....	.	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1 0	1/2 1	1 0	1/2 1	1 1	6	2	6	9	1
R. Fine.....	1/2 1/2	.	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	0	12	8	2
J. R. Capablanca.....	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	.	1/2 1/2	1 1/2	1/2 0	1/2 1	1/2 1/2	2	1	11	7 1/2	3-4
S. Reshevsky.....	0 1	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	.	1/2 1/2	1 1	1/2 0	1 0	4	3	7	7 1/2	3-4
S. Flohr.....	1/2 0	1/2 1/2	0 1/2	1/2 1/2	.	1 1/2	1/2 1/2	1 1/2	2	2	10	7	5
E. Eliskases.....	0 1	1/2 1/2	1/2 1	0 0	0 1/2	.	1/2 1	0 1/2	3	5	6	6	6-7
V. Ragozin.....	1/2 0	0 1/2	1/2 0	1/2 1	1/2 1/2	1/2 0	.	1 1/2	2	4	8	6	6-7
V. Petrov.....	0 0	0 1/2	1/2 1/2	0 1	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	.	2	6	6	5	8

was the only one, literally the only one, who put some life into the tournament.* Capablanca played badly, Flohr played wretchedly. But Reshevsky, too, showed his real ability only in a few games. Not only were the masters fatigued from the numerous exacting struggles of this year; they were also disgusted. The most solid chess was played by Fine, who produced draws in droves; but they were bitterly hard-fought games. He was the only one to avoid defeat.

The Semmering people were voluble in reproaches to the masters who had received retainers; the only answer one can give them is that the masters would have been pretty stupid to play for still less than they actually received. These gentry must be taught that the art of the chess master should be awarded at least a fraction of the honorarium received by a boxer, a tennis star or an operetta diva. It is also by no means true that the non-prize-winners would have received more if the Grand Masters had not received retainers. It is the moth-eaten excuse which theatrical producers always use when they assure us that they would pay their extras and chorus girls more if only they did not have to pay such exorbitant amounts to the stars. We know this song and we know who composed it. If anything, the Grand Masters requested too little rather than too much in the way of a retainer . . .

Despite all these ugly accompanying phenomena of the tournament, it ranges only slightly behind the World Championship Match, the Stockholm Team Tourney and the Kemerl Tournament. Even though this year's Semmering Tournament does not bear comparison with its glorious predecessor (1926), it is nevertheless one of the great events of chess history.

(Translated by F. R.)

*Having played over all the Semmering games, it is my personal reaction that Dr. Hannak does an injustice here to Fine, Reshevsky, Ragozin, Eliskases and Petrov. But that is a matter of opinion.—F. R.

(Rarely is a game so informative about the personalities of two players. Both of them are playing for complications; but Keres revels in them, while Flohr betrays great uneasiness!)

Semmering Tournament
September, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Hans Kmoch)

P. Keres	S. Flohr
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-KB3	....

He refuses to give Flohr an opportunity of adopting his beloved Gruenfeld Defense (3 Kt-QB3, P-Q4 etc.).

3	B-Kt2
4 P-KKt3	P-B3!
5 B-Kt2	P-Q4
6 PxP	KtxP

After the correct move . . . PxP the game would soon end in a draw; but Flohr seeks complications, as he is playing for a win. Rather an unusual procedure for him, but after his loss to Capablanca in the fourth round, he felt that he had to play as aggressively as possible to improve his tournament standing.

But this policy leads to an unpleasant surprise later on.

7 O-O	O-O
8 Kt-B3	KtxKt
9 PxKt	P-QB4

Black has achieved the purpose of his opening play: the position gives promise of lively play, and for the present there is no "danger" of a draw.

10 B-QR3	PxP
11 KtxP!	....

Keres is not impressed, and for his part does not shrink from taking risks. The text involves a slight weakening of his Pawn-structure (he is left with an isolated QBP on the open file), but his pieces are extremely well placed. After the more "solid" 11 PxP, Black would have good chances with 11 . . . Kt-B3 etc.

11	Q-B2
12 Q-Kt3	B-B3

Preparing for . . . Kt-Q2. One already perceives that Black cannot complete his develop-

ment along normal lines and finds himself in difficulties as a result.

13 KR-Q1 Kt-Q2

... Kt-B3 seems somewhat better.

14 P-QB4

The "weak" Pawn is to play an important role.

14 Kt-B4

15 Q-Kt4 Kt-K3

16 Kt-Kt5

There is nothing to be gained from 16 Ktx Kt, BxKt; 17 QxKtP, as both White's QBP and his QR "hang."

16 Q-K4

17 QR-B1 R-Q1

Black must not capture the KP because of the reply 18 Kt-B3. If the Q retreats then, there follows 19 Kt-Q5 with an overwhelming position for White. But if 18 . . . BxKt; 19 QxB and White has an attack which must speedily prove decisive (he threatens BxKP and also B-Kt2; nor can Black play 19 . . . QxP, as he would lose the Q: 20 B-Kt2, P-B3; 21 R-R1).

18 R-Q5! RxR

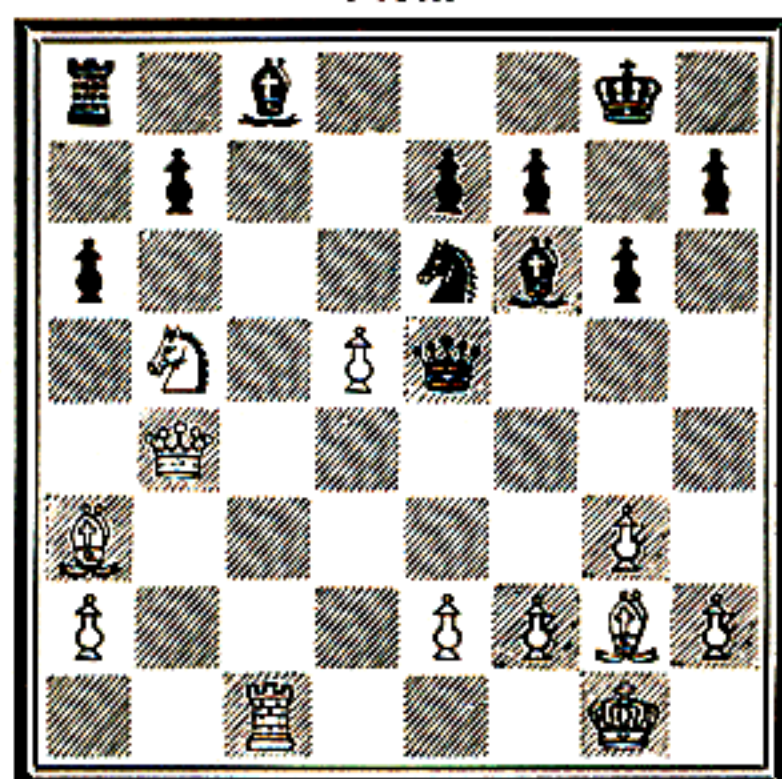
The Q has no good moves. 18 . . . Q-Kt1 is answered by 19 QR-Q1. If 18 . . . QxKP; 19 R-K1 is very powerful, for example 19 . . . QxP; 20 RxRch, KtxR; 21 Kt-B7 (the sacrifice of the exchange by 21 RxP is also very strong), R-Kt1; 22 Kt-Q5 and wins.

19 PxR P-QR3

After 19 . . . Kt-B1; 20 P-K4 followed by P-B4 and P-K5, Black's game is hopeless.

19 . . . Kt-Q5 likewise loses after 20 KtxKt, QxKt; 21 QxQ, BxQ; 22 BxP. Black is hoping for 20 Kt-B3, Kt-Q5 and he has some chance of freeing himself.

Flohr



Keres

20 Kt-R7!!

This amazing reply forces the game. If now 20 . . . RxKt; 21 RxBch, Kt-B1; 22 Q-Kt6, Q-Q5; 23 B-B5, winning the Rook. Black must now lose a piece no matter what he plays; the rest is despair.

20 Kt-Q5

21 RxBch RxR

22 KtxR QxKP

23 P-R4 Kt-B4

24 Q-K4 Resigns

(DE SCHAAKWERELD)

(As a rule, drawn games of only 25 moves are uninteresting. The present game, played in the second round, is an exception, as it contains a number of surprising points.)

Semmering Tournament
September, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

V. Petrov J. R. Capablanca
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4

2 P-QB4 P-QB3

3 Kt-QB3

It is better to develop the KKt first.

3 Kt-B3

... For he could now exploit White's inaccurate sequence of moves by 3 . . . PxP, after which White can in no case obtain more than equality, as both 4 P-K3 and 4 P-QR4 are effectively answered by 4 . . . P-K4.

4 Kt-B3 PxP

5 P-QR4 B-B4

6 Kt-K5

It is still undetermined whether this or 6 P-K3 is best.

6 QKt-Q2

7 KtxP(B4) Q-B2

In order to continue with . . . P-K4.

8 Q-Kt3

An unusual move, played to prevent . . . P-K4 since Black's Q is tied to the defense of the QKtP. Better, however, is 8 P-KKt3.

8 P-K4!

Sacrificing a Pawn in order to force the hostile Q into an exceedingly unpleasant position.

9 PxP

9 KtxP was perhaps better, although Black would secure a satisfactory position after 9 . . . KtxKt; 10 PxKt, Kt-Q2.

9 Kt-B4

10 Q-R2

If 10 Q-Q1, R-Q1; 11 B-Q2, Kt(B3)-K5! with a position decidedly favorable to Black.

10 Kt-R3!!

The whole point of the Pawn sacrifice. The threat is now 11 . . . Kt-QKt5 winning the Q (12 Q-Kt3, B-B7; 13 Q-R3, Kt-Q6ch—or better yet 12 . . . Kt-B7ch). White's only way out is to return the Pawn at once. Hence:

11 P-K4 KtxP

12 KtxKt BxKt

13 Kt-Q6ch

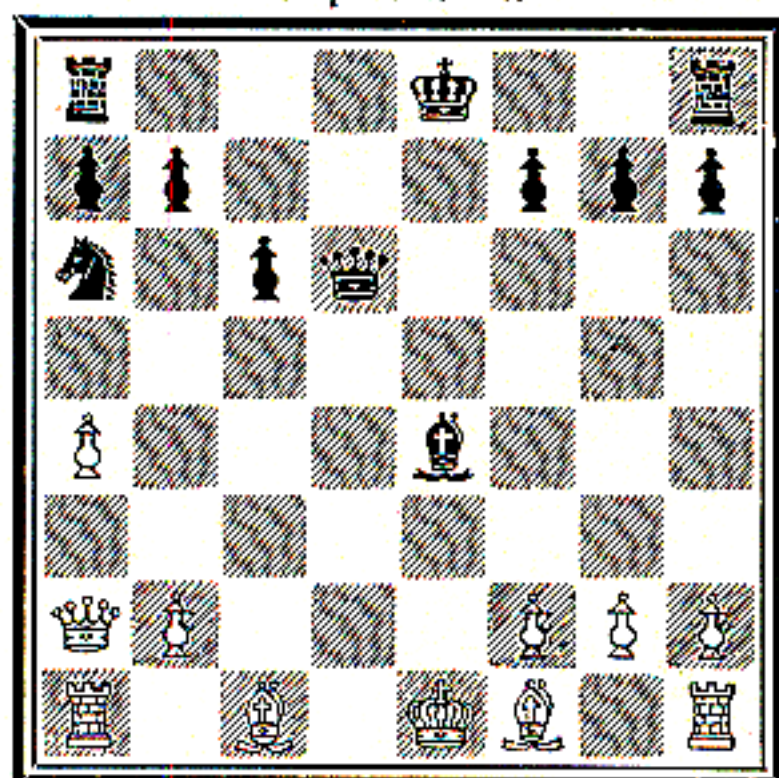
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White's only hope of salvation lies in simplification.

13
14 PxB

BxKt
QxP

Capablanca



Petrov

15 BxKt

PxB

Again a thrilling moment. Black could have continued more aggressively with 15 . . . BxP; 16 KR-Kt1, O-O-O threatening mate. White has the following continuations:

I 17 B-K2? Q-Kt5ch followed by mate.

II 17 Q-Kt3 (threatens mate), KR-K1ch; 18 B-K2 (not 18 B-K3? Q-Q7 mate), QxP; 19 RxB, Q-R8ch and mate follows.

III 17 B-K3! Q-Kt5ch; 18 K-K2, B-Q4; 19 Q-R3! and White just manages to hold the position. However, Black has better: 17 . . . QxP (instead of . . . Q-Kt5ch); 18 RxB, QxR and Black has Rook and three Pawns against two Bishops.

The text indicates that Black is doubtful about Variation III and prefers absolute certainty.

16 O-O

O-O

Black's plus-Pawn is of no value, because of the weakened Q side and the Bs of opposite color.

17 Q-R3

Q-Kt3

Perhaps 17 . . . QxQ followed by . . . P-QR4 might have held out some winning prospects.

18 P-B3	B-Q4	22 Q-B3	K-R2
19 B-B4	KR-K1	23 B-Kt3	RxRch
20 KR-K1	P-R3	24 RxR	R-Q2
21 P-R5	QR-Q1	25 P-QKt4	Drawn

(Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT by J. B. S.)

This is a bad month for champions. Botvinnik started off his match with Levenfish by winning the first game (that's not news), whereupon the latter came back and won the next two games (that's news). After the 6th game, the score stood 3—3. It will be interesting to see how the older man bears up under the heavy strain of this contest (Levenfish made his international debut at Carlsbad in 1911, the year after Botvinnik was born!).

The Champion Writes A Book

STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN CHESS

By DR. M. EUWE

\$2.75

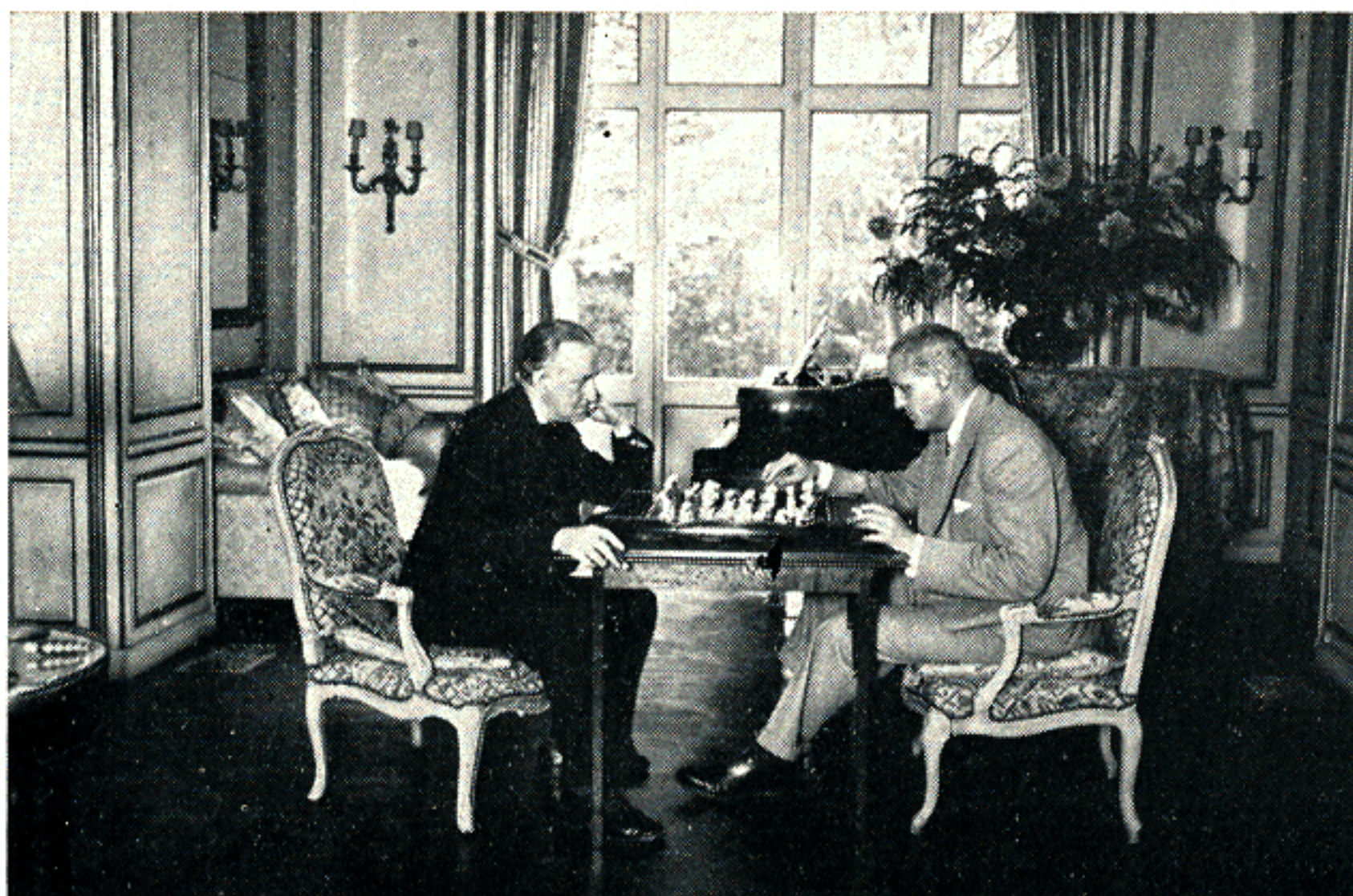
To American chess players, who have only had the benefit of the World Champion's work as annotator and author in an occasional translation, this volume is of special interest.

The title of this volume properly gives its scope. It does not assume to be a "Manual of Chess" or a *Handbuch*, for it is a general discussion of the two contrasting terms, illustrated by some 67 diagrammed examples. Occasionally the notes to the moves go deeply into the position, giving an inkling of a thoroughness that is so characteristic as to become almost second nature. In fact this is the striking revelation of the book. Euwe at each point carries his mental maneuvers to their ultimate conclusion. He never stops mid-way, to be later surprised by an unexpected counterstroke. At all times he has a crystal-clear grasp of positional and combinative elements, and, masterly pedagogue that he is, he knows how to communicate his knowledge to the reader.

The emphasis in this volume is on tactical play, and in this section Dr. Euwe has invented some helpfully descriptive terms which will doubtless become widespread among chess players when his book has had the wide reception it undoubtedly deserves. Added interest is afforded by the diagrammed positions, almost all of which are from recent games—many of them from the Russian tourneys, containing games that rarely come our way.

To sum up my impression of the book and its author: This volume is a handsome (the elegant type and model diagrams are also an important factor both for study as well as enjoyment!) and useful addition to any chess library. This book reflects the fine personality and unassuming demeanor of the Champion. It is written with an objectivity, a clarity and a complete absence of prejudice for this or that chess dogma—refreshing characteristics! As for the author, he is one of the few men in Europe I would cross the Atlantic to meet. For he is an inspiration to all who would seek eminence in any field. His example offers hope that one can reach the top without an abnormal inflation of ego, and without trampling rough-shod over amenities and men.—B. F. W.

Shortly after the Hungarian Championship Tournament, a tourney was held at Szolnok, and resulted in the victory of G. Barcza and B. Hoenlinger (Austria), who tied at 7—2. J. Balogh (Roumania) was third with 6—3.



FRANK MARSHALL (left) playing with THOMAS EMERY, a distinguished amateur of Biarritz, at the latter's home. The set they are using is one of great beauty (and value!), as it dates from the time of the Crusades.

It is a pleasure to have Dr. Emanuel Lasker with us once more. That doughty old warrior arrived in this country in the middle of October to visit relatives in Chicago. Although he will be 69 this Christmas, he expects to participate in the big Russian Tournament next February, and he is rarin' to go. We understand that the Manhattan Chess Club is to give a banquet in his honor some time in November.

It is interesting to note that Sammy Reshevsky, who is more plagued with time pressure trouble than any other master in the history of the game, took first prize in a monster rapid transit tournament held at Stockholm after the close of the Team Tourney. Fifty players, including some of the leading lightning players in the world, took part!

A recent Quadrangular Tournament at Warsaw had the amazing outcome that all four players (M. Naidorf, G. Stahlberg, L. Steiner and Woiciechovsky) all tied with $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}$! A unique occurrence in tournament play; page Irving Chernev!

Harold Morton (titleholder) and Weaver W. Adams (challenger) are contesting a match for the championship of New England. The first to win five games will be the winner. The match is being played for a purse which was raised by subscription.

The first two games, both played at the Boston City Club, resulted in victories for Morton.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1933.

of **The Chess Review**, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1937.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared I. A. Horowitz, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of **The Chess Review**, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc. of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this
1st day of October, 1937.

My commission expires March 30, 1939

I. A. HOROWITZ (Editor)

WILLIAM POLAN

Women in Chess

EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS OF MRS. BAIN

"It was a most wonderful experience," said Mrs. Mary Bain of the Marshall Chess Club in describing her trip to Stockholm, where she represented the United States in the tournament held to determine the Woman Chess Champion of the World. "Everything was very well arranged and the accommodations were very good. It was a most successful tournament."

We were interested in her impressions of the leading players. Miss Menchik, she said, is a very friendly person, charming to her. Miss Clarice Benini, of Italy, who placed second, is an attractive, tall, dark young woman. Miss Sonia Graf dresses mannishly and walks, hands in pockets, with a masculine stride. Miss May Karff (who played for Palestine) is, we are surprised to learn, a former Bostonian. Incidentally, she has returned to this country!

But the find of the tournament, Mrs. Bain told us, was Miss Milda Lauberte of Latvia. Now only eighteen years old, this small, blond, very calm young woman is held to have great promise. Indeed, Mrs. Bain predicts that she is the future woman champion.

We had been told that at Warsaw the women contestants were more interested in having a good time than in playing chess, but Mrs. Bain said this was certainly not true at Stockholm. The women, she said, all took their games very seriously; indeed, were often under a severe nervous strain. "I was the most calm person there," she said, but admits that when she began forging to the top she felt the strain, herself. "The weakness of all the girls is that they have no experience," she told us.

One thing which impresses Mrs. Bain particularly is the fact that most of the European women are under the instruction of some chess master. She was asked who was her coach. "No one," she answered. "Well, then, who is teaching Mrs. Rivero?" "So far as I know, no one," she replied again. They couldn't understand it. How could a woman progress unless she was being tutored? Self-instruction was all very well, but—! It was suggested that some chess organization here in America finance lessons for a group of half a dozen of the leading American women players. A good idea!

Mrs. Bain was not very well pleased with her standing. When she entered the tournament, it was with no expectation of placing well; she played because the experience would, she thought, be of great value. But when she commenced to win her games, to take a higher and higher place in the standings, when she had a chance for second place and missed it by losing



MRS. MARY BAIN

her final game, she felt that she should have done better than she did.

During the summer Mrs. Bain had the opportunity of giving several simultaneous exhibitions, the most interesting (and the most strenuous) of which was held at Helsingfors, where she played against fifteen strong men players. She told us that she suffered so from stage fright before the exhibition that when she was asked to autograph the score sheets (a prize was to be given for the best game played against her) she forgot how to sign her name! Considering the strength of the players and her inexperience at this type of play, she did quite well, winning five, losing six and drawing four.

Returning to America on the *Statendam*, she gave a simultaneous exhibition against ten men. She won eight games, lost one and drew one. This exhibition was so successful that she was asked to give a talk on chess. As a token of appreciation the Holland America line presented her with a silver cup.

Back in the United States once more she opened the season of the Women's Chess Club of New York with simultaneous play against eight women, all of whom she defeated.

Surely a successful summer!—E. L. W.

(A very creditable win for Grigorieff against his formidable opponent.)

A. C. F. Tournament
Chicago - August, 1937
INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by I. Kashdan)

W. Grigorieff	D. Polland
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	O-O
5 Kt-B3	P-B4
6 P-K3	Kt-B3

6 . . . P-Q4 is a good alternative and would equalize more readily than the text.

7 P-QR3	BxKtch
8 PxP	P-Q3
9 B-K2	Q-K2

. . . P-K4 at once was in order, and if then 10 P-Q5, Kt-K2 with an eventual . . . P-B4 for K side play.

10 O-O	P-K4
11 P-Q5	Kt-QR4

Now the Kt has little choice. The piece is out of play here, and the threat against the QBP proves ineffectual.

12 P-K4	P-QKt3
13 B-Kt5	P-KR3
14 B-R4	P-KKt4?

Strongly inducing a sacrifice which unfortunately for Polland turns out to be quite sound. The advance could have been prepared by . . . K-R1 and . . . R-KKt1 or perhaps 14 . . . B-R3; 15 Kt-Q2, P-KKt4.

15 KtxKtP!	PxKt
16 BxP	. . . .

The threat of P-B4 followed by PxP forces Black's reply. White never regains his piece; but the advance of his Pawns, plus the exposed position of Black's K, soon proves overwhelming.

16	K-R2
17 P-B4	R-KKt1
18 P-KR4!	. . . .

Again threatening PxP. White must lose at least the exchange to rid himself of the disastrous pin.

18	R-Kt3
19 R-B2	Q-K1
20 P-B5	R-R3
21 BxR	KxB
22 P-Kt4	. . . .

Forcing a steady retreat. In the long run, the Pawns must prove irresistible.

22	K-Kt2
23 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt1
24 P-B6ch	K-R1
25 P-R5	Q-Q2
26 Q-Q3	Q-R6

Exchanging puts an end to mating threats, but the ending is lost, especially since Black's K is stalemated.

27 QxQ	BxQ
28 K-R2	B-Q2
29 R-KKt1	R-KB1

30 R(1)-KB1

Not 30 P-Kt6, PxP; 31 RxP, B-K1 etc. But more forceful was 30 P-R6! K-R2; 31 B-R5 threatening BxP! If then 31 . . . B-K1; 32 B-Kt4 followed by B-B5ch and P-R7. Or 31 . . . K-R1; 32 P-R7! KxP; 33 BxP with an easy win.

30 K-R2
31 K-Kt3

Proceeding slowly, but Black has no good counterplay.

31	B-B1
32 K-R4	B-R3
33 R-KKt1	K-R1
34 P-Kt6	PxP
35 RxP	BxP

There is no defense against P-B7; if 35 . . . R-B2; 36 B-Kt4 followed by B-K6.

36 BxB	KtxB
37 P-B7	Kt-K2
38 R-K6	Kt-Q7

If 38 . . . Kt-B1; 39 R-K8, K-Kt2; 40 P-R6ch. The remainder is hardly necessary. White finds the simplest and most artistic way.

39 RxKt	KtxP
40 R-K8	KtxR
41 RxRch	K-Kt2
42 P-R6ch!	Resigns

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A CURIOUS WIND-UP

Erie (Pa.) Championship, 1937

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

K. S. Howard
White

A. Plavcan
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 B-B4	P-K3
4 P-K3	B-Q3
5 B-Kt3	O-O
6 QKt-Q2	P-B4
7 P-B3	Kt-B3
8 B-Q3	P-QKt3
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt2
10 Q-K2	R-B1
11 O-O	Q-B2
12 P-KB4	Kt-K2
13 B-R4	Kt-Q2
14 Q-R5	P-B4
15 P-KKt4	Kt-KB3

16 BxKt	PxB?
17 KtPxP	PxKt?
18 P(B4)xP	BxP?
Black's last few moves have given his opponent opportunities which he immediately exploits.	
19 P-B6!	Kt-B4
20 PxP	QxP
21 BxKt	QxKPch
22 R-B2	R-QB2
If 22 . . . PxP; 23 Kt-B1!	
23 Kt-B1	Resigns

Cross Country

JERSEY NEWS

The Bergen County Championship has been won by E. Fundell of the Pillsbury Chess Club of Ridgewood.

The North Jersey Chess Association has elected the following officers: President, W. Bretzger; Vice-President, E. D. Lissner; Vice-President and Tournament Director, A. A. Cohen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Snethlage.

The annual Team Match competition of the North Jersey Chess Association began on November 7. A. A. Cohen is the Tournament Director, the representatives of the various clubs being R. G. Sloane (Elizabeth C. C.), J. B. Snethlage (Pillsbury C. C.), D. Meisel (Newark C. C.), A. Boczar (Irvington-Polish C. C.) and E. D. Lissner (Jersey City C. C.).

A match played last month between Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., resulted in a victory for the former by $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$. Individual results are shown in the following table:

Seattle	Vancouver, B. C.
James Hurt .....1	C. F. Miller .....0
J. L. Sheets .....1	H. Butler .....0
Harry Ishida .....0	B. A. Yates .....1
R. A. Dightman ...0	C. Taylor .....1
W. A. Dickey .....0	J. Roneau .....1
J. Schmidt .....1	W. E. Fillery .....0
C. C. Crain $\frac{1}{2}$	S. J. Jacksun $\frac{1}{2}$
V. M. Holmes .....1	H. C. Hebden .....0
John Nourse .....1	J. Janas .....0
A. Wallock .....1	A. Hall .....0
S. Rubenstein .....1	A. G. Bowne .....0
Total $7\frac{1}{2}$	Total $3\frac{1}{2}$

After an exciting session, the East Side and West Side Clubs of Charleston, W. Va., drew their match at 5—5. The needed tying point was scored for the former club by a woman (here our secretary cackles triumphantly), Mrs. V. C. Klug, wife of the former Washington State Champion.

ORIGINAL PLAY!

Canadian Championship Tourney Quebec, 1937

ENGLISH OPENING

M. Fox White	A. Tanguay Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-QKt3	B-K2
4 B-Kt2	P-QKt3
5 P-Kt3	B-Kt2
6 B-Kt2	P-B4
7 O-O	O-O
8 Q-B2	Q-B2
9 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt3
10 Kt-QB3	BxB
11 KxB	P-KR3
12 Kt-R3	K-R2
13 K-Kt1	P-Q4
14 PxP	PxP
15 Kt-B4	P-Q5
16 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
17 P-QR4	Kt-B3
18 P-K3	Kt-QKt5
19 Q-Q1	P-R3
20 Kt-QR3	P-KKt4?
21 Kt-K2	P-Q6
22 Kt-B3	Q-R6
23 P-B3	B-Q3
24 R-B2	Q-K3
25 Kt-B4	B-B2
26 P-K4	B-K4
27 KtXB	QxKt
28 P-B4!	PxP
29 RxP	Q-Q5ch
30 K-Kt2	Kt-K1
31 Q-R5	P-B4
32 PxP	Q-B3
33 Kt-Q5!	Q-B3
34 Q-Kt6ch!	QxQ
35 PxQch	KxP
36 Kt-K7ch	Resigns

What Do You Want to Know?

Allan H. Stevenson of Chicago writes, "I suggest an authoritative pronouncing guide to the names of the Continental masters. Even with some acquaintance with languages I am uncertain as to how Euwe, Alekhine and Bogoljubow prefer to have themselves called, particularly as the latter two are Russian expatriates."

A very sensible suggestion, and one which will doubtless be welcomed by many readers. Most of the difficulties arise in the pronunciation of the names of Russian masters. This is due to the fact that we are prone to copy the German spellings, forgetting that the German pronunciations are different from ours; which means that if we want to have the same pronunciation as in the German form, we must have a different spelling. Example of a German form: *Tartakower*. We use the same spelling in English, and by pronouncing the particle *ow* as in "how," we arrive at an incorrect pronunciation. In order to have the same pronunciation as the German, the name should be spelled *Tartakover*. To avoid confusion in our annual index, we are going to defer making these needed spelling changes until our January 1938 issue; but we believe that once these changes have been made, the facilitating of correct pronunciation will be greatly appreciated by readers.

And now to Mr. Stevenson's question:

As for Euwe's name, we repeat the explanation given in *The Chess Review* in the December 1935 issue: *Eu* like *a* in "ale"; *w* like *w* in "week"; *e* like *e* in "elk."

Alekhine: accent on the first syllable; the first *e* is short, the second *e* silent, the *h* is practically silent, the *i* is generally pronounced short as in "fit," but may also be pronounced long as in "machine."

Bogoljubow: a hard nut to crack! The correct pronunciation is closely approximated by *Bogolyubov*, with the accent on the *u*.

Vincent Eaton has been appointed Tournament Director of the Capital City Chess Club. The Club Championship and minor tourneys have been started.

A 24-board match played between two of the outstanding clubs in Illinois, Oak Park and Evanston, resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 13—11 after a thrilling struggle.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Chess League of New York City, the following officers were elected: G. W. Schermerhorn, President; G. F. Bell, Secretary; R. J. Egner, Treasurer. A schedule of play was drawn up for the coming season and the following teams are entered: American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Bell Telephone Laboratories; Brooklyn Edison Co.; Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co.; Chase National Bank; Consolidated Edison Co. (two teams); International Telephone and Telegraph Co.; New York Telephone Co. (two teams); New York Times; Real Estate Board of New York.

The Boston City Championship Tourney for possession of the George Sturgis cup, is now in full swing with 14 in the Masters' Section and 10 in the Minor Section.

A recent exhibition by Newell Banks at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Union resulted in 34 wins and 3 draws at checkers, plus a clean sweep on 7 boards at chess.

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

A NOTE ON MINIATURES

The fascination of the miniature chess problem is not easy to explain. Nevertheless, it is true that in this division of the art, where economy and ingenuity reign supreme, one gains an insight more easily into the true values of a chess problem—one begins to appreciate it as the poetics of applied force.

The advantages of a miniature over a larger problem insofar as obtaining immediate aesthetic enjoyment is concerned, are clear and definite.

First, because the pieces are few, their roles in the drama of the solution center attention, and each move can be evaluated, unobscured by the background of a cluttered board in which the mere sum of forces discourages analysis.

Second, the economy inherent in these positions produces a cleanness and finish of execution seldom found in larger problems.

Third, the compression of an idea into the compass of seven pieces begins to be appreciated from the task angle, for it is quickly felt that in this arbitrary limitation, invention must be taxed to the last decimal place if the features common in larger problems (unpins, cross-checks, interferences, self-blocks by Black, etc.) are to be duplicated.

Fourth, the greater number of vacant squares to which the pieces may move injects a kind of difficulty not usual in larger problems, in which the complex array of forces has an inter-restrictive effect which often enables the solver at first glance to gain a clue to the solution, it then being only necessary to explore the ramifications of the play.

Fifth, the unity of play which these problems by virtue of their scant force almost invariably possess, heightens aesthetic feeling—fringe variations and sub-variations not elemental in the presentation of the theme are automatically eliminated. A chess miniature may be compared to a string symphony by one of the classical composers; the involved fugue of the full orchestral symphony is absent, but the single melody only stands out the more, making interpretation easier and more pleasurable.

Sixth, the unappetizing qualities of the large problem in four, five, or six moves, which cause the solver to look upon solution as the punishment of Sisyphus, are completely re-

moved; for with few pieces the toils and moils are necessarily lessened. In respect to these larger and longer problems most of us have experienced the feeling of a solver of our acquaintance who, when confronted by one of these mastodons, says, "Well, give me the first four moves and then let me work it out for myself."

The three-move chess problem has been considered by some of the greatest geniuses of the art to be the perfect problem, the triplicate division into key-move, continuative play and conclusion, or mate, exactly fulfilling the demands of the solver who wishes strategy without tedium. Of course, for the cursory solver, the two-mover is today, and perhaps always has been, more popular, but, regardless of trends, the three-mover remains in constant demand.

The two-move miniature, although frequently delightful and piquant in the extreme, must, because of its lightness and limited variety remain a mere aperitif; and few are they who care to dine solely on hors d'oeuvres.

It is, then, the three-move miniature which most adequately fulfills the above requirements.

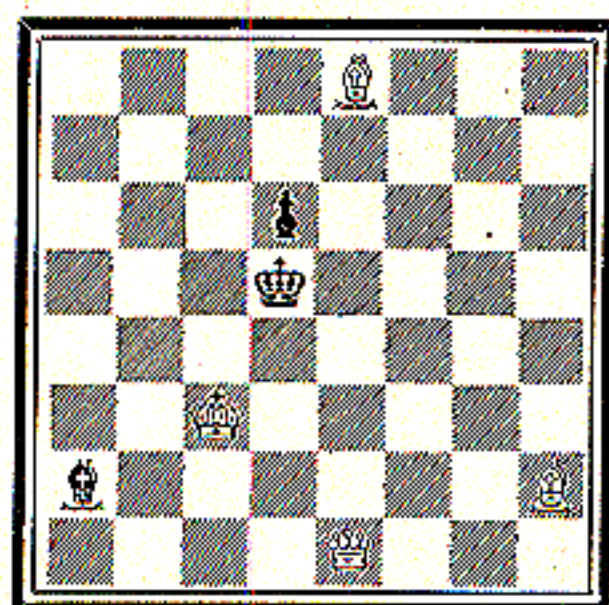
Let us consider No. 868, a miniature masterpiece by F. Baird, and analyze the play:

The key, Sc7, is not restrictive, for although it takes away a flight at e6 it gives one at f6; nor is there any shortmating threat. Also, the Black bishop is free-roaming, having a generous quota of eleven squares to which it may move. The king, too, is exceedingly unhampered, having three flights, d4, f5, and f6. Even the Black pawn is liberated, being now able to move to d5. The openness and freedom allowed Black is very striking.

The threat is (2) Qd5 ch. After 1 . . . Kd4, 2 Bg7 ch and then if 2 . . . Ke3, 3 Sd5, a beautiful pure mate utilizing the block by the Black bishop and memorable because an echo of it appears in another variation. If 1 . . . Kf5, 2 Qg5 ch and mates at f4, still exploiting the Bishop block. After these moves the defenses to the threat are all in the hands of the Black bishop. 1 . . . Be4 parries the threat, and White replies with 2 Qg7 ch, mating at g5. Note the bishop block at e4 and the mate which is an echo of the previous mate at f4. If 1 . . . Bc4 then the quiet approach continuation 2 Qf3 and if 2 . . . Kd4, then 3 Qe3 mate, still another echo of the two foregoing mates! If 1 . . . Bf5, 2 Bg7 ch, and the knight mates at d5, a perfect echo of the variation 1 . . . Kd4, 2 Bg7 ch, etc.

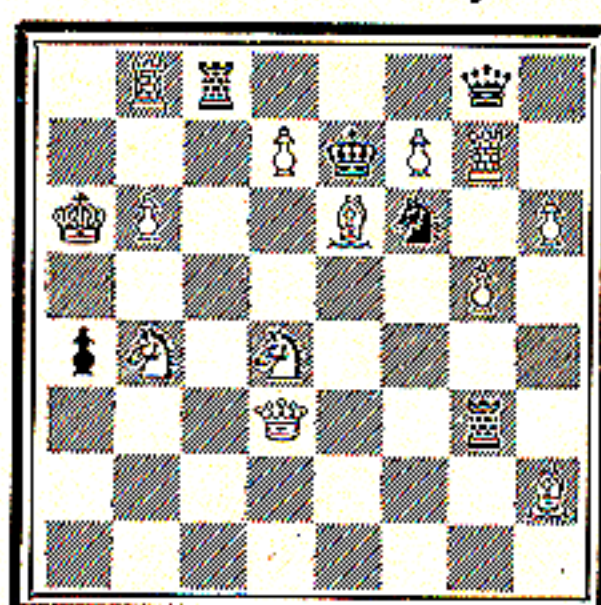
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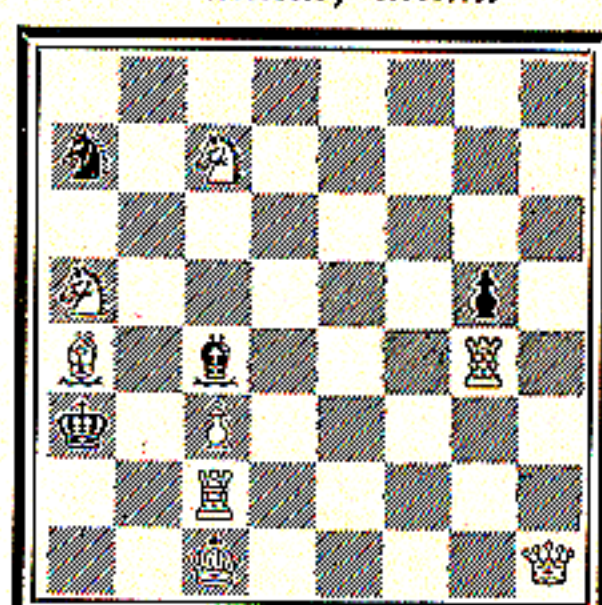
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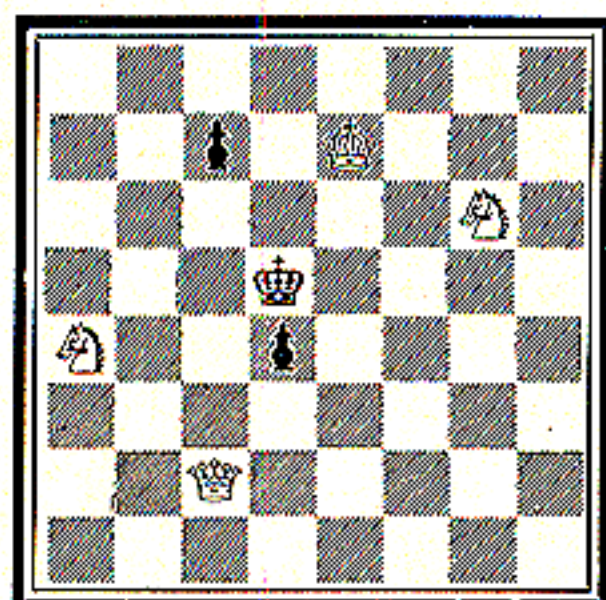
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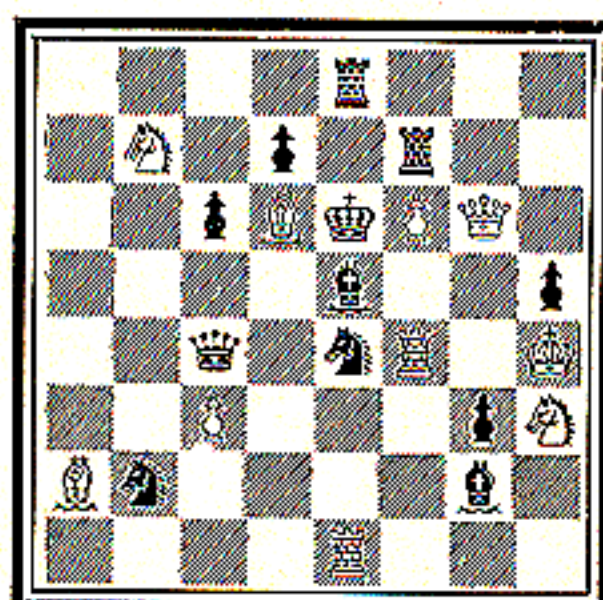
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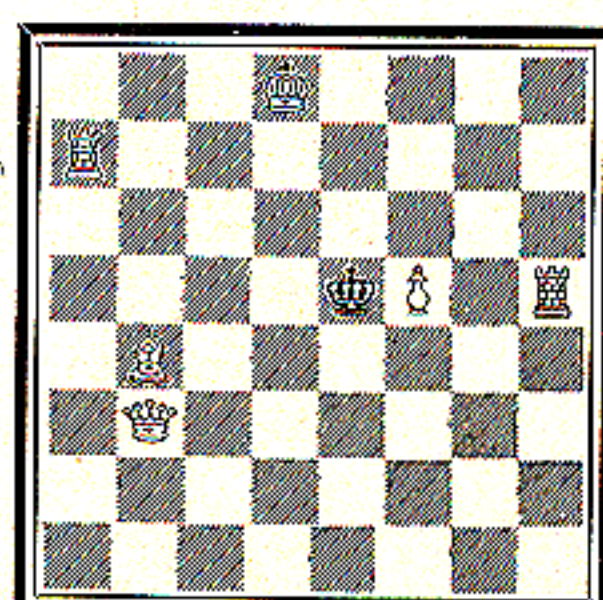
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Mate in 2

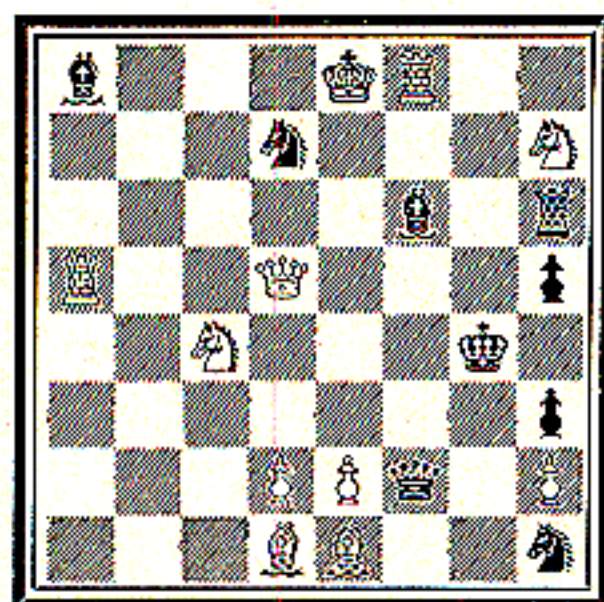
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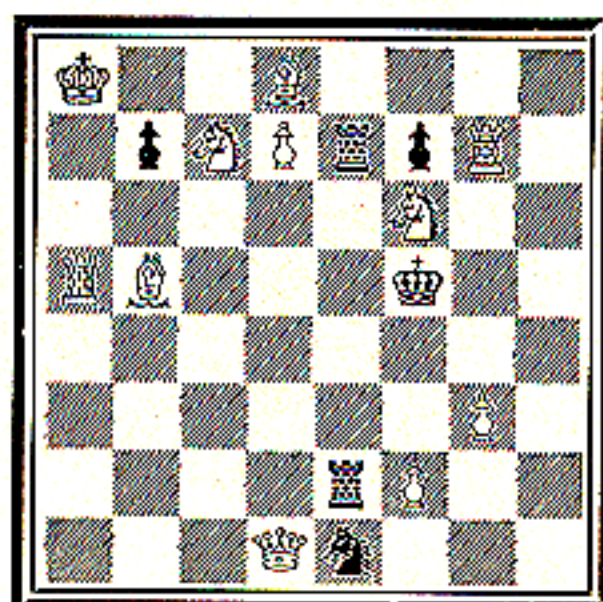
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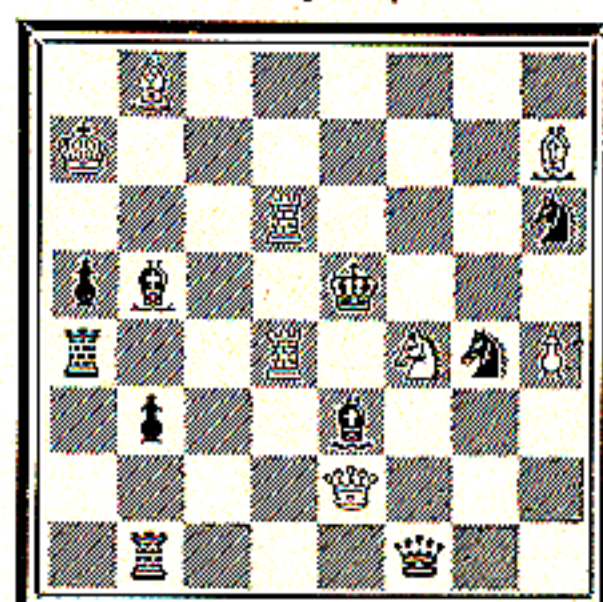
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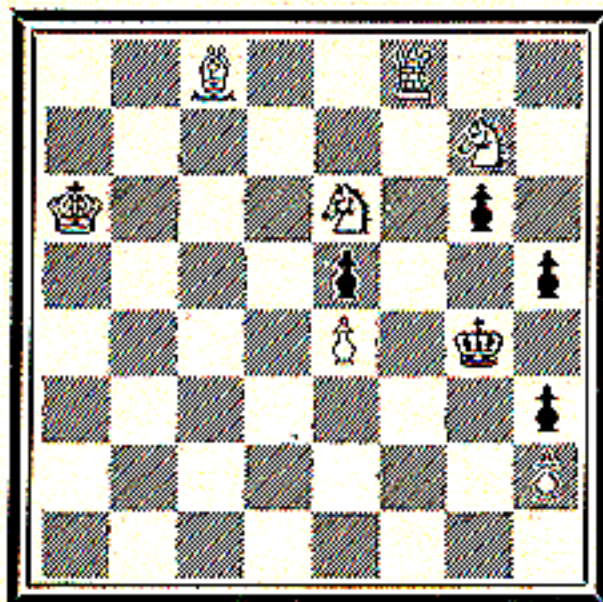
BURNEY M. MARSHALL
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Mate in 2

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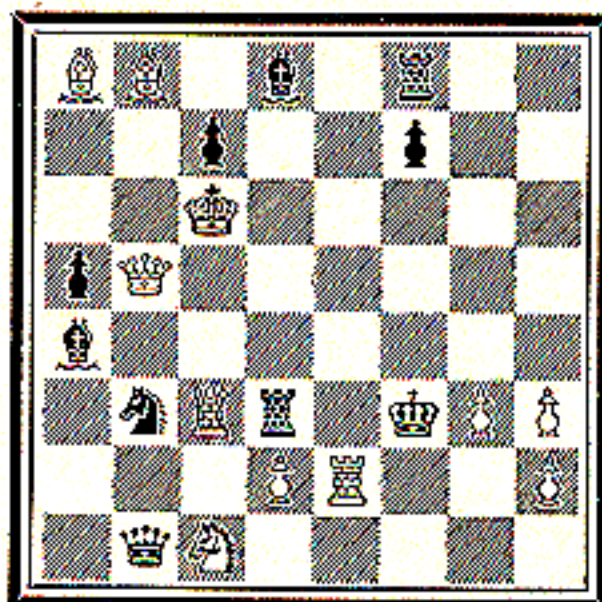
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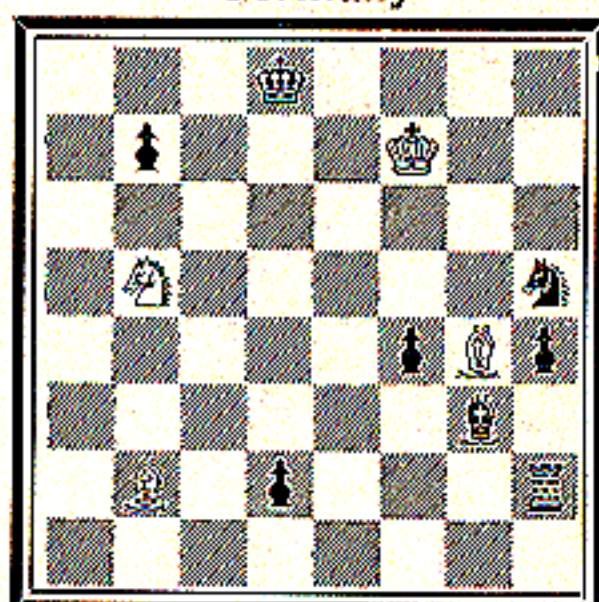
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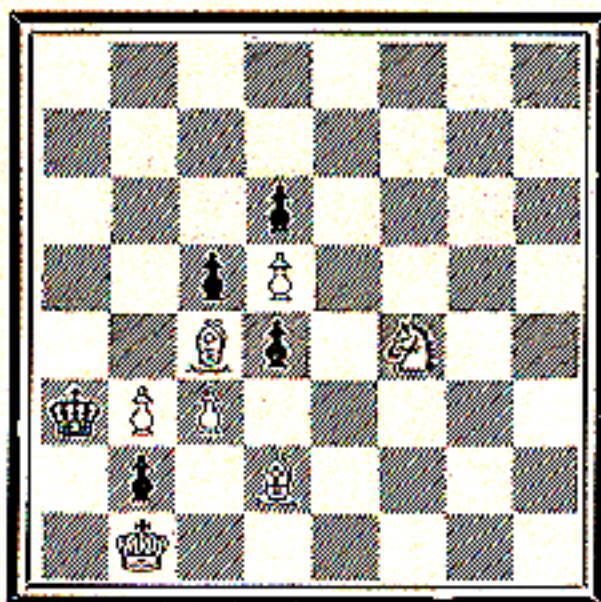
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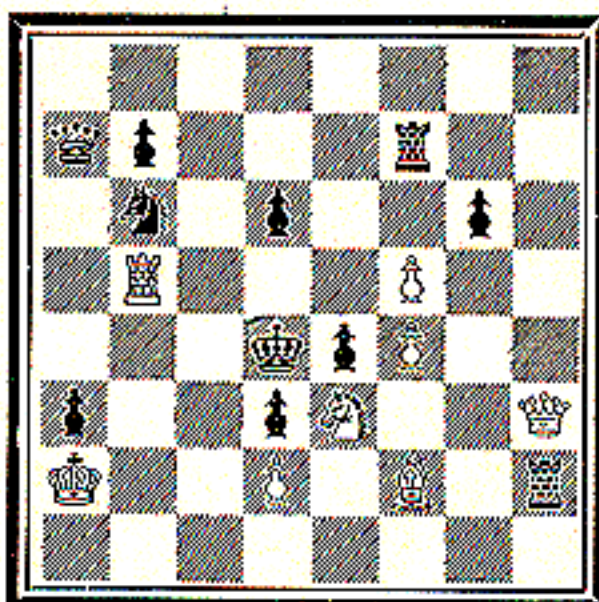
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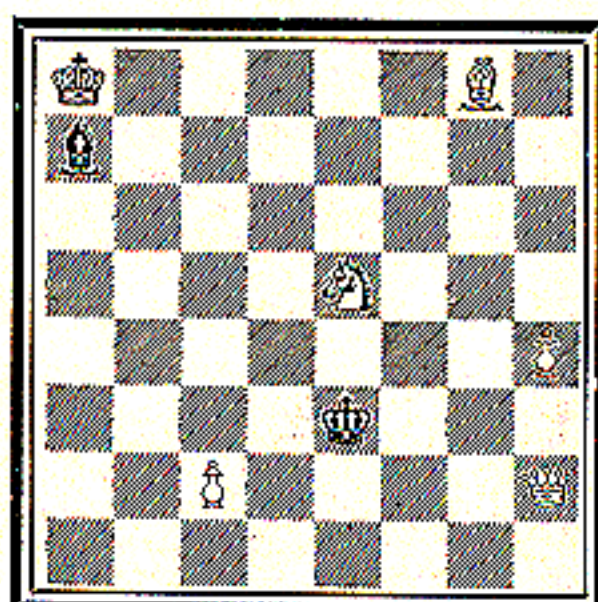
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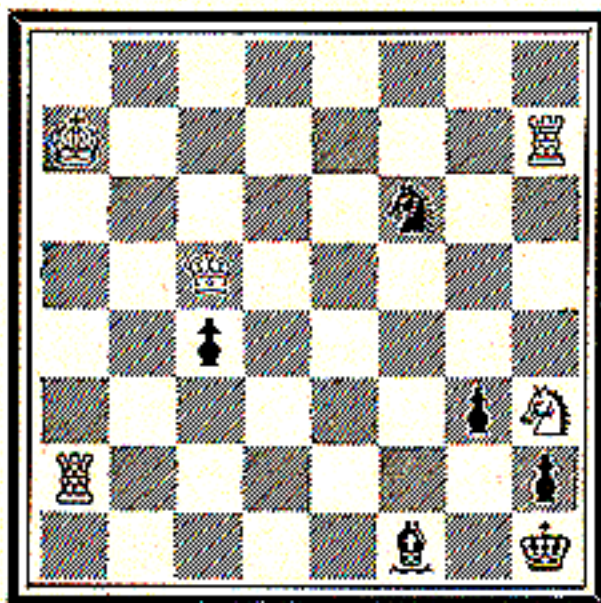
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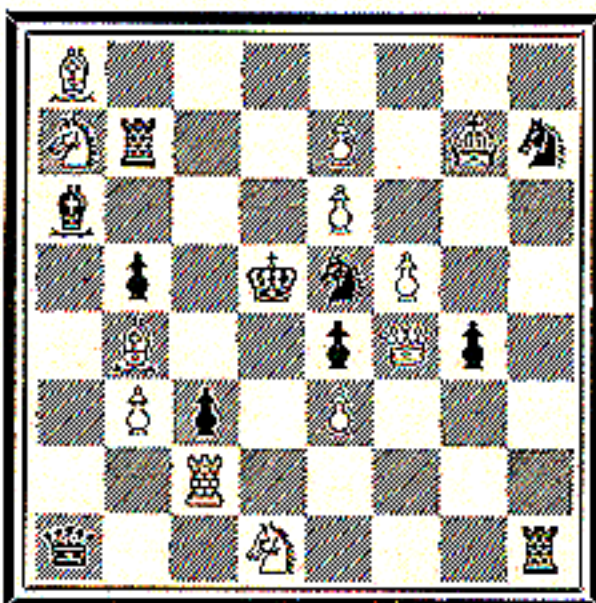
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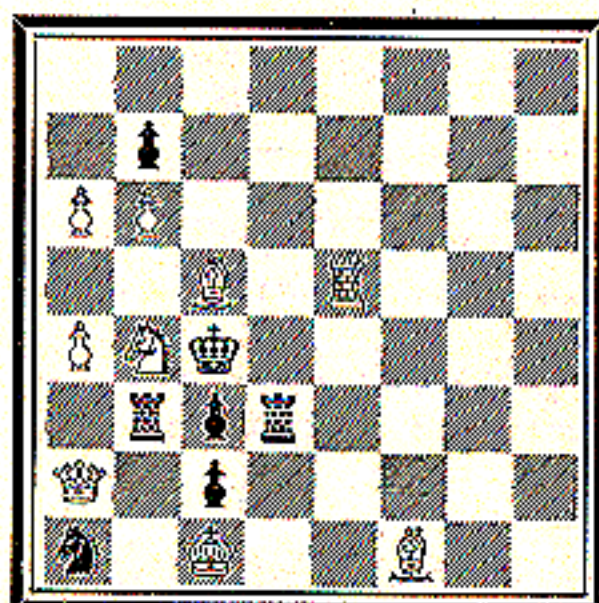
Mate in 3

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C. S. KIPPING and E. DAVIS
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Mate in 3

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Bellaire, L. I.

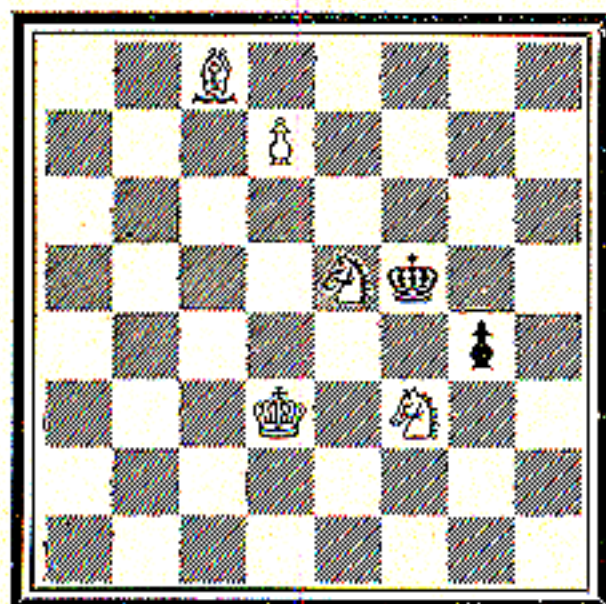


White SELFmates in 3

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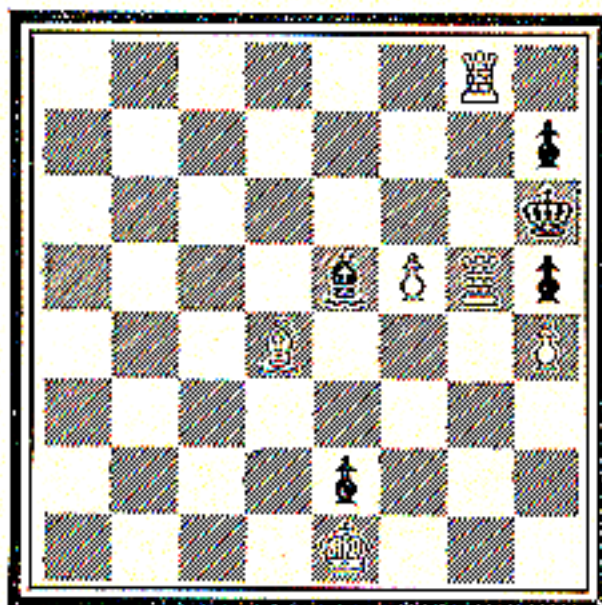
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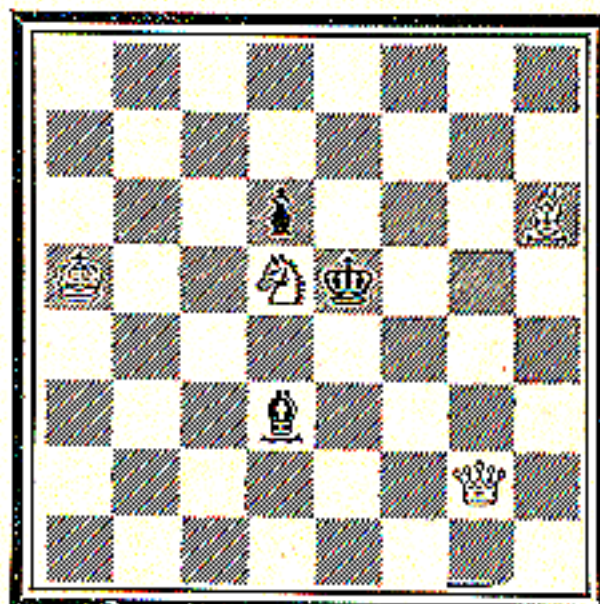
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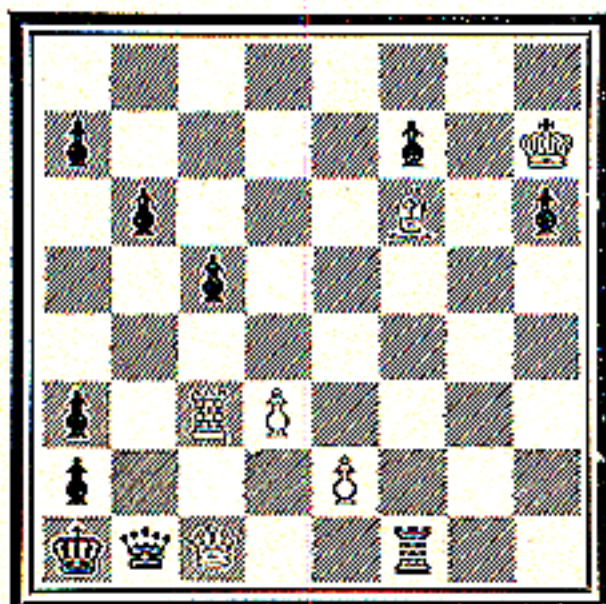
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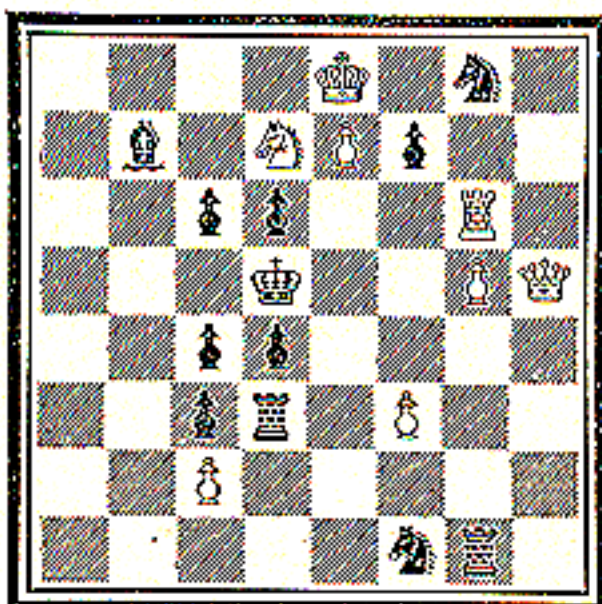
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 (Perhaps Frank Leslie's Weekly)
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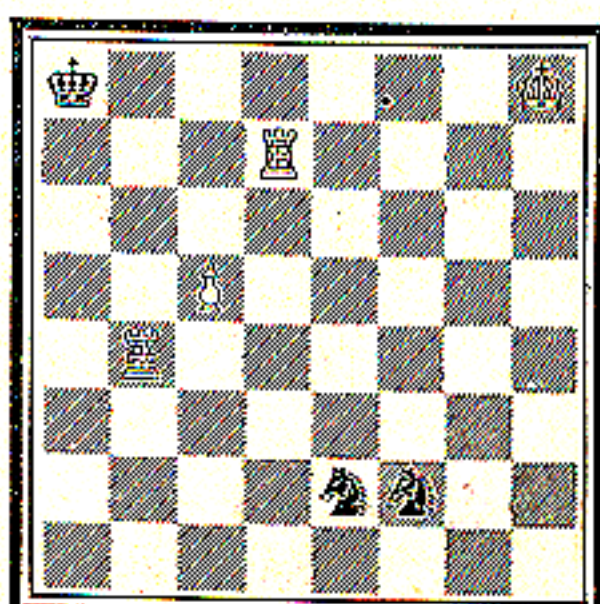
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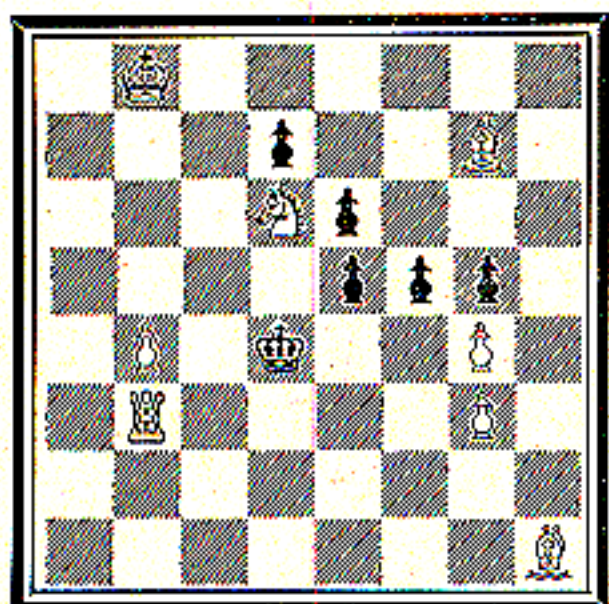
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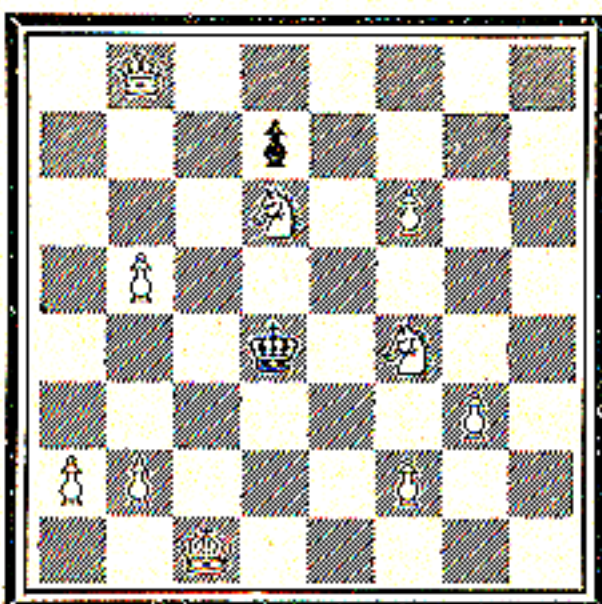
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No. 864
GEORGE NELSON CHENEY
 (From Das Indische Problem
 by K. & K.)
 (Recommended by V. L. Eaton, Washington, D. C.)



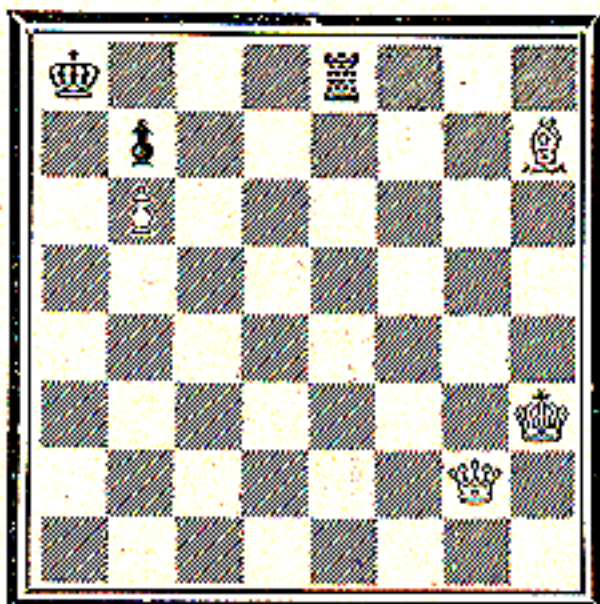
Mate in 3

No. 867
 Author?
 (Recommended by R. W. Brown, Denair, Calif.)



Mate in 3

No. 870
J. KOS
 (From "Schachminiaturen")



Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE DECEMBER 10th, 1937

Clearly this problem is a symphony with bishop block echoes as its theme, and its manifold beauties scarcely need elaboration. There is a thrill in each recurrence of the two sets of echoes, and from the standpoint of a task their achievement is extraordinary.

The attention of the solver should here be drawn to the fact that the play of the Black force is the *prima causa* of the appeal. It is justly remarked by some critics that too many miniatures consist of a lone Black king surrounded by White pieces, and that strategy is minimized for the sake of "picture" mates. Naturally, in such positions the energy of the solver is entirely devoted to setting the proper mating net, and he is robbed of half the joys of a normal chess problem in which there is counter-play by the Black pieces.

Nos. 869 and 870 are famous works in which the subtlety and beauty possible by use of Black force is convincingly demonstrated.

MATE IN TWO MOVES

By BRIAN HARLEY

Chess Editor of the London "Observer"

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NOTES AND NEWS

Sincere congratulations to J. F. Tracy, octogenarian, and one of America's most famous composers, who wins the Ladder Prize.

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, whose compositions are invariably popular and difficult to solve, receives the Honor Prize for his delightful Meredith No. 802.

GEORGE N. CHENEY, CENTENARY

The year 1937 is not only the centenary of the birth of Paul Morphy, greatest luminary of the royal game, but also of George Nelson Cheney, early American problem composer, whose work has been world-famous for three-quarters of a century.

He was a contemporary of Sam Loyd, whose brilliance has eclipsed that of almost all composers, before or since, but many of his works do not suffer by comparison with Loyd. Violent checking keys were not considered a blemish in those days and indeed such marvelous continuation play distinguished many of these

problems that even today they remain among the classics.

Four of G. N. Cheney's compositions which modern composers and solvers have enjoyed and recommended, are given in this month's Quoted Section.

INFORMAL LADDER

J. F. Tracy 561, 34; A. Sheftel 512, —; W. Patz 506, 31; I. Burstein 489, 54; *M. Gonzalez 386, 21; I. Genud 384, 70; L. Eisner 342, 54; **P. Rothenberg 341, 54; Dr. P. G. Kenney 326, —; I. Rivise 275, 57; Bourne Smith 256, 45; *I. Kashdan 238, —; G. F. Berry 222, 10; **Dr. G. Dobbs 207, 70; L. Greene 203, —; H. Hausner 197, —; Dr. M. Herzberger 196, —; **G. Plowman 195, 70; C. Miller 177, 43; *A. Tokash 157, 30; W. Jacobs 164, —; H. Stenzel 155, 42; K. Lay 140, —; Lady Clara 111, 18; E. Korpany 110, —; W. Keysor 100, 29; J. Hannus 86, 30; J. Schmidt 68, 22; M. Gershenson 66, —; G. N. Cheney 60, —; W. Neuert 60, —; A. Palwick 56, —; **H. B. Daly 54, 60; V. Rosado 52, —; B. Wisegarver 41, —; W. Vanwinkle 27, —; W. Towle 22, —; I. Burn 17, —; K. S. Howard 17, —; J. Casey 16, —; P. Papp 16, —; B. M. Marshall 11, 14; E. Shortman 8, —; W. Rawlings 7, —; J. Turner 7, —; Mrs. F. C. Prindle —, —. *Indicates winner of one Ladder ascent.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 790 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Sc8
Double sacrifice and flight rather neat.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 791 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Sb5
Bishop block is echoed nicely.—L. Eisner. Pretty miniature.—B. Marshall.
- No. 792 by Bill Beers. 1 Ke2
Open exposure to check in order to make threat.—B. Marshall.
- No. 793 by S. Costikyan. 1 Pf4
Key is multiple threat.—W. Keysor. Good e. p. idea, but double threat is strong.—L. Eisner.
- No. 794 by A. J. Fink. 1 Rd6
A mate on every block!—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 795 by M. Gonzalez. 1 Sb5
A myriad of close tries.—P. Rothenberg. I should recommend removing B(g7) and placing Black S at g1. Then 1 . . . Be5; 2 Rf3. Possibly some reason against this?—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 796 by C. S. Kipping. 1 Bxb3
A delightful trifle.—Bourne Smith. Main variation is pretty interference and cross check.—L. Eisner.
- No. 797 by B. M. Marshall. 1 R(c4) e4
Rather strategic play of Black queen here.—W. Keysor.
- No. 798 by G. B. Spencer. No solution.
Intention: 1 Re2, which fails after 1 . . . Sc4.
- No. 799 by M. Bukofzer
1 Ke2, Threat; 2 Qe3 mate
1 . . . Ke5; 2 Qd4
1 . . . Kg5; 2 QxPch
Beautiful double queen sacrifice.—Bourne Smith. Anticipated by W. B. Rice, Phil. Enq., Jan. 23, 1916.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 800 by T. R. Dawson
1 Sb4, threat; 2 Qc1 mate
1 . . . Re3; 2 Kb6
1 . . . Re5; 2 Kb8
1 . . . Rd4; 2 Ka7
1 . . . Rf4; 2 Kc7
Construction feat.—P. Rothenberg. Remarkable idea, very picturesque and thematic.—L. Eisner. Anticipated by O. Wurzburg, P. G. T. 1914.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 801 by E. L. Deiss
1 Sd4 waiting
1 . . . Kd7; 2 SxPch
1 . . . Pf5; 2 Sf6
1 . . . Ke8; 2 RxBch
Pretty tough, and two flights.—W. Keysor. Contains a nice model.—P. Rothenberg. Sd4 unpin and dis. ch. by Black K appears original.—C. S. Kipping.

- No. 802 by Dr. G. Dobbs
 1 Sg5; KxS; 2 Be6ch
 1 . . . , KxB; 2 Qd4
 1 . . . , PxB; 2 Qc5
 1 . . . , Bg5; 2 Be4
 1 . . . , Bf3; 2 Be6
 Surprisingly excellent models. My vote.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 803 by V. L. Eaton
 1 Rb7, Kd6; 2 Bd4
 1 . . . , Kc5; 2 Be5
 Anticipated by O. Wurzburg, Baltimore News, 1894:
 3S4, 2R5, 5B2, 3k4, 8, 8, 2S2K1, 8 and several
 others almost identical.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 804 by V. L. Eaton
 1 R(d4) x d6, threat; 2 Rc6ch
 1 . . . , Bc7; 2 Re5ch
 1 . . . , Kc4; 2 Re3ch
 1 . . . , SxB; 2 Rd4ch
 Very clever Cheney theme.—Economical construction.—L. Eisner.
- No. 805 by A. Figdor
 1 Qa8, threat; 2 RxPch
 1 . . . , f6 x g5; 2 Sf4
 1 . . . , B any; 2 Qd5ch
 Too much timber.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 806 by J. F. Tracy
 1 Qd2, Threat; 2 Sc5 mate
 1 . . . , Rh1ch; 2 Selch
 1 . . . , Ke4; 2 Sf2ch
 1 . . . , RxB; 2 Sc5ch
 1 . . . , Bg5; 2 Qc3ch
 Variations good.—L. Eisner. Beautiful model
 mates.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 807 by Heinz Brixi
 1 Rb8, Pc6; 2 Rf8ch, Sf6; 3 Sd6
- No. 808 by A. Ellerman. 1 Bf4
- No. 809 by A. Ellerman. 1 Qb5
- No. 810 by A. Ellerman. 1 Pd5
- No. 811 by A. Ellerman. 1 Sf3
- No. 812 by A. Ellerman. 1 Qc6
- No. 813 by K. Hannemann
 1 Qc4, threat; 2 Bg2
 1 . . . , QxQ; 2 Bg2
 1 . . . , BxQ; 2 Bd3
 1 . . . , RxQ; 2 Be2
- No. 814 by J. Moller
 1 Rh3 waiting
 1 . . . , Sf3; 2 R(f6) x S, Sg3ch; 3 R(h3) x S
 1 . . . , Sg3ch; 2 RxS etc.
- No. 815 by F. Palatz and A. Trilling
 1 Rc4, threat; 2 Sf4 mate
 1 . . . , QxR; 2 Bf3, Qa2, b3; 3 Be4 R(b5)xB;
 4 Re5ch
 1 . . . , R(b4)xR; 2 Bf3, Ra4, b4; 3 Be4, RxB;
 4 Re5ch
- No. 816 by N. Marache. 1 Bf7

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

Fred Reinfeld's latest work, containing 54 of the most brilliant games played by Paul Keres from the ages of 16 to 20(!) is now available, and sells for \$1.50. It will be reviewed in the December issue, but in view of the fact that the edition is strictly limited and dwindling rapidly, we thought it a good idea to call the book to the attention of our readers.

It is a fascinating work, and will do much to enhance the already considerable popularity which Keres now enjoys.

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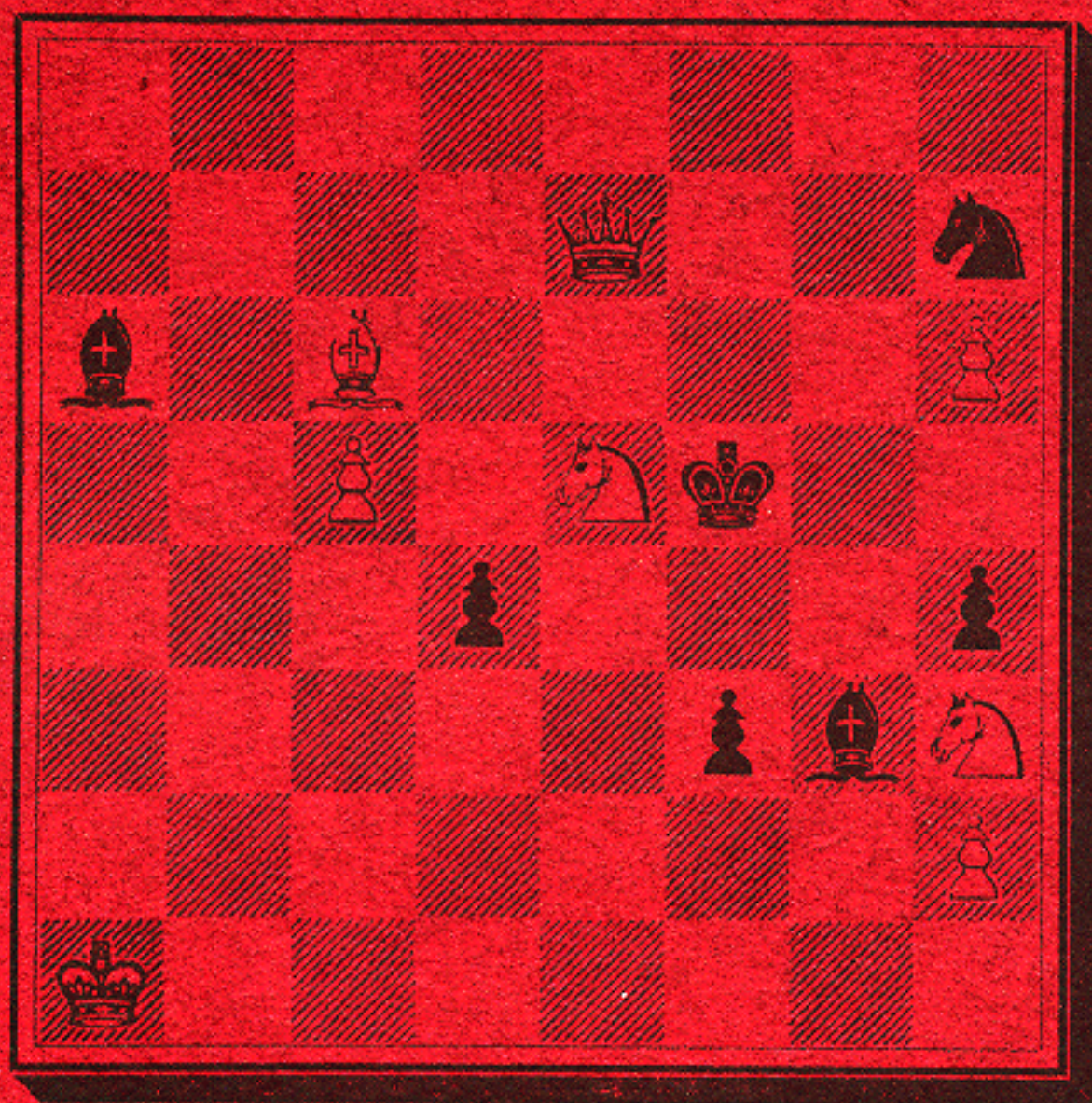
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BY THE WAY

The entry for this year's Hastings Christmas Tourney will be a particularly distinguished one, with P. Keres, R. Fine, S. Reshevsky, S. Flohr and V. Mikenas forming the foreign contingent; the native representatives will be V. Menchik (recently married to R. H. S. Stevenson), W. A. Fairhurst (new British champion), C. Alexander, Sir G. A. Thomas and T. H. Tylor.

The World Do Move!

Sometimes we have the feeling that communal chess consciousness is proceeding at such a snail's pace that its progress is not perceptible to the naked eye. One encouraging sign, however, is the gradually increasing frequency with which chess motifs are being used in large-scale advertising by such firms as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the New Haven Railroad and the makers of Canada Dry Sparkling Water.

Chess is even beginning to make headway in the movies, as witness a recent concoction called *The Lady Escapes*, in which Michael Whalen is shown spending an evening in playing chess with five desiccated Frenchmen, using a set that would compel any mere chess player to put his chin on the table, in his efforts to distinguish the King from a Pawn!

On the other hand, in *Lost Horizon*, in which we artless chess players might not unreasonably have expected a chess set of distinctively Oriental character, the pieces were of clearly western make! Incidentally, Ronald Colman's chess routine in this picture conforms to the standardized pattern laid down for such occasions: (1) the Hero has something terribly important and disturbing on his Mind; (2) the game of chess in progress is always shown at the moment where the Hero has just committed or is about to commit the big blunder, or is about to be checkmated—and *is*; (3) the victor thereupon leers more or less triumphantly, and suggests another game; (4) but the Hero always declines, absent-mindedly but with impeccable good taste; (5) he then goes to the window and looks out yearningly at the twittering fountains and the splashing birds.

Dr. Alekhine has regained the World Championship Title by winning the necessary 15½ points.

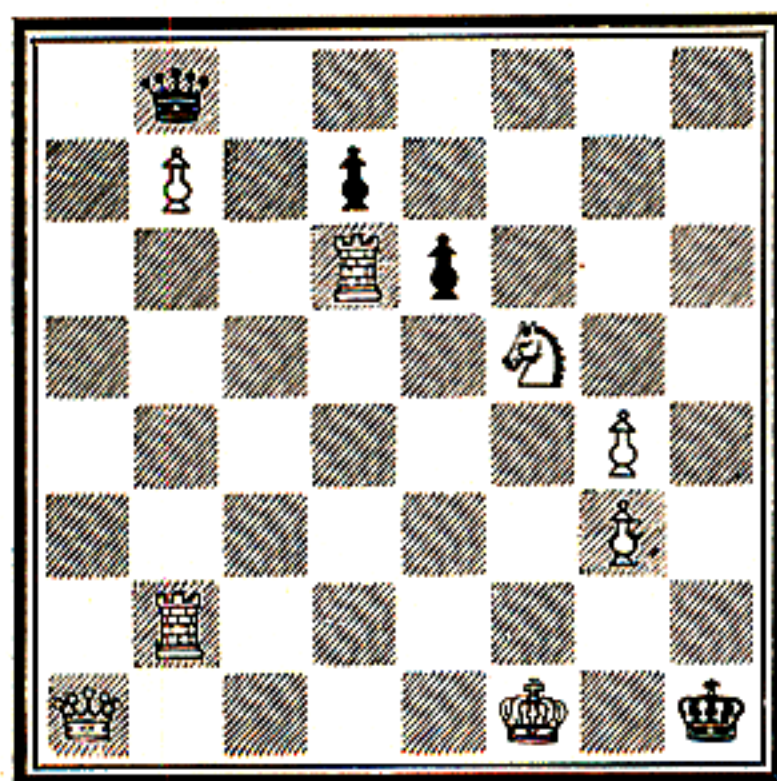
A Man of Principle

Kashdan and Reinfeld have been carrying on a friendly argument for years about the relative merits of the Bishop and the Knight. Recently Reinfeld moved, and invited Kashdan to pay a visit to his new apartment. In giving the necessary travelling directions, Reinfeld explained that after leaving the nearest subway station, one walks two blocks west and one block south—or one block south and two blocks west. Kashdan looked at him suspiciously—"A Knight move, eh?" Alas, no Bishop move was available!

Children and Chess

An interesting item in the *New York Post* which recently caught our attention was the remark of James L. Fri, managing director of the Toy Manufacturers, Inc., of New York, to the effect that "war games are fading in popularity and that the battle games taking their places are chess, problem games, G-man games."

Which reminds us that the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* has a chess column on its childrens' page! The following problem by Sam Loyd recently appeared there. While the problem is quite simple, it has that impish touch for which its composer is noted.



Mate in two moves

Backgammon and Chess

C. L. Moreau has a novel suggestion which should add to the gayety of skittle chess. The idea is to combine backgammon and chess in the following way: instead of moving alternately in the customary way, the move at each turn is decided by a throw of dice, with the higher number deciding. In this way it is possible for one player to make several moves consecutively. One exception must be noted: when a player is in check, he must be allowed to make the next move. We shall be interested in hearing from readers who experiment with this combination game.

BY THE WAY

We wish all our readers and other friends a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year!

Miniature Games

THE WEAKER SEX?

Berlin, 1937

FRENCH DEFENSE

May Karff White		O. Lugatsch Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	8 KtxP!!	KtxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 B-R5ch	K-K2
3 P-K5	P-QB4	Or 9 . . . P-Kt3; 10	
4 Q-Kt4	PxP	QxPch! PxQ; 11 BxP	
5 Kt-KB3	P-B4	ch, K-K2; 12 B-Kt5ch,	
6 Q-Kt3	Kt-QB3	Kt-B3; 13 BxKt mate.	
7 B-K2	B-Q2?	10 Q-R3 mate!	

A FATAL "DISCOVERY"

Parnau Tournament

August, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. S. Tartakover White		F. Villard Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3?
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 B-Q3	Kt-Q4
3 P-B4	P-K3	15 R-B5	R-Kt1
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 Q-R3	B-Q2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 Kt-K5	B-K1
6 P-K3	O-O	18 RxKt!!	QxQ
7 R-B1	P-B3	19 RxR	QxRP
8 B-Q3	PxP	20 RxR	K-B1
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	21 RxP	P-KR4
10 BxB	QxB	22 R-B1	Q-R5
11 O-O	KtxKt	23 P-R3	P-KKt4
12 RxKt	R-Q1	24 B-K4	Q-R3
. . . P-K4 is the approved freeing move.		25 BxBP	Resigns

A KNIGHTMARE!

Played in 1916

MAX LANGE ATTACK

C. W. Brown White		P. Gibb Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	If 11 . . . PxKt? 12	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	QxQch, KtxQ; 13 R-	
3 B-B4	B-B4	K8ch etc.	
4 O-O	Kt-B3	12 Kt-K4	B-Kt3?
5 P-Q4	PxP	Safer . . . B-KB1.	
6 P-K5	P-Q4	13 Q-K2!	Kt-K4
7 PxKt	PxB	Guarding against 14	
8 R-K1ch	K-B1	KtxPch! QxKt; 15 Q-	
9 B-Kt5	PxP	K8ch! etc.	
10 B-R6ch	K-Kt1	14 KtxKt!!	BxQ
11 Kt-B3!	B-KKt5	15 Kt-Q7!	Resigns

Horowitz's Transcontinental Tour

I. A. Horowitz will leave New York City the end of December on a coast-to-coast tour giving simultaneous exhibitions and lectures on chess.

During the month of January he will stop off at Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Charleston, West Va.; Cincinnati, O.; Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Louis, Mo.; Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Tucson, Arizona; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.

In February he will visit Portland, Ore.;

Seattle, Wash.; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Erie, Pa.; Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Boston, Mass. and Providence, R. I.

There is still time for clubs desirous of obtaining his services on his return trip from the coast to do so. Definite dates for the latter half of February have yet to be fixed. Clubs on his route between Salt Lake City and Boston are invited to correspond with us as soon as possible.



Simultaneous
Exhibition by
I. A. Horowitz
at the
Consolidated
Edison Co.

(New York
City)

Courtesy of "Around the System"

THE CHESS REVIEW is now in a position to announce two distinguished features (among others) which will begin with the January issue: a series of articles on THE ELEMENTS OF POSITION PLAY by FRED REINFELD, which explain basic ideas with which the master is thoroughly familiar, and which can be of immense help to both the inexperienced as well as the more advanced amateur; the other feature is a thorough analysis by the famed Russian analysts YUDOVICH and BELAVENETS of the ALEKHINE-CHATARD ATTACK in the FRENCH DEFENSE, which has so great a fascination for all players.

One of the most important fixtures of British chess, the City of London Chess Club Championship, has been annexed by Sir George Thomas for the nth time. His score was $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$, and he was closely followed by R. P. Michell, E. G. Sergeant and G. S. A. Wheatcroft, all with 10—5.

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Shortly before the Stockholm Congress, G. Danielsson played a ten game match with G. Stoltz, losing only by the odd game ($5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$). This confirms our previous contention that Danielsson is the coming man of Swedish chess. Stahlberg and Lundin have made no appreciable progress in the past two years, while Stoltz, sad to say, is decidedly on the down-grade.

The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

The first thought that comes to mind as one studies the games of the current match, twenty games of which have now been concluded, is a comment on the nature of present master chess made by Capablanca several years ago. Capablanca, it will be recalled, announced that master chess was played out; there are too many strong players who are so evenly matched that no decisive result can be reached, and of course, since these players are so good, they rarely make mistakes (if at all).

Now, one thing has been definitely shown these last few years: *everyone makes mistakes!* This applies not only to Dr. Euwe, for whom so many self-appointed authorities have nothing but disparagement, but to apostles of perfection like Capablanca and Flohr. The death of chess, it seems to me, depends on the *spirit* of the masters, on the *attitude* with which they approach their games. Chess will not die out while we have masters like Keres, like Botvinnik or (among the older players) like Spielmann. Nor will it die out while we have Championship Matches like the one now being fought out with so much magnificent determination by both players.

The Alekhine—Capablanca Championship Match in 1927 undoubtedly did chess a lot of harm. For this Alekhine was really not to blame, as he had come to the conclusion (based on previous unfortunate experiences) that Capablanca could only be beaten by his own style. The result was a deadening succession of Orthodox Queen's Gambits, sometimes identical up to the 20th move, sometimes given up as a draw after the 20th move, without a single thought having been expended on a game. Many of the "contests" were shams, were simply intermezzi between something really important. Thrills were noticeable by their absence, and the unfortunate impression arose that this was the essence of modern chess.

In the present match, the games are very different! *There has not been one empty game!*

Sacrifices and combinations have been frequent, and even short games where the Queens were exchanged off early (as in the fourth and eleventh games) have been exciting and rich in ideas. I have heard some complaints about

the prevalence of the Slav Defense, but these criticisms are not at all well taken. In the first place, the games played in the match with this variation have been at least as interesting as the rest, and as a matter of fact it was the Slav Defense which produced the finest game thus far (the thirteenth game). Furthermore, the lines of play in this variation have been varied constantly, and have led to plenty of excitement and tension. And also, it must be remembered that each Slav Defense implies a keen psychological struggle, with each player attempting to establish or refute, as the case may be, some definite line of play.

In the second third of the match, Euwe has shown a gratifying return to his true form. Despite the crushing handicap of the consciousness of his catastrophic showing between the sixth and tenth games, he has more than held his own in the next ten games (two wins, one loss and seven draws). This almost miraculous recovery, of which only a handful of masters could possibly be capable, proves once more, if proof were needed, that Euwe has the true stature of a World Champion.

The thirteenth game particularly proved an inspiration to him, as is indicated by the following comment in the *Haagsche Courant*, shown to me by J. B. Snethlage: "The adjourned position is a very difficult one, but at the time of adjournment, Dr. Euwe was so convinced of his ultimate success that he showed his sealed move to his opponent. We hope that this unusual gesture is not a sign of over-confidence." It wasn't!

And while evaluating Euwe's play, we must remember that Alekhine is not the Alekhine of two years ago. He has really trained faithfully for the match, he is playing his very best, he is chock-full of innovations and of a tactical ingenuity which in its imaginative richness can only be called *diabolical!*

If the final third of the match is on a par with the preceding two-thirds, then the chess world is in for a treat the like of which has not been seen for a long time! The outcome will doubtless be decided by the next victory. If Alekhine wins, his lead will become too great. Whatever happens, may it be a glorious fight!

(Euwe's best game of the match thus far.)

World Championship Match
(Fifth Game)

The Hague - October 14, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by Sammy Reshevsky)

Dr. M. Euwe Dr. A. Alekhine

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 P-QB4

PxP

Evidently Alekhine has had enough of the Slav Defense for a while.

3 Kt-KB3

P-QR3

4 P-K3

Kt-KB3

A feasible alternative is 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 BxP, P-K3; 6 Q-Kt3, BxKt; 7 PxB, P-QKt4; 8 B-K2, P-QB4 etc.

5 BxP

P-K3

6 O-O

P-B4

If Black is afraid of P-QR4, he can precede the text with . . . P-QKt4.

7 Q-K2

Kt-B3

My personal preference here is for . . . P-QKt4 at once, followed by . . . B-Kt2, reserving the possibility of playing the QKt to B3 or to Q2.

8 Kt-B3

.

A good alternative is immediate capture on B5: 8 PxP, BxP; 9 P-QR3, P-QKt4; 10 B-R2, O-O; 11 P-QKt4, B-K2; 12 B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 13 QKt-Q2, R-B1; 14 Kt-Kt3 and White has the initiative.

8

P-QKt4

Or 8 . . . B-K2; 9 KR-Q1, Q-B2; 10 P-QR4, O-O; 11 P-R3, R-Q1; 12 P-Q5, PxP; 13 BxQP, Kt-QKt5; 14 P-K4, KKtxB; 15 PxB, B-B4; 16 B-B4! with a slight advantage for White (Reshevsky—Fine, Semmering 1937).

9 B-Kt3

B-K2

Worth consideration here was 9 . . . B-Kt2; 10 R-Q1, Q-Kt3; 11 P-Q5, PxP; 12 P-K4, O-O-O! with a complicated game.

10 PxP

BxP

11 P-K4

P-Kt5?

A serious loss of time which enables White to profit by his more rapid development. Perhaps 11 . . . Kt-Q2 was somewhat better, for example 12 P-K5, O-O; 13 Kt-K4, P-R3 (if 13 . . . Kt-Q5; 14 KtxKt, BxKt; 15 QKt-Kt5! with the terrible threats Q-Q3 or Q-K4); 14 R-Q1, Q-K2 and while Black's game is inferior, it is not so bad as after the text.

12 P-K5!

.

12 Q-B4 looks stronger than it really is, for after 12 . . . Kt-Q2 (not 12 . . . Q-K2; 13 Kt-QR4, Kt-Q2; 14 B-K3! and wins); 13 Kt-QR4, Kt-R4 Black is out of his difficulties. The text, on the other hand, compels Black to weaken his position.

12

PxKt

There is nothing better. If 12 . . . Kt-Q4; 13 Q-B4, PxKt; 14 QxB leaves White with a superior game. If 12 . . . Kt-Q2; 13 Kt-K4, O-O; 14 R-Q1 and White has a dominating position because of his control of the important square Q6.

13 PxKt

KtPxP

EVALUATING THE OPENING

When Alekhine analyses a variation—especially in the opening—his main consideration is: "Have I satisfactory practical chances?" On the other hand, when Euwe analyses a variation, the thought uppermost in his mind is: "Do I have the better game, from an *objective* point of view?"

(Reuben Fine in the *Rotterdamsche Courant*.)

Not 13 . . . QxP; 14 Q-B4, Q-K2; 15 B-K3! Likewise bad is 13 . . . BPxP; 14 BxKtP, and again White threatens to win a piece with Q-B4.

14 Q-B4

.

Also good would be 14 PxP, Q-K2 (not 14 . . . O-O; 15 B-R6, R-K1; 16 Q-B4 and wins); 15 B-R6 etc.

14

Q-Kt3

If 14 . . . Q-Q3? 15 B-B4, Q-K2; 16 B-K3. Or if 14 . . . Q-K2; 15 B-K3.

15 QxBP

.

15 PxP would allow Black to secure a playable game with 15 . . . Kt-R4; 16 B-R4ch, K-K2.

15

Kt-Q5

If 15 . . . K-K2; 16 B-K3, BxB; 17 PxB with a very promising game; or 15 . . . P-K4; 16 B-K3 with advantage.

16 KtxKt

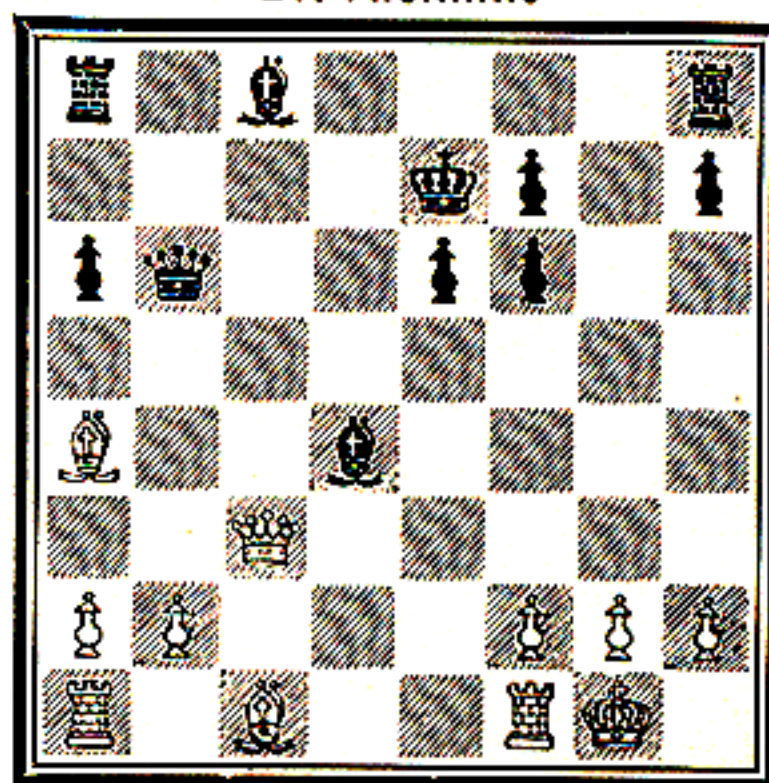
BxKt

17 B-R4ch

K-K2

On 17 . . . K-B1 White can force the text position with 18 B-R6ch, K-K2 (not 18 . . . K-Kt1?? 19 Q-Kt3 mate); 19 B-K3 etc.

Dr. Alekhine



Dr. Euwe

18 B-K3!!

.

White's previous play has been based on this unusually powerful move. Black finds it necessary to exchange Qs, and the tempo he loses thereby gives White the necessary time to utilize the superior mobility of his Bs.

18

BxQ

If 18 . . . BxB; 19 PxB, P-K4; 20 Q-R3ch, Q-Q3 (if 20 . . . K-K3; 21 QR-Q1 wins; and if 20 . . . K-Q1; 21 KR-Q1ch, K-B2; 22 QR-B1ch, K-Kt1; 23 R-Q6 etc.); 21 QxQch, KxQ; 22 RxBch and Black's position is untenable.

19 BxQ B-K4

If 19 . . . BxP; 20 B-B5ch, K-Q1; 21 KR-Q1ch, K-B2; 22 B-Kt6ch, KxB; 23 QR-Kt1 and Black can resign. (Stronger is 22 QR-Kt1, B-K4; 23 P-B4!—F. R.)

20 QR-Q1! K-B1

Directed against B-B5ch. Black is given no respite. If he plays 20 . . . P-B4? then 21 P-B4, BxKtP (or 21 . . . B-Kt2; 22 B-B5ch, K-B3; 23 R-Q3, K-Kt3; 24 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 25 R-R3ch, K-Kt3; 26 R(1)-B3, BxP; 27 R(B)-Kt3ch, K-B3; 28 R-R6 mate); 22 B-B6, QR-Kt1; 23 B-R7 wins. (If 20 . . . B-Q3; 21 RxB!! wins.—F. R.)

21 P-B4! BxKtP

If 21 . . . B-Kt1; 22 B-B6 wins.

22 R-B3!

He wants more than the win of the exchange by 22 B-B6, QR-Kt1; 23 B-B7 etc.

22 B-Kt2

23 R-KKt3

R-QKt3 was good enough, but he plays for mate.

23 B-R6

(Resignation was a promising alternative!—F. R.)

24 RxB KR-Kt1

25 R-KKt3

There was an even quicker win with 25 B-B5ch, K-Kt2; 26 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 27 R-Q7 etc.

25	RxR	34 K-Q4	K-B2
26 PxR	B-Q4	35 K-B4	K-Kt3
27 B-Kt3	BxB	36 R-Q1	K-R4
28 PxR	K-K1	37 R-Q6	RxR
29 P-QKt4	R-Kt1	38 BxR	K-Kt5
30 B-B5	R-B1	39 B-K7	KxP
31 R-R1	R-B3	40 BxP	KxBP
32 K-B2	P-B4	41 K-B5	Resigns
33 K-K3	P-B3		

(Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant)

(With this fatal game, Euwe begins a series of catastrophic defeats.)

World Championship Match

(Sixth Game)

Haarlem - October 16, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Erich Eliskases)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	PxP
4 P-K4	. . . .

To date little or no attention has been paid to this move, which frees White's game considerably. 4 P-K4 has been considered normal, because as in the Queen's Gambit Accepted, the P at K4 can easily become an attacking object for Black; for instance after 4 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 5 P-K4, P-QKt4; 6 P-QR3, P-Kt5 etc.

4 P-K4

White had to be prepared for this, for it is Black's only chance to profit by the omission

of Kt-KB3. After 4 . . . P-QKt4; 5 P-QR4, P-Kt5; 6 Kt-R2, Kt-B3; 7 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 8 BxP, White has recovered the P with a good game.

5 BxP PxP

After 5 . . . QxP White quickly develops a formidable attack with 6 Q-Kt3, Q-Q2; 7 B-K Kt5! Kt-B3; 8 Kt-B3, Q-B2; 9 O-O-O threatening 10 BxPch, QxB; 11 R-Q8ch etc.

6 Kt-B3!

The point of Alekhine's innovation, which sacrifices a P and Kt at such an early stage!

6 P-QKt4?

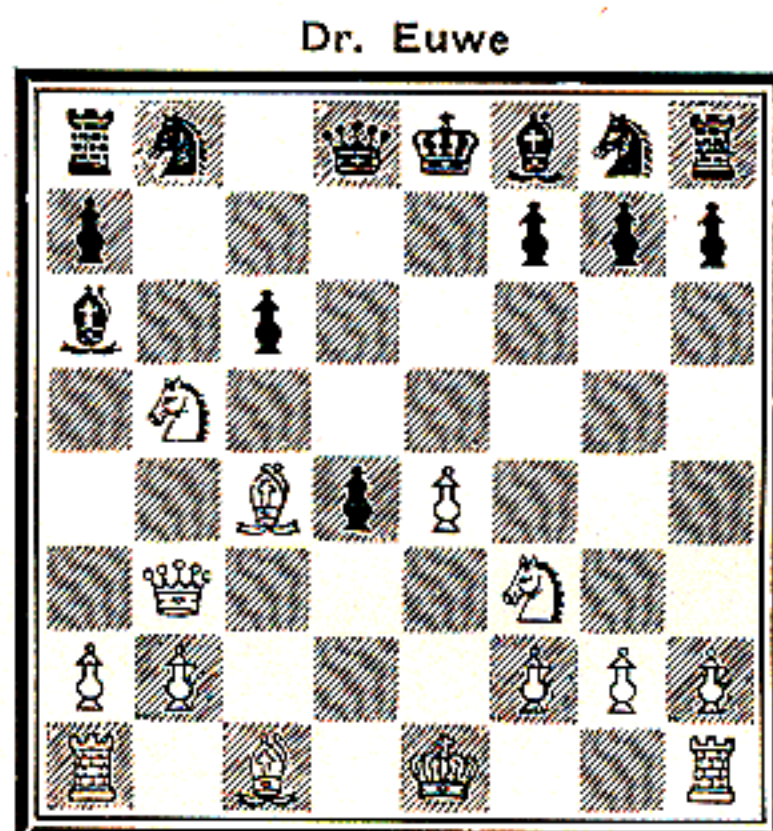
A nervous reply. It is true that White, according to Alekhine, would have had an irresistible attack after 6 . . . PxKt; 7 BxPch, K-K2; 8 Q-Kt3! However, 6 . . . B-QB4 should have been considered. If then 7 Kt-K5, Black could still have accepted the sacrifice (namely 7 . . . PxKt; 8 BxPch, K-K2; or 8 QxQch, KxQ; 9 KtxKBPch, K-K2; 10 KtxR, B-K3! etc.). Aside from 7 Kt-K5 the only other aggressive move available to White would be 7 O-O, after which Black can continue his development with 7 . . . Kt-B3.

With 6 . . . B-K3 (instead of the text) Black could stop the attack, but after 7 BxB, PxP; 8 KtxP he would be left with a clear positional disadvantage.

7 KtxKtP! B-R3

7 . . . PxKt; 8 B-Q5 would be even worse.

8 Q-Kt3



Dr. Alekhine

8 Q-K2

Practically forced. After either 8 . . . PxKt or 8 . . . BxKt, White can recover his piece with an advantageous position by 9 BxPch and 10 BxKt. Or he can answer 8 . . . PxKt with 9 B-Q5, for 9 . . . Kt-Q2 fails because of 10 BxPch and mate next move. Finally, White can meet 8 . . . BxKt with 9 BxPch, K-Q2; 10 KtxP with a number of decisive threats.

9 O-O

Stronger than 9 Kt-Q6ch, QxKt; 10 BxPch, K-Q1; 11 BxKt, Q-Kt5ch etc. After the text, 9 . . . PxKt; 10 B-Q5, B-Kt2; 10 QxPch or 9 . . . BxKt; 10 BxB, PxP; 11 Q-Q5 leads to a win for White.

9 BxKt

10 BxB Kt-B3

Alekhine had expected here 10 . . . Q-Kt5, after which White would have had a clearly winning game with 11 B-QB4, QxQ; 12 BxQ, for he has two Bs and the QP is untenable.

11 B-QB4 QKt-Q2
12 KtxP

Simplest and also best. In any case 12 P-K5, KtxP! 13 KtxKt, QxKt; 14 Q-Kt7, QR-Kt1; 15 QxQBPch—or 15 QxKBPch, K-Q1 (which was generally expected) would certainly have yielded no better results.

12 QR-Kt1
13 Q-B2 Q-B4

So that if 14 KtxP? R-B1.

14 Kt-B5! Kt-K4
15 B-B4! Kt-R4
16 BxPch!

With two healthy plus-Pawns the game is easily won. After 16 BxKt, QxQB; 17 B-K2, Black defends himself with 17 . . . Q-B4! 18 QxQ, BxQ; 19 BxKt, P-Kt3; 20 QR-QB1, B-B1 and can still put up some resistance.

16 KxB
17 QxQ BxQ
18 BxKt R-Kt4
19 B-Q6!

This strong move would also have been available after 18 . . . QR-K1.

19 B-Kt3
20 P-QKt4! R-Q1

Parries the threat of 21 P-QR4 with the counter-threat of . . . RxKt.

21 QR-Q1 P-B4
22 PxP BxP
23 R-Q5! Resigns

Quite an important game from a theoretical standpoint.

(*De Schaakwereld*—J. B. S.)

World Championship Match (Seventh Game)

Rotterdam - October 19, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black

("A game in which the advantage changes hands several times."—Dr. Euwe)

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3 PxP
5 P-QR4 B-B4
6 P-K3

Branching off from previous games in this and the former match (6 Kt-K5).

6 P-K3
7 BxP QKt-Q2

. . . B-QKt5 is customary. After the text, White has less difficulty in advancing his KP to K4.

8 O-O B-Q3
9 Q-K2 Kt-K5

In a game at Berne 1932, Bogolyubov played against me 9 . . . B-KKt5, after which I soon

obtained a distinct advantage with P-KR3 and P-K4.

10 KtxKt BxKt
11 Kt-Q2 B-Kt3
12 P-K4

This move must not be delayed any longer, else Black comes first in the center with . . . P-K4.

12 B-B2

Preparing to attack the hostile center, by opening the Q file for action and menacing the QP if necessary with . . . B-Kt3.

13 B-Kt3

Somewhat inexact, as it loses a tempo. Kt-Kt3 would have been stronger, and the more enterprising 13 P-Q5 deserved consideration.

13 O-O
14 P-B4?

This weak move costs White his most important Pawn. The threat is P-B5, winning a piece; but Black has a most effective parry. The indicated move (instead of the text) was 14 B-B2, followed possibly by Kt-Kt3.

14 Kt-B3!

White can no longer protect the QP, as 15 Kt-B3 costs the KP, and 15 Q-Q3 is futile (15 . . . B-Kt3). Hence there is no better course than protecting the KP adequately.

15 B-B2 QxPch
16 K-R1 Q-Kt5

. . . B-KR4 was best, permitting Black to retain his material advantage. The text gives White good counter-chances.

17 P-Kt4

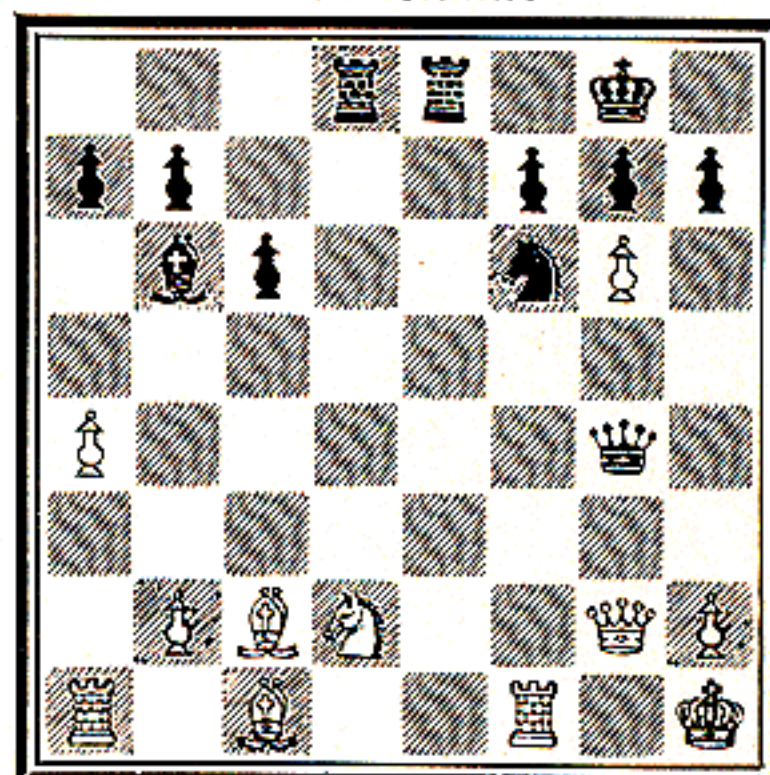
Threatening to win a piece with P-B5. If Black replies 17 . . . P-KR3, then White secures a considerable positional advantage well worth the Pawn lost.

17 QR-Q1

Hence Black gives up the piece in return for three Ps. It soon appears, however, that his attacking chances are slim.

18 P-B5 PxP
19 KPxP KR-K1
20 Q-Kt2 QxKKtP
21 PxB

Dr. Alekhine



Dr. Euwe

21 . . . R-K7 is tempting but unfavorable. There would follow not 22 QxQ (which loses

the KRP), but 22 PxBPch, K-B1; 23 R-B2, R-K8ch; 24 Kt-B1, B-Kt3? 25 RxKt! and wins (25 . . . QxQch; 26 KxQ, PxR; 27 B-R6ch and 28 RxR).

21 RPxP
22 B-Q1

Prevents . . . R-K7 and practically forces the exchange of Qs, as retreating the Q loses time.

22 QxQch
23 KxQ R-Q5
24 Kt-B3 R-Kt5ch
25 K-R3

Attacks the R and thus ties down Black's Kt.

25 R-Q1
26 B-Kt5 R-Kt5
27 B-Q2

Indirectly protecting the KtP, for if 27 . . . RxKtP; 28 B-B3, R-Kt3; 29 B-R5 winning the exchange.

27 R-K5
28 B-Kt3?

White's second grave blunder. Indicated was 29 R-R3, with K-Kt2 to follow, giving White good chances of consolidating his position and eventually taking the initiative. 28 K-Kt2 would not be so good because of . . . Kt-Kt5, threatening above all . . . KtxP.

28 R-K7!

Threatens 28 . . . R(Q)xB; 29 KtxR, RxP mate. Black now obtains a decisive attack, every move being made with direct threats.

29 B-B3

Other moves are equally useless, for instance 29 QR-Q1, R-Q6 threatening . . . RxP mate as well as . . . RxKB.

29 R-Q6

Threatening . . . RxP mate. The situation is quite hopeless, as it is impossible to protect the KRP.

30 K-R4 RxKt!

The rest plays itself. Black soon regains his piece.

31 RxR RxPch
32 R-R3

Forced (32 K-Kt5? R-R4 mate).

32 P-Kt4ch
33 KxP RxR

TIME PRESSURE

Alekhine has been in time pressure several times during the match, but nothing like the fantastic straits that some masters have occasionally found themselves in (20 moves to make in one minute!). His worst session was in the 13th game, where he had five minutes for seven moves.

But time pressure has played a role of a different kind in this drama; for Euwe is afraid of getting into time pressure. Thus in the 11th game, he refused to win a Pawn because he felt that the remaining half hour which he had available for the next 18 moves would not be ample for coping with the resulting complicated position.

(Reuben Fine in the *Rotterdamsche Courant*.)

Again threatening . . . R-R4 mate; and 34 Bx Kt is met by . . . PxBch and . . . RxB.

34 B-Q1 Kt-K5ch
Resigns
(*De Schaakwereld*—J. B. S.)

WHAT, NO SLAV?

Alekhine: "I find it rather strange that Euwe no longer plays the Slav Defense, since he is so great an exponent of the variation. Is it possible that he fears my new system, adopted in the sixth game? It is true that I consider 3 Kt-QB3 stronger than 3 Kt-KB3, but still there is no reason for considering the opening refuted; why then does he not adopt it?"

(From an interview in the *Rotterdamsche Courant*.)

(Harried by the state of his score, Euwe makes a spasmodic attempt to squeeze a win out of a likely draw.)

World Championship Match (Eighth Game)

Leyden - October 21, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Paul Keres)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5

For the first time, Dr. Euwe varies from the Slav Defense. His adoption of the Nimzovich Variation indicates that he intends to play aggressively.

4 Q-B2 P-Q4
5 PxP

The alternative 5 P-QR3, BxKtch; 6 QxB, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, P-QB4; 8 QPxp, Kt-QB3; 9 P-K3, Q-R4ch; 10 B-Q2, KtxB; 11 QxB, Pxp leads either to a quiet continuation with even chances (12 BxP, QxBP; 13 R-B1, Q-KKt4; 14 P-B4; Euwe—Petrov, Stockholm 1937) or a very complicated position with approximate equality (12 QxQ, KtxQ; 13 R-B1, P-QKt4; 14 Pxp e. p., Pxp etc.; Fine—Naidorf, Stockholm 1937).

5 QxP
6 P-K3 P-B4
7 P-QR3 BxKtch
8 PxB QKt-Q2

The customary continuation is 8 . . . P-QKt3; 9 Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 10 B-K2, QKt-Q2; 11 P-B4, Q-Q3; 12 O-O, and White's strong center is balanced by Black's command of the white squares.

9 P-B3

Another innovation by Alekhine! The important square K4 becomes inaccessible to Black's pieces, and at the same time the advance P-K4 is made possible. On the other hand, White is neglecting his development somewhat.

9 Pxp
10 BPxp Kt-Kt3

An interesting continuation would be 10 . . .

P-K4, but then White gains time with 11 B-B4, Q-B3; 12 Kt-K2. And on general principles, it is hardly good policy to open up the position when White has the two Bs.

11 Kt-K2 B-Q2
12 Kt-B4

12 P-K4 might have been played, but then Black exchanges Qs with 12 . . . Q-B5; 13 QxQ, KtxQ and has good chances on the Q side after 14 Kt-B3, Kt-R4.

12 Q-Q3

The ending resulting from 12 . . . Q-B3; 14 QxQ, BxQ; 15 Kt-Q3 is a bit in White's favor.

13 B-Q2 QR-B1
14 Q-Kt2 KKt-Q4
15 KtxKt PxKt

A good alternative was 15 . . . QxKt; 16 P-K4, Kt-B5; for neither 17 PxQ, KtxQ; 18 QR-Kt1, R-B7 nor 17 Q-B3, Q-Q3; 18 BxKt, P-QKt4 gives White any advantage to speak of.

16 B-Kt4 Q-K3

Less good would be 16 . . . Q-QB3; 17 B-Q3, Kt-B5; 18 Q-K2, P-QR4 because of 19 P-K4!—

and if 19 . . . B-K3; 20 BxP! The text should be good enough to draw.

17 K-B2 Kt-R5?

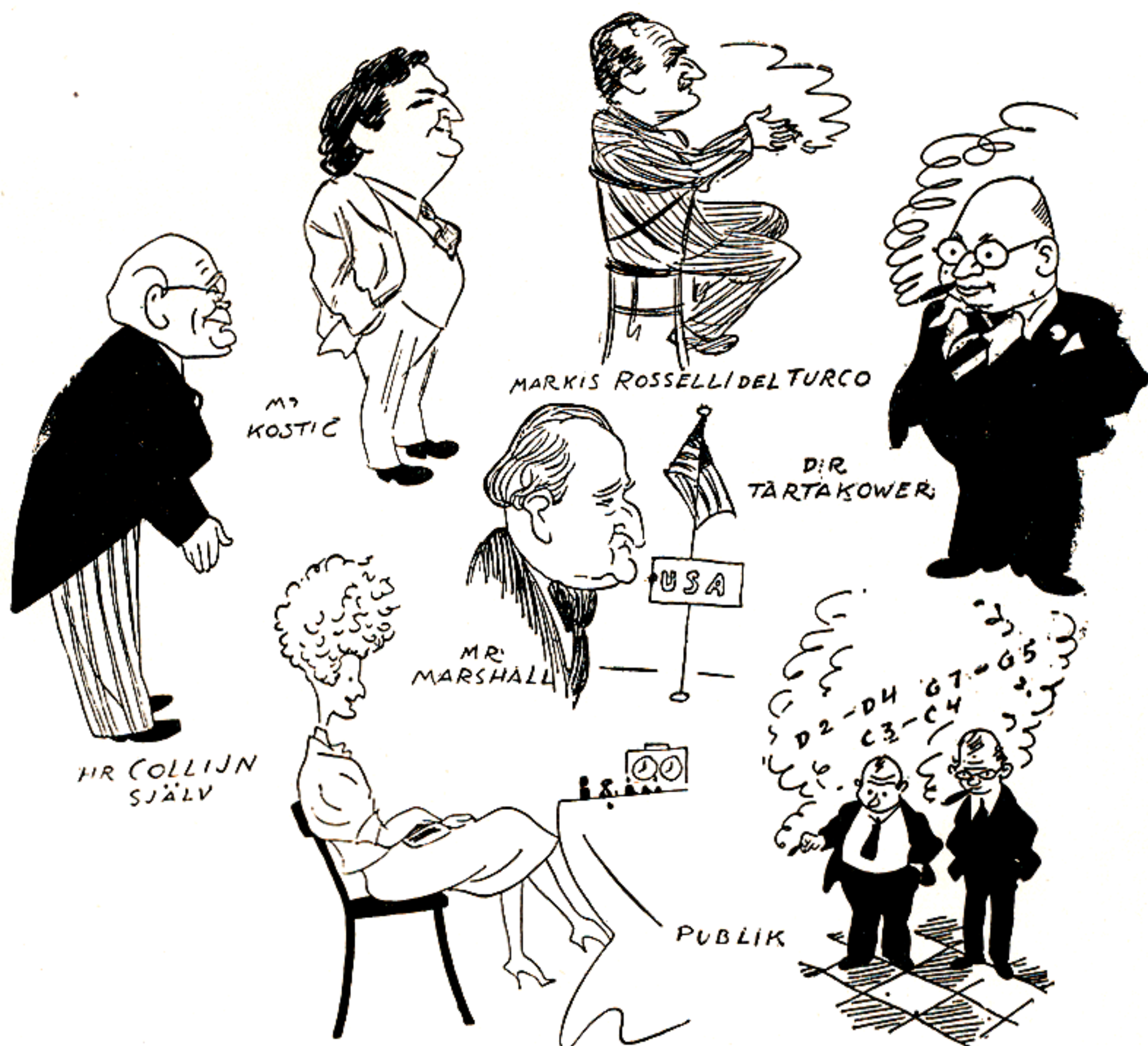
Beginning a faulty plan which leads to defeat in a few moves. The safe way was 17 . . . P-B4; 18 B-Q3, Kt-B5 after which White must exchange, and Black has an easy draw. 17 . . . Kt-B5; 18 BxKt, RxB; 19 KR-QB1, RxR; 20 RxR, B-B3 should lead to the same result.

18 Q-Q2 P-QKt3?

The decisive mistake! By the following clever break-through in the center, White secures an irresistible attack. After 18 . . . P-B4; 19 B-Q3, K-B2 followed by . . . KR-K1 Black would still have retained a playable game. True, White's position would have been superior, but he would not have had any clear win.

19 B-R6 R-QKt1

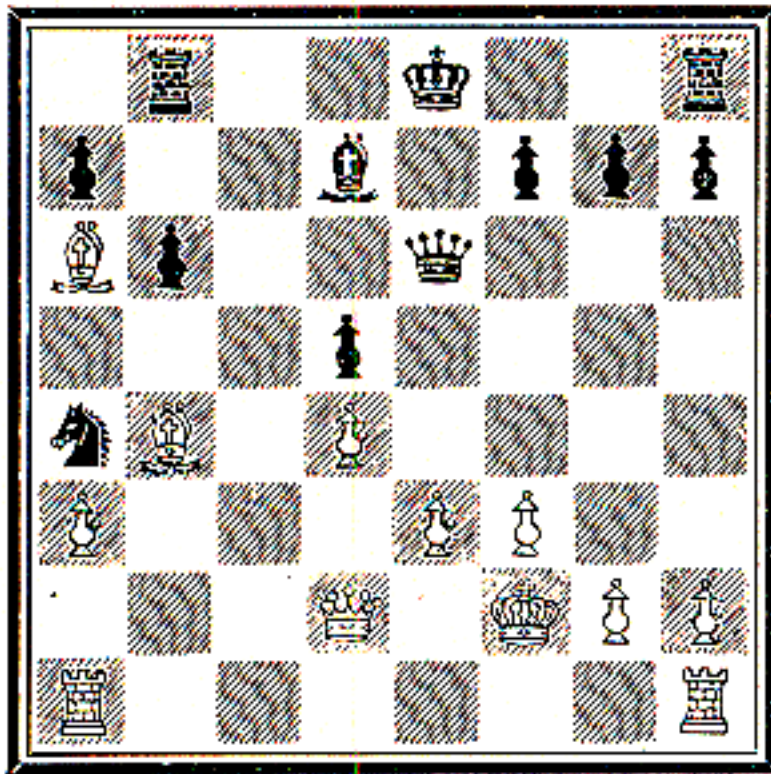
This is the move on which Euwe relied. His thought was that the KB would now have to retreat, because of the threatened . . . P-QKt4, so that Black would obtain a good game with . . . P-QR4. But Alekhine's very fine play dem-



These charming caricatures appeared in a Stockholm paper during the Team Tournament. We are able to publish them through the courtesy of MISS MAY KARFF, whose coiffure is by no means so towering as indicated here!

onstrates that he can ignore this threat, and go right after the unhappily situated King.

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Alekhine

20 P-K4!

Decisive! There is no defense against the opening of the K file.

20 P-QKt4
21 Q-B4 R-Kt3
22 PxP

Alekhine plays the finish very exactly. After the obvious 22 KR-K1, the reply . . . Kt-Kt7 would be annoying. But the text leaves Black helpless.

22 QxP
23 KR-K1ch B-K3
24 QR-B1 P-B3
25 R-B7 K-Q1
26 RxRP Resigns

A powerful finish by Alekhine.

(De Schaakwereld)

World Championship Match (Ninth Game)

's Gravenhage - October 24, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe White Dr. A. Alekhine Black

(This time it is Euwe who does the sacrificing, and Alekhine the accepting! The latter soon seems to regret the reversal of roles, and is glad to return the booty. There follows a difficult struggle, made notable by Alekhine's masterly defensive maneuvers.)

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-QR4 B-B4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3 6 P-K3 P-K3
Look who's here! 7 BxP B-QKt5
3 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3 8 O-O QKt-Q2
4 Kt-B3 PxP

The first great problem is: can White force P-K4 . . . ? If now 9 B-Q3, BxB; 10 QxB, O-O; 11 P-K4? BxKt; 12 PxP, Kt-B4! wins a P.

9 Q-K2 Kt-K5 12 Q-B2 BxB
10 B-Q3! BxKt 13 QxB Kt-Q4
11 PxP KtxQBP 14 B-R3 P-QR4

Preparing to return the sacrificed Pawn. What White had in mind on his 10th move

would be brought out if Black had the unwisdom to try to hold the extra material: 14 . . . Kt-K2 (in order to Castle); 15 QR-Kt1, P-QKt3; 16 KR-B1, QR-B1; 17 Q-R6 with terrific pressure.

15 QR-Kt1 Kt-Kt5 Not 18 RxP? Kt-B4!
16 BxKt PxB 18 Q-B2
17 RxP O-O 19 KR-Kt1 KR-Kt1
18 Q-B2 20 P-K4 R-R4!

White is threatening to bring his Kt to Q6 after P-K5, leaving Black with a very cramped position. Alekhine proceeds forcefully against this dangerous possibility, at the same time foreseeing that he will have counter-pressure against the QRP.

21 P-K5 P-R3 25 P-B4 Q-B3!
22 Kt-Q2 P-QB4! 26 PxP PxP!
23 Kt-Kt3 QR-R1 27 R-R1 Q-Kt3
24 R-B4 28 R-R3 Q-R2!
Not 24 KtxP? P-Q 29 Q-B2 Kt-Kt3
Kt3. 30 RxP KtxP
24 P-QKt3

Black has eliminated all his difficulties; the text is sufficient to equalize, but 30 . . . Q-K2! looks even stronger.

31 R-B1 QxQch pressure evaporates.
32 KxQ R-Kt5 R-R1 was the
33 P-Kt3 R-Q1 move.
34 K-K2 Kt-Kt3 38 R-B4! RxR
35 Kt-Q2 P-Kt4! 39 KtxR R-R1
36 PxP PxP 40 Kt-K3 KtxKt
37 R-Q3 Kt-Q4 41 RxKt Drawn

After this Black's

(Euwe's worst game, due mostly to his fear of falling into time difficulties. Nevertheless, with an objectivity which is intelligent as well as sportsman-like, he has nothing but praise for Alekhine's conduct of the game.)

World Championship Match (Tenth Game)

's Gravenhage - October 26, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

Dr. A. Alekhine White Dr. M. Euwe Black
1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 Q-B2 P-Q4
5 PxP QxP

This has become accepted as best. It allows White to build a Pawn center, but opens lines for a later attack on the Ps.

6 P-K3 P-B4
7 P-QR3 BxKtch
8 PxB Kt-B3
9 Kt-B3 O-O
10 P-B4 Q-Q3
11 B-Kt2 PxP
12 PxP P-QKt3

A familiar picture. White has a free game and attacking possibilities, while Black has pressure on the "hanging Pawns."

13 B-Q3 B-Kt2
14 O-O QR-B1

15 Q-K2

Q-B5

To restrain White's game on the K side. It will require care, as the Q can easily get into trouble. If 15 . . . Kt-QR4; 16 Kt-K5, Kt-Q2; 17 P-B4 and White has a splendid game.

16 QR-Q1

KR-K1

Dr. Euwe is reported to have taken 40 minutes on this move, and another 30 minutes for his 22nd move. In both cases, the Rook seems misplaced.

Why not at once 16 . . . Kt-QR4; 17 Kt-K5, B-K5 with approximate equality?

An interesting possibility is 16 . . . Kt-KKt5 threatening 17 . . . KtxQP! But it is quickly refuted by 17 B-B1! Q-B3 (. . . Q-B2 is answered in the same way); 18 BxPch! (but not 18 B-Kt5, KtxQP! 19 KtxKt, QxB), K-R1 (or 18 . . . KxB; 19 Kt-Kt5ch and 20 QxB); 19 B-K4 with a winning game.

17 P-R3

Kt-QR4

18 Kt-K5

B-K5

19 KR-K1

BxB

20 QxB

KR-Q1

Black has lost a move, but his game is still presentable. There is little indication of what is to come shortly.

21 B-B1

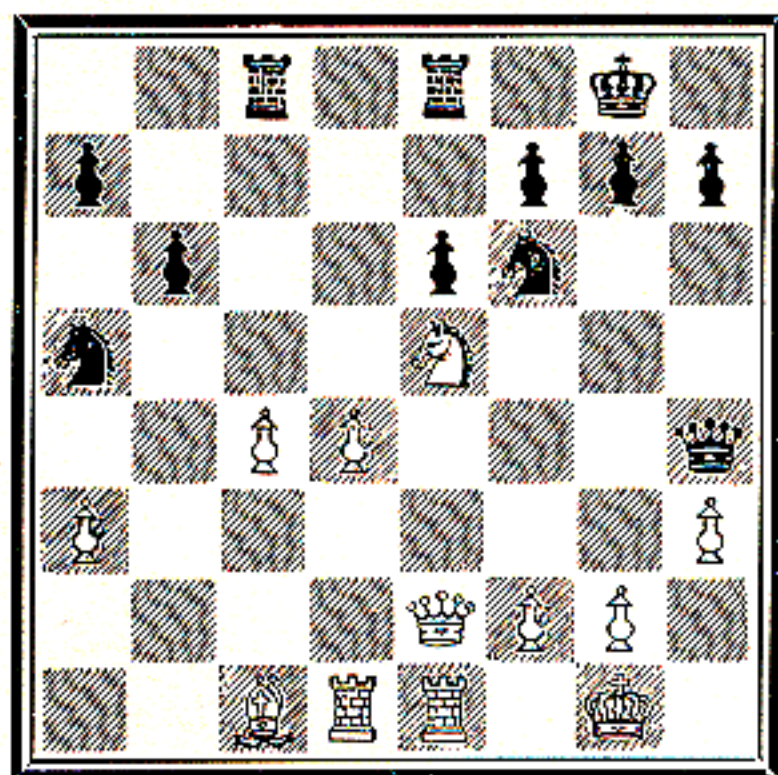
Q-R5

22 Q-K2!

R-K1

That Rook again! It takes two squares from the KKt, which will be sadly in need of a place to go to. Of course not 22 . . . RxQP? 23 Kt-B3 winning. But 22 . . . Kt-B3 was quite playable, and if then 23 KtxP, KxKt; 24 QxPch, K-Kt3! with an ample defense.

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Alekhine

23 P-Kt4!

.

Well timed. Black cannot answer 23 . . . QxP? because of 24 R-Q3, Q-R5; 25 K-Kt2 and the KKt must be given up to save the Q.

23

Kt-B3?

But here Euwe seems guilty of a serious miscalculation. Best was 23 . . . P-KR3; 24 K-Kt2, Kt-R2 making an escape for the Q. White's game would be preferable, but still far from clearly won.

24 K-Kt2

KtxKt

Kt-B3 is threatened, and Black can no longer stave off the loss of a piece.

25 PxKt

Kt-R4

"The brilliant manner in which the Franco-Russian master triumphed in the tenth game, was rewarded by hearty applause by the spectators. Mrs. Maroczy presented Alekhine with an orange-colored cat, which was borne off happily by the ex-champion. Let us hope that he will take the hint and leave home his sweater with the hateful black tom-cat on it!"

(Haagsche Courant—J. B. S.)

As good as anything. Alekhine plays the rest very simply, making the most of his material advantage.

26 PxKt	RxP	34 R-Q7	R-B5
27 Q-B3	R-KB1	35 K-B2	R-B7ch
28 P-R6	P-B4	36 R-K2	R(6)-R7
29 Q-KKt3	QxQch	37 RxR	RxRch
30 PxQ	KR-B1	38 K-B3	P-QR4
31 PxP	R-B7ch	39 B-R6	R-B1
32 K-B3	R(7)-B6ch	40 R-K7!	Resigns
33 B-K3	RxP		

WHAT A GAME!

Kemerl Tournament

June, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine

White

V. Mikenas

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 B-Kt2	P-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	30 PxP	PxP
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	31 Kt-Q4	P-K3
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	32 R-K4	Kt-B6
5 PxP	KtxP	33 BxKt	RxB
6 Kt-KB3	O-O	34 RxP	K-B1?
7 O-O	P-QB4	35 R-K4	R-Q4
8 P-K4	Kt-KB3	36 Kt-K2	R-B7
9 P-K5	Kt-Q4	37 P-B4	R(4)-Q7
10 PxP	Kt-R3	38 R-K1	K-K1
11 P-QR3	KtxP	39 P-R4	B-B1
12 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	40 K-Kt2	B-Kt5
13 B-Kt2	P-QR4	41 K-R3	R-R7
14 P-Kt5	Q-Q2	42 K-Kt4? R(Q7)-Kt7	
15 Q-K2	R-Q1	43 R-QB1	RxKt
16 QKt-Q2 Kt(3)-B5!!		44 R-B8ch	K-K2!
		45 R(4)-B4	P-B4ch
		46 PxP e. p. ch	KxP
		47 R(4)-B7	P-K4!
		48 RxP	PxP
		49 PxP	R-Kt7ch
17 Q-B4	KtxB	50 K-B3	R(Kt)-B7ch
18 KxKt	Q-R6ch	51 K-K3	R(R)-K7ch
19 K-R1	B-K3	52 K-Q3	R-K3
20 Q-K4	B-B4	53 R-B6	R-B6ch
21 Q-K2	Q-Kt5	54 K-Q4	RxPch
22 KR-K1	QR-B1	55 K-Q5	R-B4ch
23 Kt-K4?	BxKt?	56 K-Q4	RxR
		57 PxR	K-K3
		58 R-Kt5	RxR
		59 PxR	K-Q3
		60 K-B4	K-B2
24 QxB	QxQ	61 K-Kt3	K-Kt3
25 RxQ	R-B7	62 K-B4	B-Q3
26 B-Q4	R-B5	63 K-Q5	B-Kt1
27 R-K2	P-Kt4!	64 K-B4	B-B2
28 P-R3	P-R4		

For if 17 PxKt, KtxP followed by . . . Q-Kt5 (or in some cases . . . KtxB) with a winning attack.

Giving Alekhine the pleasure of later pointing out that 23 . . . R-B7!! wins outright!

24 QxB QxQ
25 RxQ R-B7
26 B-Q4 R-B5
27 R-K2 P-Kt4!
28 P-R3 P-R4

Mannerisms of the Masters

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

To the eyes of the uninitiated, chess players appear to be a queer sort. Not dangerous, mind you, merely queer. Certainly a man who stares unceasingly at a board with bits of wood on it, and emits heart-rending groans and sighs from time to time, does unnerve a spectator unacquainted with chess and chess players. But to the true chess enthusiast, these sounds are an integral part of the game.

Now, not all masters groan and sigh. Not all masters play alike, so why should it be expected that they will react alike? It isn't; and they don't.

In the heat of the fray, under the strain of an oncoming sacrificial combination or a winning rook and pawn ending, the master may express his grief, chagrin, joy, hope or despair according to his temperament and his position. This is a helpful clue to the spectators, because often they can glance over a tournament room and tell just whose game is in the last throes.

And yet sometimes no one can tell whether the master is expressing joy or sadness. Winter, the English master, will sit stooped over the board with one hand on his hip and the other propping up his chin. Then, without warning, he will nervously search for a cigarette, abandon his search in the middle of it (wise, since English cigarettes are bad), and seize his head in his two hands, twisting it from side to side and lowering his head near the board so that he can have a convenient receptacle if ever his head does come off. Numerous bets are made every B. C. F. Congress that Winter's head *will* come off.

And of course Alekhine still twists. However, he contents himself with a wisp of hair, not wishing to go the whole hog (or head). He coughs in staccato fashion during the progress of a game, and usually not because of a cold in the thoracic region. At Nottingham it was easy to explain the cough when one regarded the cigarette stubs left by the Doctor after a game. (And English cigarette stubs to boot.)

C. H. "O'Death" Alexander, who made the best score of all the English players at Stockholm, rocks back and forth on his chair, humming tunelessly as he rocks. The tune is probably not "Brittania Rules the Waves" because C. H. O'D. has good Irish blood in his veins. There is another little thing about him which cannot be overlooked. He is to date the only man ever to play in a B. C. F. Congress wear-

ing shorts. (C. H. O'D., not the B. C. F. Congress!)

Bogolyubov sits complacently in his chair, his legs widely spread apart, and contemplates the board benignly, occasionally darting a humorous glance at his opponent. This gives him the aspect of a benevolent Buddha, an aspect heightened by the Buddha-like paunch which he has developed through his cultivation of beer in its relation to the human throat.

Capablanca purses his lips philosophically, and slides out of his chair with a lithe grace that belies his forty-odd years as he walks from board to board to see how his colleagues are faring.

Euwe bends over the board intently, folding his hands in his lap and flexing his arms from time to time. A wisp of hair falls over his temple as he bends, and sometimes he brushes it back quickly. He, too, walks rapidly from board to board, since walking is part of his general training.

Flohr frowns so anxiously that one almost fears that he will burst into tears. But when he has reached a position bound to yield him good prospects, he looks up at all around him with a boyish, infectious smile.

Fine and Reshevsky indulge in a moderate amount of swaying, and both are very intent, although Reshevsky usually manages to look more serious. Fine does little flourishes with his knuckles, and sometimes wields a pencil in geometric designs in the air. Kashdan manages the most reverentially pensive look yet seen on the face of a master, and sometimes blinks rapidly to make sure that he has two bishops and not two *knights* on the board.

Botvinnik has no real mannerisms, except for his studious gaze, enhanced by his large spectacles which give him a professorial appearance. He smiles hesitantly and is extremely modest. He appears to be the most normal of the lot.

Tartakover is versatile, in keeping with his scholastic accomplishments. He sways, takes off his glasses repeatedly and rubs his eyes, looks fixedly ahead to make sure of the move his opponent has made before he finally writes it on his scoresheet, purses his lips, puts a finger to his brow to support his chain of thought (a motion used by Capablanca also), and often reprimands himself silently, shaking his head and moving his lips. In defeat he is jocular, satirical over his misfortune.

Lasker shoots out the fierce glances of a lion, whose prototype he is over the chess board. As he smokes his cigars, he holds on to them cautiously. He does not smoke with the spendthrift ease of a man who has no cares; rather, he cherishes the cigar.

Miss Menchik is undoubtedly the most placid of all the masters. She sits stolidly, surveying the scene and shunning the spectators. She is imperturbable, unless some unlucky onlooker whispers a bit too audibly. Then she will turn slowly around, regard the culprit, and emit a loud "Sssshhhh!!!" Her rival Sonia Graf is her exact opposite, being extremely masculine in action as well as in dress. She rocks sideways, taps nervously with a pencil or a cigarette, glances hastily from side to side.

The American masters, coming from a country where people are always up and doing, have introduced motion into mannerisms. Harold Morton sits sideways, one leg crossed over the other, and kicks the top leg to and fro. Then suddenly he will untangle himself and seek to plunge himself into the board, raising and lowering his head in one-two, one-two tempo to see how his opponent is reacting. Whether his opponent reacts or not Harold remains mercurial.

Jaffe glowers at his opponent from lowered eyelids and beats out a Morse code with a pencil or cigarette. However, he taps the cigarette a bit more lovingly than he does the pencil.

Mugridge is a head-holder and chin-nurser *par excellence*. Being of a more restful nature than Winter, he does not seek to find out whether his head can be screwed on or off. Cohen waggles his foot, the while contemplating the board benignly. But unlike Bogolyubov, his benign look is tinged with a mild expectancy, as if he were waiting for his opponent to overlook mate in two. Sometimes the opponent does, and then Cohen is benign no more, but rather the man of action.

Treysman folds his arms across his chest and lowers his head as if he had just heard his death sentence read. He, too, is a foot-waggle. But he waggles up and down where others waggle from side to side.

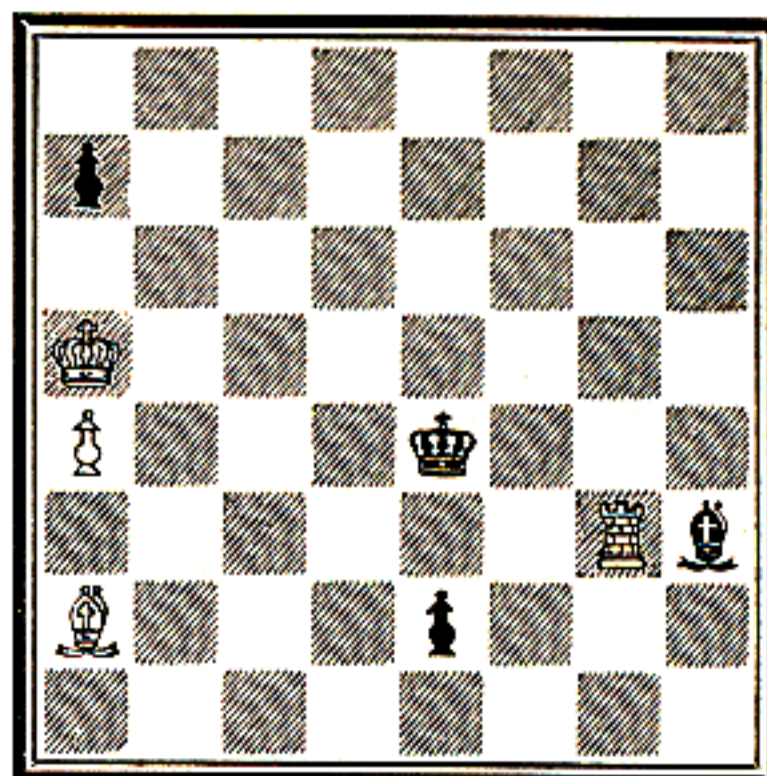
Of course there are others. Their number is legion. There are head-scratchers, nose-twitchers, ear-pullers, lip-biters. And they can all be found, not in the State Hospital for the mentally unsound, but at the chess board in a tournament room.

My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By IRVING CHERNEV

By J. SEHWERS

(White to play and draw)

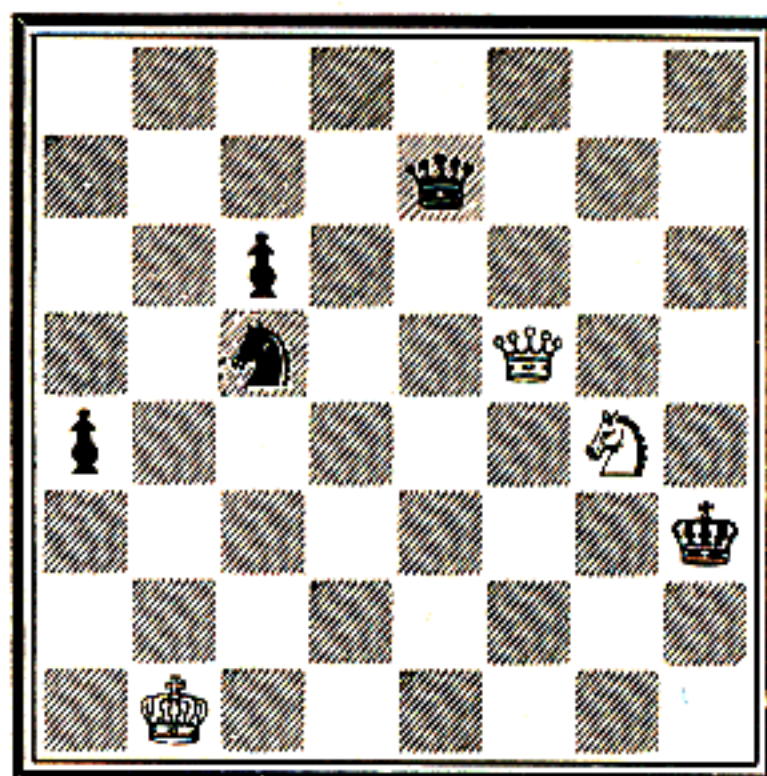


Solution: 1 B-Q5ch, K-Q5 (else White's R reaches K3); 2 R-Kt1, B-B8; 3 R-Kt4ch, KxB; 4 R-Kt4!! P-K8=R (making a Q draws at once!); 5 R-Kt1! RxR. Stalemate.

As thrilling an escape as "Hairbreadth Harry" ever had!

By K. KUBBEL

(White to play and win)



Solution: 1 Kt-K3 ch, K-Kt6 (if 1... K-R7; 2 Q-KB2ch and mate in two); 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-B7; 3 Q-B4ch, K-K7; 4 Q-B1ch, K-Q7 (... KxKt would of course lose the Q); 5 Q-Q1ch, K-B6; 6 Q-B2ch, K-Kt5 (if 6... K-Q5; 7 Kt-B5ch); 7 Q-Kt2ch, Kt-Kt6 (if 7... K-R4; 8 Kt-B4ch followed by mate; 8 Q-R3ch!! KxQ; 9 Kt-B2 mate!

"A gem of purest ray serene."

After a tie for first at Worcester, the Argentine master Carlos Guimard repeated his performance (against a much stronger field) at Berlin, tying for first with L. Rellstab (5-2). Third and fourth places were taken by G. Kieninger, the new German Champion, and W. Schlage (4-3). Saemisch (2½-4½!) continues to be in bad form.

The Botvinnik—Levenfish Match

By N. I. GREKOV

The most recent Championship Tournament of the U. S. S. R. at Tiflis last spring, ended in the victory of Gregory Levenfish, who thus obtained the title of Champion of the U. S. S. R. Grandmaster Botvinnik did not take part in this tourney, and later he challenged the victor to a match to decide the title definitively, as Botvinnik is considered the *ex-officio* Champion.

It was decided to play a match which would be terminated by one of the players obtaining six wins, draws not to count; with the proviso that if a score of 5—5 were to be reached, the match would be considered drawn. The scene of the first ten games is Moscow, with the balance to be played in Leningrad.

The match began on October 5th in the great hall of the Polytechnic Museum, which has 1000 seats. All the games thus far have been played to a more than capacity crowd!

The initial game was won by Botvinnik, but then Levenfish forged ahead by winning the second and third games. The next two games were drawn, and then Botvinnik spurred ahead by winning the sixth, seventh and eighth games, giving Botvinnik a lead of 4—2, with two draws.

Moscow, October 22, 1937

(The match was ultimately drawn with five wins each, and three draws. Thus Levenfish remains Champion of the U. S. S. R. A great achievement for him, and no disgrace for Botvinnik!)

(The most eventful encounter among the early games. In it, Levenfish displays tactical skill of a high order, the clever Knight moves at the end being particularly delightful.)

U. S. S. R. Championship Match (Second Game)

Moscow, October 7, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE (in effect)

(Notes by G. Levenfish)

M. Botvinnik	G. Levenfish
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	P-KKt3
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2

The most fashionable reply is 6 Q-Kt3.

6 B-Q3	0-0
7 0-0	P-K3

Possibly . . . P-Kt3 at once is better.

8 P-QKt3!
-----------	-------

Good! This gives White an opportunity to exploit the weakening of the diagonal QR3-KB8 so that (for example) . . . Q-K2 can always be answered by P-QR4 with a view to B-R3.

8	QKt-Q2
9 Q-K2	R-K1
10 B-Kt2	P-Kt3

It was possible to play 10 . . . P-K4; 11 QPxP, KtxP; 12 KtxKt, RxKt; and now 13 KtxP, KtxKt; 14 BxR, BxB need not be feared. But 13 PxP, KtxP; 14 Kt-K4, R-K1; 15 BxB, QxB; 16 Q-Kt2ch, P-B3 results in a slight advantage for White, his opponent's K side having been weakened somewhat.

11 QR-Q1	B-Kt2
12 Kt-K5	.....

An important decision, because the text results in extremely complicated play. But aside from this move, White has no promising line; for example 12 P-K4, PxKP; 13 KtxP, KtxKt; 14 BxKt, Kt-B3; 15 B-B2, Q-B2 followed by . . . P-B4 and White has nothing.

12	KtxKt
--------------	-------

Necessary, else White plays P-B4, making possible recapture with the KBP.

13 PxKt	Kt-Q2
14 P-B4	Q-K2

It is evident that the only feasible plan at Black's disposal is the undermining of the hostile center with . . . P-B3. But this can hardly be done at once, for instance: 14 . . . P-B3; 15 BPxP, KPxP (if 15 . . . QBPxP; 16 PxP, KtxP; 17 P-K4 etc.); 16 P-K6! RxP; 17 P-B5, PxP; 18 BxP, R-K2; 19 Q-R5, Kt-B1; 20 Kt-K4 with a strong attack.

An alternative means of preparing for . . . P-B3 was 14 . . . P-QR3, so that if 15 PxP, KPxP; 16 P-K4, P-Q5; 17 Kt-Kt1, P-QB4; 18 Kt-Q2, P-QKt4 preventing Kt-B4.

15 PxP	KPxP!
--------	-------

The right way. 15 . . . BPxP would allow the strong reply 16 Kt-Kt5. The text permits Black to obtain a powerful passed QP in return for White's formidable center.

16 P-K4
---------	-------

This must be played at once; if for instance 16 B-B2, P-B3.

16	P-Q5
17 Kt-Kt1	P-QB4
18 Kt-Q2	.....

The journey of the Kt is very tempting, but it costs three tempi and thus gives Black the necessary time to undermine his opponent's center.

18 B-B4 was worth consideration here. For example: I 18 . . . P-KKt4; 19 P-K6, BPxP; 20 P-B5, Kt-K4 (if 20 . . . Kt-B1; 21 P-K5!); 21 BxPch, K-R1 with chances for both sides. II 18 . . . K-R1; 19 Kt-Q2, P-KKt4; 20 Q-R5, R-KB1 (if 20 . . . PxP; 21 BxBP, R-KB1; 22 P-K6, Kt-B3; 23 Q-B5 etc.); 21 R-B3 etc.

(In Variation II, Black seems to get a good game in the parenthetical variation with 23 . . . B-B1.—F.R.)

18	P-KKt4!
--------------	---------

But not 18 . . . P-B3 because of 19 P-K6 followed by P-B5. The text not only attacks White's center, but leads to the opening of the KKt file as well.

19 P-Kt3 PxP
20 PxP K-R1
21 Kt-B4

(B-B4 looks very strong here, as the BP will always be a weak spot for Black, . . . P-B3 being answered by P-K6.—I.A.H.)

21 R-KKt1

If 21 . . . P-B3; 22 Kt-Q6, PxP, White's simplest course would be 23 KtxR, RxKt; 24 P-B5. The alternative win of the QB would leave the Kt without any means of escape from QKt7.

22 K-R1 P-B3
23 Kt-Q6 PxP

This offer of a piece and its acceptance are forced. 23 . . . B-QB3 would be bad because of 24 B-B4.

24 KtxB PxP!

This is far stronger than attempting to regain the piece by . . . QR-Kt1. As it is, White's Kt is out of the game, and in such a complicated situation every tempo is precious.

25 P-K51

Best! White gives up a P in order to prevent . . . Kt-K4 and to open the diagonal of his KB. 25 RxP would be poor play, for after 25 . . . Kt-K4 White can save his piece with 26 B-R6, but all his minor pieces are ineffective, so that Black has good chances on the K side. (For lack of more precise demonstration, this comment is unconvincing.—F.R.)

25 BxP

But not 25 . . . KtxP; 26 Q-K4.

26 P-Kt4

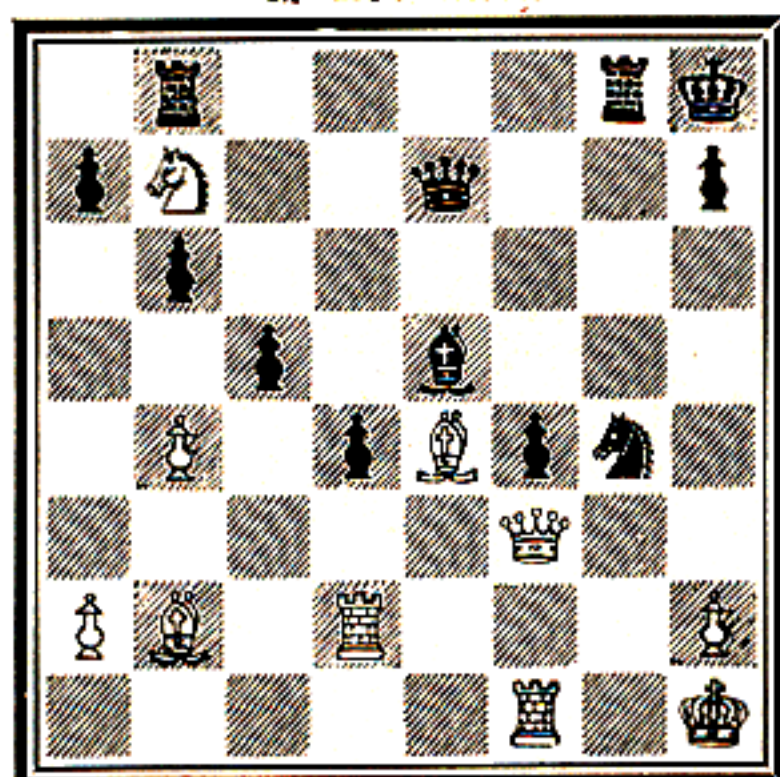
A mistake. Necessary was 26 B-K4 with approximately equal chances: Black has three Ps for the piece, but the Kt is out of play; on the other hand, White may set up a successful blockade in the center.

26 Kt-B3
27 Q-B3 Kt-Kt5!

Threatening 28 . . . KtxP; 29 KxKt, Q-R5ch; 30 Q-R3, P-B6ch.

28 R-Q2 QR-Kt1
29 B-K4

G. Levenfish



M. Botvinnik

29 P-Q6!!

The strongest continuation; Black relies on his 34th move as the key to his whole plan.

30 QxQP

The only reply. 30 BxBch loses because of 30 . . . KtxB followed by . . . RxKt.

30 RxKt
31 BxR QxBch
32 Q-B3 QxQch
33 RxQ BxB
34 RxB Kt-K4!

The only winning move. If now 34 R-B3 (34 RxP? Kt-Q6), P-B5; 35 R-K2, Kt-Q6! 36 RxP, P-B6 wins.

35 R-B1 Kt-Q6

White's reply to this is only loss of time. He should have played 36 R-Q2, although after 36 . . . P-B5; 37 P-Kt5, R-Kt4; 38 P-QR4, K-Kt2 followed by the centralization of his K, Black has very good winning chances.

36 R-Kt2 P-B5!
37 R-QB2

After the exchange of Rs, the further advance of Black's QBP can no longer be prevented! But 37 R-Q2 was somewhat better—although insufficient to hold the game.

37 P-Kt4
38 P-QR3 P-KB6!
39 R-Q2 R-Kt7!

Decisive.

40 RxR PxRch
41 KxP P-B6
42 K-B3

(If 42 R-B8ch, K-Kt2; 43 R-B8, P-B7!—F.R.)

The game was adjourned here, but White resigned without resuming play. He can regain his piece after 42 . . . P-B7; 43 K-K3, P-B8 (Q)ch; 44 RxQ, KtxR; 45 K-Q2, Kt-R7; 46 K-B2, K-Kt2 by 47 K-Kt2, KtxP; 48 PxKt—but the King and Pawn ending is of course hopeless.

(Translated from 64 by N.I.G.)

The Ukrainian Championship resulted in a victory for Dr. P. Bogatyrtchuk (12½—4½), followed by the new star Pogrebissky (11½—5½), Konstantinopolsky (who narrowly missed winning the U. S. S. R. Championship this year) and Korchmar (whose marvelous combination in this tournament appeared in our September issue)—these last two both scoring 11—6.

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America Wins In Europe

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

There is a danger of overlooking the real significance of the victories of the American team at Stockholm and of American representatives generally in European tournaments.

We must keep in mind that chess is pre-eminently an art, and precisely one of the arts that has its roots in European soil. It was transplanted to America, and here it was presumed for a long time by the critics (American as well as European) that it grew wildly and crudely. It was taken for granted that we could produce no great masters to challenge formidably the long-established supremacy of the Continent, where chess was indigenous.

The young American who showed promise was expected to round out his game by long residence and practice abroad, much as the American doctor formerly completed his studies at Berlin or Vienna, and the American artist and singer still achieve the final seal of excellence by work in Paris and Rome.

Morphy went to Europe in the 1850's and actually bested the European grandmasters. That was most extraordinary! Pillsbury repeated this feat in a measure, and Marshall scored brilliant victories against the best.

Yet if we read the comments in the British magazines when Capablanca first rose to prominence, we sense not only a certain apathy, but we note repeated statements that until the Cuban had proved his mettle and had perfected his game by participation in European tournaments, he could not be taken seriously! His victory over Marshall evoked little interest. After all, two local experts in the hinterland were merely playing a match.*

Not that I wish to be harsh toward such comment. English chess still looks to the continent. For the past fifteen years, I have noted between the lines the assumption that a superior brand of chess is played in say Vienna, or Budapest, or Omsk—than in Chicago or Boston. We Americans felt the same way. Our books came from abroad: a more complex and portentous terminology marked these treatises. Nimzovich and Tartakover, Alekhine and Réti were not only chess-players. They were philosophers of the chess board, and a high degree of temerity was required for an American to essay even an elementary exposition of the principles of the game.

*It is only fair to state that some European authorities (such as Georg Marco) evaluated Capablanca's achievement in a very favorable light.—F.R.

In short there was a psychological edge or drop on America; and this was fostered by the vanity and hypocrisy of those who ought to have known better, and by the smugness and inertia of those who knew nothing.

The situation was not particularly important insofar as it affected the chess world, because our great players were able to overcome this slight handicap. Dake's victory over Alekhine at Pasadena made this clear, even as his near-triumph over Capablanca at New York the year before, raised a doubt as to whether our best players were conscious of any handicap at all.

The point of the final quietus that has been put on this line of thought by our four successive victories in the Team Tournaments (to mention only one event), is the light it throws upon other fields of endeavor and other arts and sciences.

There is still an idea to the effect that most great art was produced in Europe sometime between the 15th and 18th centuries; and that for an American actually to feel that he could write a play as great as one by, say, Sophocles or Aristophanes, not to mention Moliere or Shakespeare, would be primary evidence of megalomania and insanity.

Unfortunately you can't argue over such a point, because both sides employ reasoning which is equally cogent. But—as many have indicated—chess differs from the subject matter of these arguments in that chess has the great attraction of *finality*. I may strongly suspect that the literature that pours from the American presses is equal in quality to any produced in any other land and at any other time. I may feel certain that not only does it surpass in quality, but that we are getting—for rather obvious reasons—five or ten masterpieces to each one that could be produced at other times. I may be convinced that our modern dilemma is not a paucity of excellent work, but—in view of a wider interest in these things—so many really superb books that we suffer from a plenitude of riches.

I have long since given up any hope of keeping pace with the magnificent novels, plays, biographies . . . that make their appearance each month. I still regret my inability to read the many fine articles that are published in half a dozen of our leading magazines. I have not fully overcome a disinclination to throw away the daily papers, because in a great many I find columns that are of too permanent a value merely to be born after dark and to be cast out as rubbish in the morning.

Game Studies

Kemerli Tournament

June, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Stahlberg

E. Book

White

Black

(One of the most interesting games from this notable tournament, and especially worthy of study because of Stahlberg's novelty in the opening.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 BxP	P-B4
6 O-O	P-QR3
7 Q-K2	Kt-B3
8 R-Q1	P-QKt4

He need not fear 9 PxP, Q-B2; 10 B-Q3 because of 10 . . . Kt-QKt5! with an excellent game.

9 B-Kt3	Q-Kt3
10 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
11 P-Q5!	PxP

It is very questionable whether this variation is playable for Black if White now continues 12 P-K4!! PxP (12 . . . P-Q5; 13 P-K5); 13 Ktx KP, KtxKt; 14 QxKtch, B-K2; 15 B-Q5! (Reshevsky—Vidmar, Nottingham 1936). Stahlberg, despite his expert knowledge of theory, deliberately avoids Reshevsky's continuation, evidently with a view to experimenting with the surprising sacrifice which comes a move later.

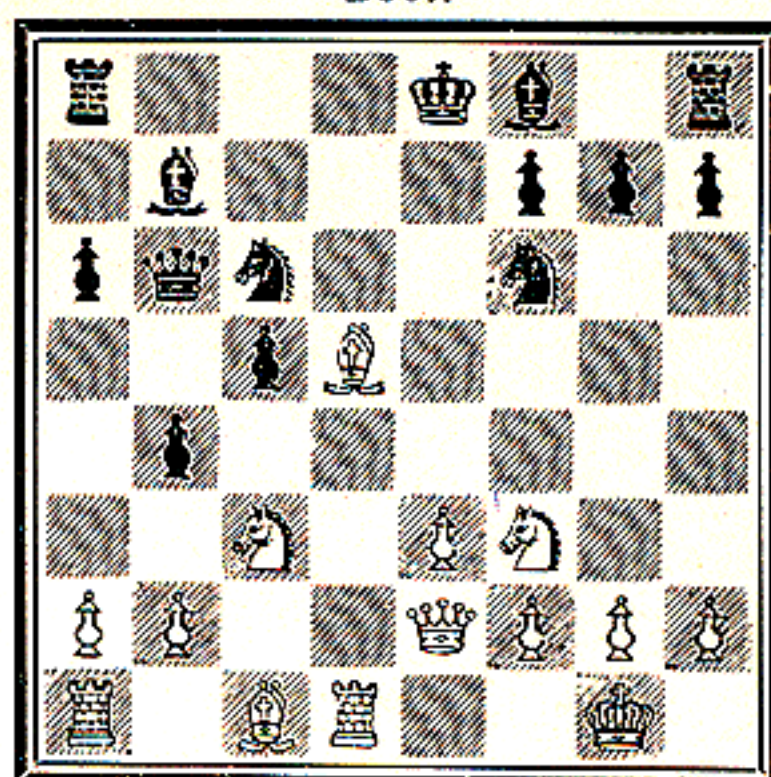
12 BxP	P-Kt5
--------	-------

But only in chess do I *know* that the players of today are as great as the players of any other era. And only in chess do I *know* that the players of America are the equal of those of any other country.

This is the real contribution made by the five masters who represented us abroad, to their country's dignity and confidence. Over the tables at Stockholm, Warsaw, Folkestone and Prague, they debunked the myth of American inferiority in art and culture. They taught us the practical lesson in self-reliance that Emerson preached nearly a century ago. They have dealt a blow to all the superior Americans who feed their superiority by telling us how inferior we are to Europe, and how inferior the present is to the past.

We owe these five masters a debt of gratitude for a convincing refutation of this position in one of the oldest of the arts.

Book



Stahlberg

12 BxPch!?

This surprise move is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that White has another piece en prise.

13 . . .

KxB

Declining the sacrifice would be pointless (13 . . . K-K2? 14 Kt-Q5ch).

14 Q-B4ch

K-K1

This seems the safest, as the other K moves appear too risky:

I 14 . . . K-Kt3 (suicidal, but the refutation is not so very obvious); 15 Kt-R4ch! K-R4; 16 R-Q5ch! P-Kt4 (if 16 . . . KtxR; 17 QxKtch, KxKt; 18 Q-B5 followed by mate); 17 Q-B4! KtxR; 18 Q-B7ch, KxKt; 19 P-Kt3ch, K-Kt5; 20 P-R3ch and mate next move. Or 15 . . . K-Kt4; 16 P-K4ch, KxKt; 17 P-Kt3ch, K-R6 (if 17 . . . K-R4; 18 Q-B7ch, P-Kt3; 19 R-Q5ch!); 18 Q-K6ch, Kt-Kt5; 19 Kt-K2, P-Kt4; 20 K-R1! followed by Kt-Kt1 mate!

II 14 . . . K-K2 (this looks dangerous, but it is really superior to the text); 15 Kt-Q5ch, Ktx Kt. Now White has a choice in recapturing:

(A) 16 QxKt, R-Q1 (the safest; on other moves, White's attack is altogether too formidable, Black's K being badly exposed and his pieces in each other's way); 17 Q-K4ch, K-B3! (not 17 . . . K-B2? 18 Kt-Kt5ch, K-B3; 19 Q-K6ch, KxKt; 20 P-K4ch, K-R4; 21 Q-B5ch, K-R5; 22 Q-R3 mate); 18 Q-B4ch, K-K2; 19 Q-K4ch with a draw, as Black cannot avoid the perpetual check, and White cannot strengthen his attack.

(B) 16 RxKt, Kt-R4! 17 R-K5ch, K-Q1! (the only move); 18 Q-B7, B-B3 and there is no good continuation of the attack. Or 17 Q-K4ch, K-B2; 18 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 19 Q-B5, Q-KB3! and again the attack is over.

After 14 . . . K-K2, therefore, White must be content with a draw.

15 Q-K6ch

B-K2

Now comes some clever play with the Kts enabling White to regain the sacrificed piece.

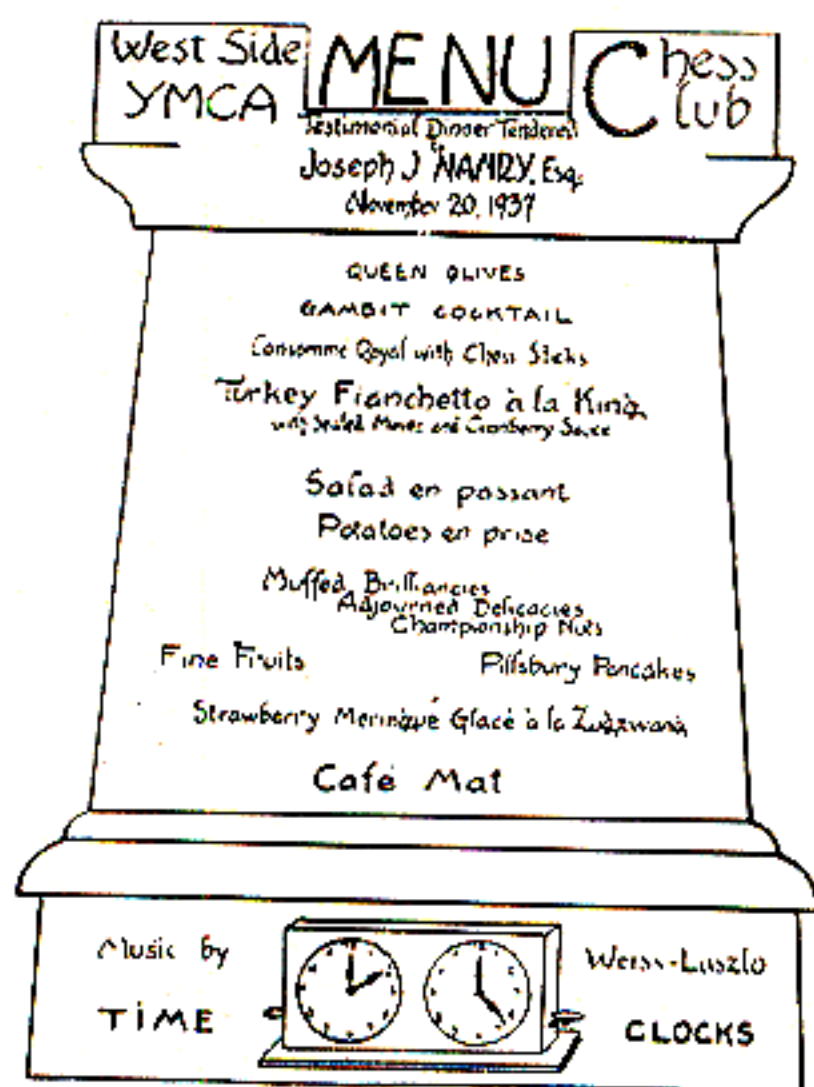
16 Kt-K5!

R-KB1

17 Kt-Q5!

Q-Q1

Black must have been having Nightmares! The text is forced, as neither Kt can be taken. Nor would 17 . . . R-Q1 help, because of the continuation 18 KtxKt, KtxKt forced; 19 KtxR, QxKt (19 . . . QxQ? 20 KtxQ is no longer chess, but simple arithmetic); 20 P-K4 and wins.



The text is a cordial invitation to 18 KtxKt ch, PxKt; 19 RxQch, RxR and Black wins the Kt because of the mating threat at Q8.

18 KtxKt	BxKt
19 QxBch	K-B2
20 P-K4	KtxKt
21 RxKt	Q-B1!

Despite the hurricane that has just passed over his hapless head, Black fights on stubbornly; and as a matter of fact, White has a far from easy task because Black's Q side majority of Ps gives the latter excellent drawing chances. Stahlberg therefore prefers to keep the Qs on the board, in order to extract the maximum benefit from the exposed position of Black's K.

22 R-B5ch	K-Kt1
23 RxRch	KxR

Riskier than 23 . . . BxR, which on the other hand would allow the K to be driven into the corner (24 Q-Q5ch), a bad location for the ending.

24 Q-Q5	Q-K1
25 B-K3	R-Q1
26 Q-B4	Q-Kt4

Confronting White with a difficult choice: for either 27 QxQ, PxQ or 27 Q-B2, P-B5 would involve him in considerable technical difficulties. Stahlberg therefore returns the extra P, which is worth less than the pressure he now obtains.

27 Q-K6!	Q-K7
----------	------

Attacking the QKtP, which cannot be saved because of the simultaneous mating threat (28 Q-Kt3? P-B5).

28 P-KKt3	QxP
29 R-QB1!	Q-B3!

A good parry to White's threat of 30 RxP! White must now avoid 30 QxQch? PxQ; 31 BxP, R-Q7! 32 BxBch, KxB—which might even lose for him!—without leaving him real winning chances.

30 Q-B4	Q-QKt3
---------	--------

Black realizes that there is no point in protecting the BP with 30 . . . R-B1, for then follows 31 R-Q1 with the unanswerable threat of

R-Q5! Thus, if 31 . . . P-Kt3; 32 B-R6ch, K-K1; 33 Q-Kt8ch, B-B1;; 34 BxB, QxB; 35 Q-K6ch.

Since Black cannot improve his position, Stahlberg first pauses to gain a tempo before confiscating the BP.

31 K-Kt2	P-QR4
----------	-------

If 31 . . . R-B1; 32 Q-Q5! (or R-Q1-Q5) is a winning reply. The rest is still interesting but not so hard; with an amusing finish for dessert.

32 BxP	BxB	40 P-B5	K-K2
33 QxBch	QxQ	41 K-K3	R-Kt5
34 RxQ	R-Q5	42 R-Kt7ch	K-B1
35 P-K5	P-R5	43 P-K6	P-R4
36 R-Kt5	P-R6	44 K-B3	R-Q5
37 K-B3	R-Q6ch	45 P-R3	R-Q6ch
38 K-K2	R-Q5	46 K-B4	P-Kt6
39 P-B4	K-B2		

Custer's last stand.

47 PxP	R-Q5ch	49 PxR!	P-R7
48 K-K5	R-QR5	50 K-Q6!	Resigns

(Despite its brevity, the following game is of considerable theoretical importance, and should be compared in this respect with Zagoryansky—Belavenets, given in The Chess Review, 1936, P. 81. Black's daring and imaginative play here is particularly notable.)

Leningrad, 1937

(Played in a tournament for first-category players.)

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

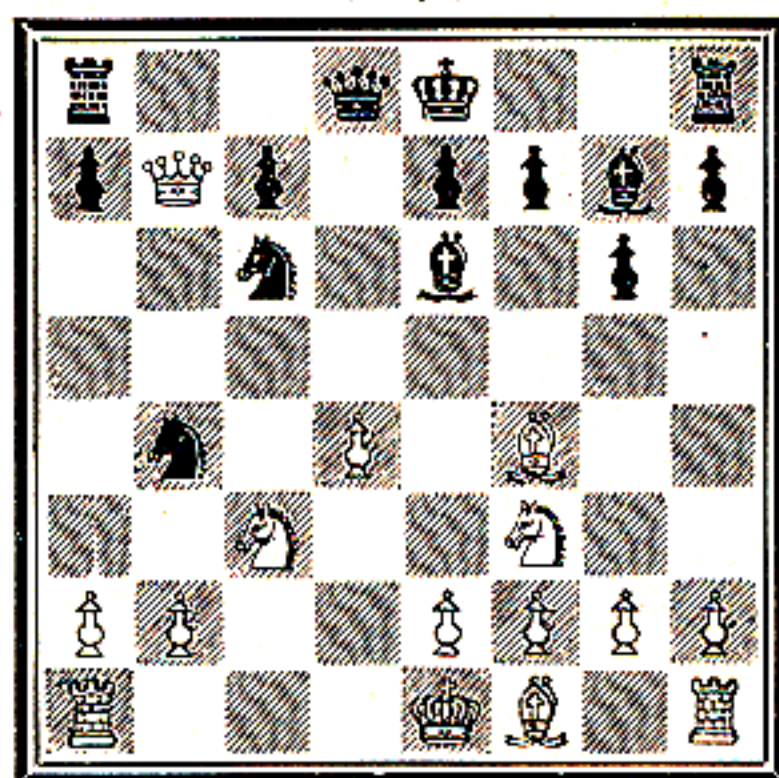
(Notes by S. Volck)

— Sokor	S. Volck
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Q-Kt3	PxP

This reply has again become popular as a result of the researches of Vukovics and the Moscow masters Belavenets and Yudovich.

5 QxBP	B-K3
6 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-Q4
8 QxP	KKt-Kt5
9 B-B4	....

Volck



Sokor

The line of play adopted here by White constitutes a novelty which can succeed only if his opponent does not play with sufficient energy, say 9 . . . QR-Kt1; 10 QxBP, QxQ;; 11 BxQ, R-B1; 12 B-B4, Kt-B7ch; 13 K-Q2, KtxR; 14 P-Q5, R-Q1; 15 P-K4 with sufficient compensation for the Rook. But Black has a very effective continuation.

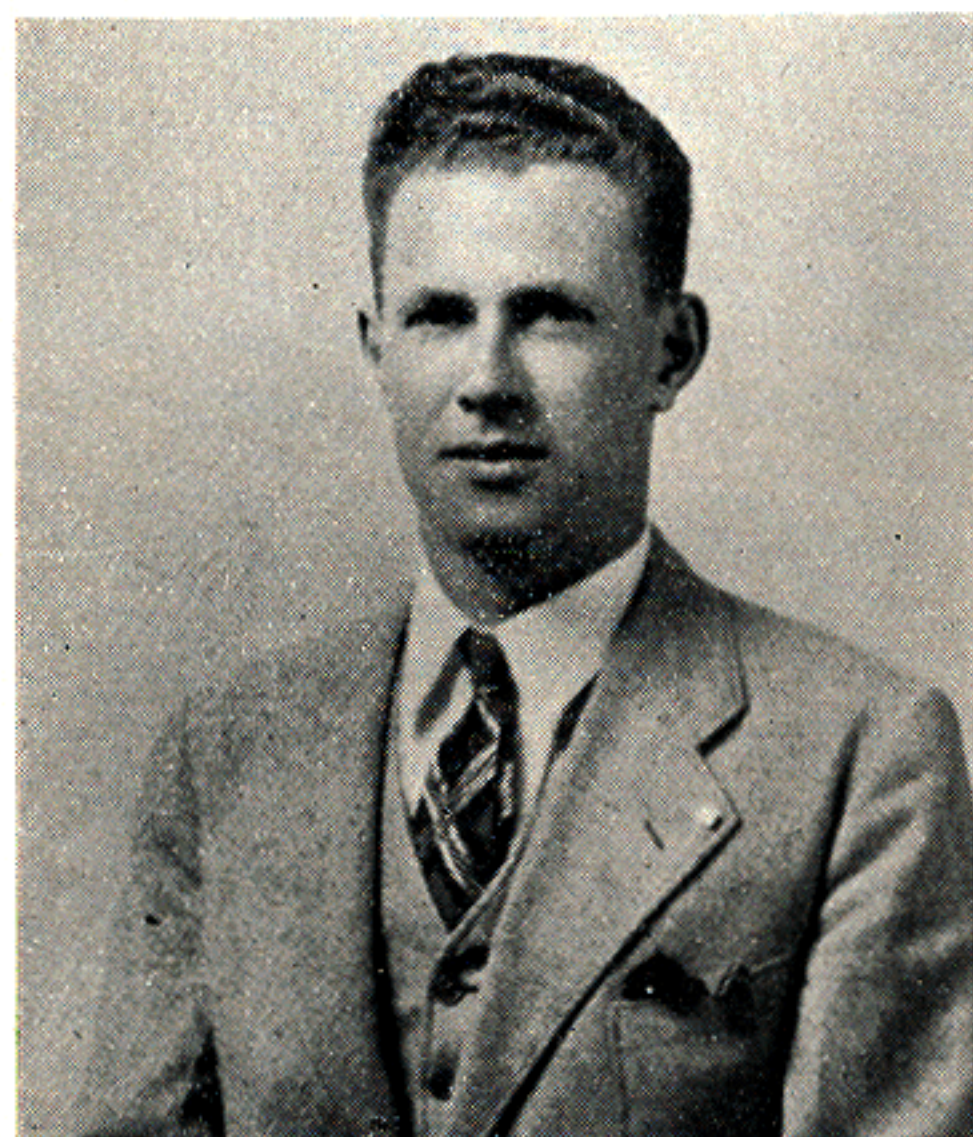
9 B-R3!!
10 BxP

There was nothing better. If 10 QxBP, BxB; 11 QxB, Kt-B7ch; 12 K-Q2, KtxR; 13 P-K3, O-O; 14 B-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 15 RxKt, P-QR3! 16 BxKt, QxKtPch; 17 K-Q3, QR-B1! 18 R-Kt1, B-B5ch!

Or 10 P-QR3, QR-Kt1! 11 QxBP, BxB; 12 QxB, Kt-B7ch etc.

10 KtxQP!!

A new surprise! Black threatens 11 . . . Kt (Q5)-B7 mate.



JAMES HURT, Washington State Champion

THE DECIDING GAME!
Washington State Championship, 1937
INDIAN DEFENSE

H. Ishida
White

J. Hurt
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-Kt5	QR-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	21 R-Q2	RxR
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	22 BxR	B-B3
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	23 B-Kt5	P-KR3
5 P-B3	Q-B2	24 B-Q2	Q-Q3
6 B-B4	P-Q3	25 BxB	QxB(B3)
7 O-O	QKt-Q2	26 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
8 Kt-R3	P-QR3	27 B-K3	P-KB4
9 QR-B1	P-Kt3	28 Kt(3)-Q2	Kt-B4
10 KR-K1	R-QKt1	29 R-Q1	R-Q3
11 Kt-B2	B-Kt2	30 P-KB3	Kt-K3
12 Kt-KR4	P-K4	31 Kt-QKt1	Kt-Q4
13 PxP	PxP	32 B-B2	Kt-Kt4
14 B-Q2	P-B5	33 K-Kt2	P-K5
15 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	34 PxP	KtxKP
16 Kt-K3	O-O	35 K-Kt1	Kt-Kt4
17 Q-B2	KR-Q1	36 Kt(B)-Q2	Kt-K6!
18 KR-Q1	Kt-Kt3		Resigns
19 Kt-B1	R-Q2		

11 BxQ

.

After 11 KtxKt there would have been a pretty mate by 11 . . . Kt-B7ch! 12 K-Q1, QxKt ch; 13 KxKt, Q-Q7ch; 14 K-Kt1, Q-B8 mate.

11	Kt(Q5)-B7ch
12 K-Q1	RxBch
13 Kt-Q5	BxKt
14 Q-B7	BxKtch
15 QxRch	KxQ
16 KPxB	K-B2!

Resigns

(Translated from "64" by N. I. Grekov)

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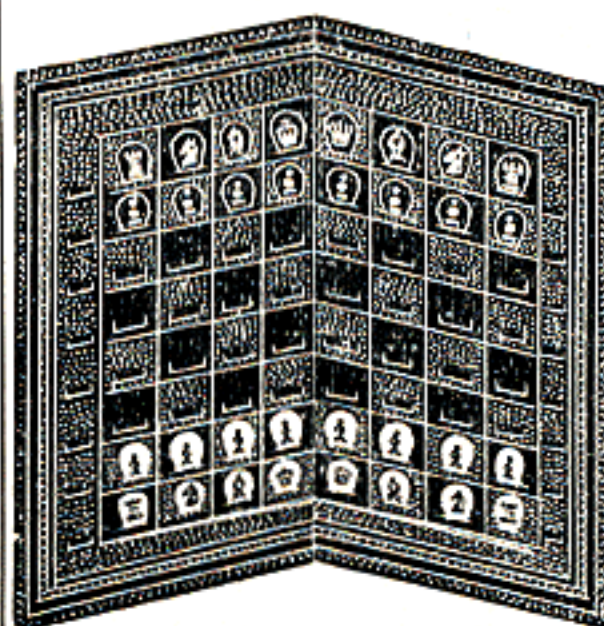
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THE CHESS REVIEW

55 West 42nd Street

New York, N. Y.

Women in Chess

Ladies' Tournament

Stockholm - August, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

M. Lauberte
(Latvia)

White

A. Anderson
(Sweden)

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 O-O	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	14 B-Q3	Kt(3)-Q2
3 P-B4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-K4	P-KR3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	16 KR-Q1	Kt-QKt3?
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	17 Q-B5	Kt-Q4
6 P-K3	O-O	18 P-QKt4	P-R3
7 R-B1	P-B3	19 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2
8 Q-B2	R-K1	20 QxQ	RxQ
9 P-QR3	Kt-B1?	21 Kt-B4	Kt(2)-Kt3
10 B-Q3	PxP	22 Kt(K4)-Q6	KtxKt
11 BxP	Kt-Q4	23 BxKt	R-Q2
12 BxB	QxB	24 Kt-K4	P-QKt3

After an orthodox opening, White soon got a strong bind on the position, aided by Black's aimless and conservative play (her 9th move, purposeless meandering of the KKt, omission of 15 . . . P-K4). The text is played to develop the B, but the QBP becomes rather weak.

25 Kt-B3

KtxKt

White was threatening to obtain a winning position with Kt-R4!

26 RxKt

B-Kt2

If 26 . . . P-K4; 27 P-Q5! Relatively best was 26 . . . P-QB4; but the QBP is now exposed to direct attack.

27 B-K2!	QR-Q1	30 R(1)-QB1	R-QB1
28 P-B4!	P-Kt3	31 P-QR4!	P-QKt4
29 B-B3!	R-Q3		

Allowing P-Kt5 is just as bad.

32 PxP	RPxP	35 BxP	PxB
33 B-K2!	B-R3	36 RxRch	BxR
34 R-B5!	P-B4	37 RxBch	K-Kt2

38 R-B5

R-Q4!

For if White exchanges Rs, the game is a draw, White's K having no entry.

39 K-B2

K-B3

40 K-B3

P-R4

41 P-R3

P-Kt4

If Black sits tight, there follows K-K2-Q3 and then P-K4 (with which White should have proceeded at move 39).

42 P-Kt4

....

Another way to win was 42 PxPch (not 42 RxR? P-Kt5ch!), KxP; 43 RxR, PxR; 44 P-Kt3, K-Kt3; 45 K-B4, K-B3; 46 P-R4.

42

RPxPch

43 PxP

PxPch

44 KxP

PxP

45 KxP

K-K2

46 RxR

Resigns

Very fine strategical play by the player of the White pieces, who is only 18 years old and gives promise of becoming a very fine player!



MRS. ADELE T. RIVERO

Marshall Chess Club Informal Tourney

New York - September, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Mrs. A. Rivero

W. S. Kimbell

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 O-O	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 QxB	Kt-K5
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	9 Q-B2	P-KB4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	10 Kt-B3	O-O
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	11 Kt-K5!	P-Q3?
6 B-Q2	Q-K2	12 KtxKt!	BPxKt

Of course, if 12 . . . QPxKt? 13 Kt-B6ch wins. Black has fallen into an unfamiliar trap, which could have been avoided by 11 . . . P-Q4, although White would have been left with a positional advantage.

13 BxP

BxB

14 QxB

PxKt

Giving up the exchange in the vain hope of trapping the Q. However, the loss of a second Pawn after . . . P-B3 was even less inviting.

15 QxR

P-B3

16 P-Q5!

Q-QB2

If 16 . . . Q-Q2; 17 QR-Q1! clears the situation at once. Or if 16 . . . KPxP; 17 PxP, P-B4; 18 P-Q6 etc.

17 P-QR4!

BPxP

18 PxP

R-B1

White could now win easily with either R-B1, but the text method is more interesting although unnecessarily involved.

19 P-R5	KtPxP	22 RxQ	RxQ
20 P-QKt4!	RPxP	23 R-Kt7	PxP
21 RxP	Kt-R3	24 R-R1	Resigns

Black must lose a piece.

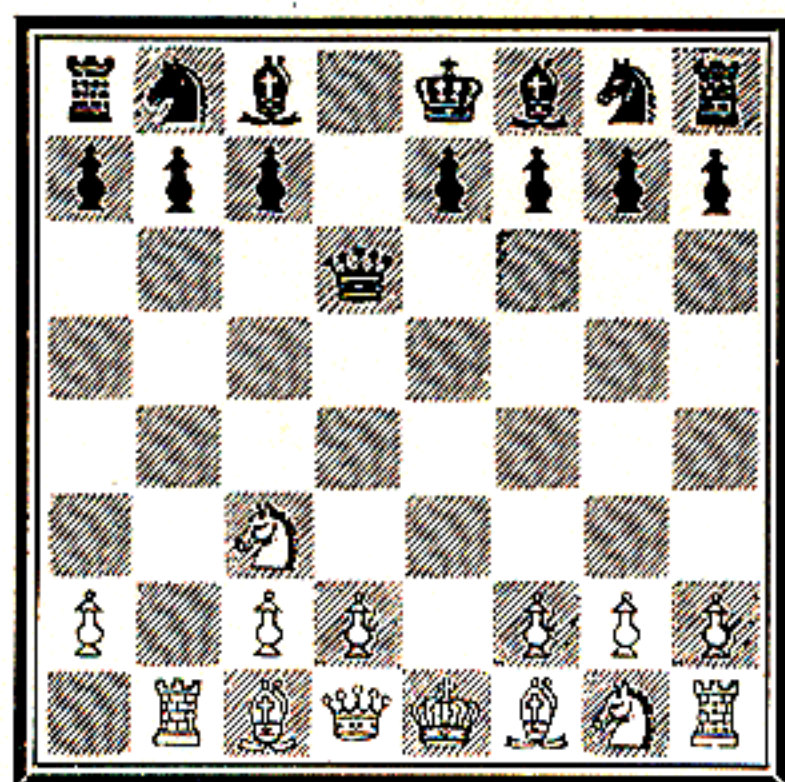
Addenda to Griffith and White

CENTER COUNTER GAME

One of the strongest bars to the popularization of the Center Counter Game has been the over-valuation of the Wing Gambit (1 P-K4, P-Q4; 2 PxP, QxP; 3 Kt-QB3, Q-QR4; 4 P-QKt4). Black is practically forced to accept the Gambit, for if he declines it, his Queen gets kicked around anyway, so that he might just as well have the comfort of material superiority to solace his uneasy wanderings.

I know of only one example of declining the Gambit (Breyer — Englund, Scheveningen 1913); the continuation was 4 . . . Q-K4ch; 5 B-K2, P-QB3; 6 Kt-B3, Q-B2; 7 O-O—and now Black committed the indiscretion of 7 . . . P-K4?, which led to a quick debacle after 8 R-K1.

After the acceptance of the Gambit by 4 . . . QxKtP; 5 R-Kt1, it is clear that White will get quite a lead in development. The Queen's best retreat is to Q3, leading to the following position:



(after 5 . . . Q-Q3)

Column 5 quotes the standard game on this subject (following the authority of Kmoeh in the *Handbuch* Supplement) and concludes with the comment that "White has a strong attack for the Pawn." Here is the opening of the game in question (Leonhardt—Mieses, Prague 1908), starting from the diagrammed position:

6 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	11 Kt-K4	KtxKt
7 P-Q4	P-B3	12 QxKt	Q-Q4
8 B-Q3	P-QKt3	13 Q-Kt4	B-B3
9 O-O	P-K3	14 P-B4	....
10 Q-K2	B-K2		

And obviously White has a magnificent position. Black's game requires what Nimzowitsch was fond of calling the "heroic defense"; but few of us are heroes!

As we study Black's play more carefully, it is difficult to see why it should be called a model. There are at least three bad errors in it: (1) 7 . . . P-B3? is obviously intended to prevent disturbing moves like Kt-QKt5; but it

would be more sensible to play . . . P-QR3, reserving QB3 for the QKt; (2) 8 . . . P-QKt3? is untimely, as it would be better to castle first, arranging for the defense of the K, and deferring the deployment of the QB to a more suitable moment; (3) instead of 9 . . . P-K3, Black has a much better move in . . . P-KKt3! (an invention of Sir G. A. Thomas) which gives Black a smooth development, kills the attack along the dangerous diagonal QKt1-KR7 and leaves White without a really adequate compensation for the sacrificed P.

These improvements I owe to J. duMont's excellent little book on the Center Counter, which is now out of print. It is understandable that Kmoeh should be unacquainted with this work, but the omission is less excusable in an English work of reference.

I now quote briefly several illuminating games played with this fascinating variation, beginning from the diagrammed position:

6 P-Q4

Another game continued: 6 Kt-B3, Kt-KB3; 7 P-Q4, P-QR3; 8 B-QB4, P-K3; 9 Kt-K5, P-Q Kt4; 10 B-K2, P-B4? (this premature move leads to trouble; better first . . . O-O); 11 B-B3, Kt-Q4; 12 Kt-K4, Q-B2; 13 P-B4! PxQP; 14 QxP, B-Kt5ch; 15 RxB! KtxR; 16 O-O, O-O; 17 Kt-B6ch, PxKt; 18 B-R6, P-B4; 19 BxQR, R-Q1? 20 Q-R4, P-B3; 21 Q-Kt3ch, resigns (Raoux—du Mont, Hastings 1913).

6 . . .

7 Q-Q3

P-QR3

A strange-looking move, which has the rational-enough purpose of annoying Black later with B-R3; but this only stimulates Black to find a good reply! The more usual course is indicated in the following:

I 7 Kt-B3, Kt-KB3 (this actually came about by transposition); 8 B-QB4, P-K3; 9 O-O, B-K2; 10 R-K1, P-QKt4; 11 B-Kt3, B-Kt2; 12 B-Kt5, QKt-Q2; 13 Q-K2, R-QB1 followed by . . . P-B4 with a fine game for Black, as his opponent has nothing to show for the P (Thomas—du Mont, Tunbridge Wells 1912).

II 7 Kt-B3, P-K3; 8 B-K2, Kt-KB3; 9 O-O, P-QKt3 (Black dawdles); 10 Kt-K5! B-Kt2; 11 B-KB4, Q-Q1; 12 R-K1, QKt-Q2; 13 KtxP! KxKt; 14 B-B4, B-K2 (if 14 . . . Kt-Q4; 15 RxKP!! wins); 15 RxKP, K-B1; 16 Q-K2, P-QKt4; 17 B-QKt3, B-Kt5; 18 KtxP! B-Q4; 19 KtxP, BxB; 20 RxB, Q-B1; 21 RxB, R-R2; 22 B-Q6ch, K-Kt1; 23 R-K8ch, KtxR; 24 Q-K6 mate (du Mont—Ogden, London Team Match, 1915).

7 . . .	Kt-QB3!	22 QxKt	QxQ
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 KtxQ	R-Kt7
9 B-K2	P-KKt3!!	24 P-Q5	B-Q2
10 Kt-Q1	B-B4	25 KtxPch	K-B1
11 Q-Kt3	P-QKt4	26 B-Q3	RxRP
12 B-R3	Q-K3	27 Kt-B6	B-Kt2!
13 Q-Kt2	B-R3	28 K-B1	B-B6
14 Kt-B3	O-O	29 R-K3	R-Kt7
15 O-O	Kt-Q4	30 K-K2	P-R7
16 KR-K1	Q-Q2	31 R-QR1	R-K1
17 QR-Q1?!	P-Kt5!	32 P-B3	RxRch
18 KtxKt	PxB	33 KxR	RxP
19 Q-Kt3	KR-Kt1	34 BxR	BxR
20 Q-B4	B-K3	35 B-Kt3	B-Q5ch!
21 Kt-K5	QxKt	Resigns	

A neat conclusion to a splendidly played game by Black (Dr. Schumer—Thomas, City of London C. C. Championship, 1912).

Book Reviews

FRED REINFELD: LIMITED EDITIONS

VOLUME VI: KERES' BEST GAMES

1932-1936. Price \$1.50 (cloth)

The outcome of the recent double round tournament at Semmering has served to refute the statement of many chess players and critics that the success of the young Paul Keres, newest star on the chess horizon, is entirely due to brilliant but unsound wins over mediocre opposition. And appropriately enough, Fred Reinfeld, whose prodigious labors have made him one of the four or five greatest chess analysts in the world, has issued a timely volume of the collected games of this young grandmaster.

That Keres *is* a grandmaster needs merely the single demonstration of Semmering, where he finished first ahead of Capablanca, Fine, Reshevsky, and Flohr, all candidates for the World Championship. At the age of 21 he has added his name to the list of challengers for that honor, and he has done it in a virile, aggressive way that leaves no doubt as to his right so to challenge.

But more than this, Keres has proved that since chess is a game wherein the human element plays an essential part, the will of a brilliant genius can offset the pedantic timidity of the routine hack; that courage and vigor and enthusiasm are not yet dead in this Noel Cowardish age of splendid small talk and even smaller purpose of accomplishment. And for this proof, chess players the world over owe him a debt of thanks.

And part of the debt is due to Reinfeld himself, whose industry (of which no further proof was needed) shows once again his love for the finest and noblest products of the chessboard. He has collected fifty-four superb games, annotated them in his inimitable fashion, and given the chess public a collection of games whose individual brilliance ranks them with Alekhine's own *My Best Games of Chess*.

These games will completely win over the bored players whose hearts are with the old classical school. To such, to speak of modern chess means nothing more than the Queen's Pawn Opening; hence modern chess is anathema to them, since they would rather not have anything to do with 1 P-Q4. So let them open Reinfeld's book to the index of openings: King's Gambit, Falkbeer Counter, Centre Gambit, Giuoco Piano, Two Knights, Ruy Lopez, Sicilian Defense—shades of Spielmann and Tchigorin! Nor are even these old favorites easily recognizable, for Keres has brought his

analytical powers and will to win to bear until everything is new, refreshing, fascinating. Included in the volume is an original analysis by Keres of the difficult Möller attack.

Keres does not play 20-move draws; his draws are concessions to the mortality of even the keenest conception; his draws are caused by fatigue *after* fighting rather than flattery *before* fighting. Not one of these 54 games is dull. To compare them with Morphy's games is to prove that Keres has had harder opponents to play, and that consequently his genius has been tested bitterly by players who could give Morphy's opponents, taken *en masse*, at least a Knight.

But the beauty of the games is heightened by Reinfeld's annotations. Who can fail to relish the zest of one of his introductions: "The acrobatic effects produced by the agile hoofing of Keres' Knights in this game remind one of an early Douglas Fairbanks picture!" In time Reinfeld can compile a formidably-sized volume of epigrams; this book has more than its fair share.—P. H. L.

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Barnie F. Winkelman of Philadelphia was a recent visitor in Boston attending the Book Fair sponsored by the Board of Trade and one of the leading daily newspapers.

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Cross Country

The Louisiana State Championship has been won by A. M. Lockett, Jr., who won the play-off against Hugh N. Evans.

On October 30, the Irvington (N. J.) Chess Club played a match at West Point, defeating the cadets by 5½—2½.

Isaac Kashdan has opened the Kashdan Chess Club at 129 Brighton Beach Ave., Brighton Beach, N. Y. The club rooms are open Wednesdays and Fridays 8—12 P. M., and Sunday afternoons 2—6 P. M.

The Bloomfield Community House, 82 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J., has started free chess classes. An example which deserves imitation!

Chess in New England

Harold Morton of Providence, present holder of the title of New England champion, recently was challenged by Weaver W. Adams of Boston, former holder of that title. Arrangements were promptly completed and to date the score is Morton 3, Adams 2, drawn 2. The title goes to whichever first wins five games outright, draws not to count.

The Commonwealth, Boston's youngest chess club, is planning to furnish facilities for women chess players at its present quarters, in Copley Sq.

Worcester chess players have organized the Cosmopolitan Chess Club through the efforts of Theodore T. M. McLaughlin and its opening session took place on Nov. 10.

The Providence Chess Club at 37 Weybosset St. has started its annual club tournament, with a special section for women players. The club, on Nov. 3, inaugurated its season with an "all day open house" affair which attracted many out of town visitors, and included one of the Morton-Adams match games.

The Boston City champion tourney started with fourteen entries in the masters section. Harry Lyman, captain of the Boylston Chess Club's League "A" team is at present leading 6—1 with W. W. Adams, Harlow B. Daly, George Sturgis and Horace Taylor tied 5—2.

The First Florida Statewide Chess Tournament will begin in Miami, December 27th, 1937. Entries will be received at the Miami Chess Club in Bayfront Park.

The tournament will be of the elimination type and an entry fee of one dollar will be charged.

All entry fees will be placed in the prize fund and upon completion of the tournament will be divided as follows: first place, 40%; second place, 30%; third place, 20%; fourth place, 10%.

The City of Miami Recreation Division will provide an additional trophy to contest winner.

Further information relative to this tournament may be procured by writing any of the following officers at the Miami Chess Club, Fifth Street and Biscayne Boulevard: Dr. Carleton Deederer, President; W. Fahnestock, Vice-President; G. Littman, Secretary.



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Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

The joyous Yuletide season brings us many good things. Nos. 871, 872 and 873 are "gleams" from the Christmas candles which should brighten the scene for all. Bill Beers' Christmas stars (flighters), Nos. 874 and 875, are at the top of the tree, and the remaining two-movers are complex and colorful ornaments indeed.

No. 880 by K. S. Howard shows a quartet of pretty Queen mates. Some years ago we saw a novelty composition by the well-known veteran, J. Keeble, which bore the title of "The Raindrop." With timely symbolism we believe that Mr. Howard's No. 880 might be named "Snowflakes" because the mates by the Queen on the first rank fall as delicately as snowflakes settling to earth.

In No. 881 Eugene McCarthy exhibits two echo pins of the black rook—chameleon echoes. We might call them Donner und Blitzen!

Vincent Eaton's No. 882 is a sparkling thematic display—a kaleidoscope of interference unpins and cross-checks.

Nos. 883 and 884 are Rook and Bishop roundabouts, respectively—remindful of the time-honored game of hide-and-seek!

W. K. Wimsatt, Jr.'s four help-mate re-tractors Nos. 885-888 are beguiling oddities illustrating the four promotions in festive style.

Finally, a bit of comedy, No. 897 by Alain C. White. This is one of the drollest oddities ever composed—the two bishops chasing the black king upstairs by goading him with the white rook! And while the entire black army stands by and hems him in!

NOTES AND NEWS

To all our readers, solvers, and composers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Hearty congratulations to I. Burstein who wins the Ladder Prize and best wishes for a speedy second ascent!

Felicitations likewise to J. F. Tracy who again wins the Honor Prize, thanks to his uncanny ability to produce excellent problems of a type most popular with our solvers.

We have just received a friendly letter from W. B. Rice of Good Companion fame. He cites the following anticipations—a rather alarming percentage! Certain composers must learn that re-arrangement or the addition of fringe variations does not constitute originality.

No. 709 (June): Almost identical with No. 3 or 4 of "American Chess Nuts."

No. 711 (June): Appears in A. C. White's book on Loyd.

No. 799 (September): Anticipated completely by W. B. Rice, Philadelphia Inquirer—Jan. 23, 1916.

No. 683 (May): Appeared on the cover of No. 1 Chess Review. Anticipated by Otto Wurzburg.

No. 803 (September): Anticipated by Shinkman 1909.

Most astounding of all is the fact that the Honor Prize Winner for October, No. 778 by Fred Sprenger, has no solution! All of the solvers and the Problem Editor evidently overlooked the variation: 1 Kg1, Rg7; 2 Kh1, Rg1; 3 KxR, Ph2; 4 K moves, no mate! Equally surprising is it that F. Palatz in distant Germany should be the first to point this out. Dr. Palatz also mentions two anticipations as follows: (Dr. A. Kraemer, Hessische Landeszeitung 1934—Br6, K1S5, 1pQ5, p5p1, 6K1, 8, 8, 8. 1 Kf3! Rf8; 2 Kg3, Rb8; 3 Kg4, Rf3; 3 QxR!) and (Dr. W. Mafsmann, Die Schwalbe, October, 1936—5r1k, 8, 6QS, 8, 8, 3p1S2, 3K4, 8.) 1 Ke1! Re8; 2 Kd1, Rf8; 3 Kd2, Re1; 4 SxR! We sincerely thank Dr. Palatz for this kind assistance.

Games Digest, a new magazine, devoted to all sorts of games, puzzles, pastimes, etc., and edited by Ely Culbertson, is featuring chess. There is an interesting article on the game in each issue and problem pages edited by G. Mott-Smith, who has been a frequent contributor to THE CHESS REVIEW. Mr. Mott-Smith will appreciate receiving two and three-move direct-mate originals from our composers.

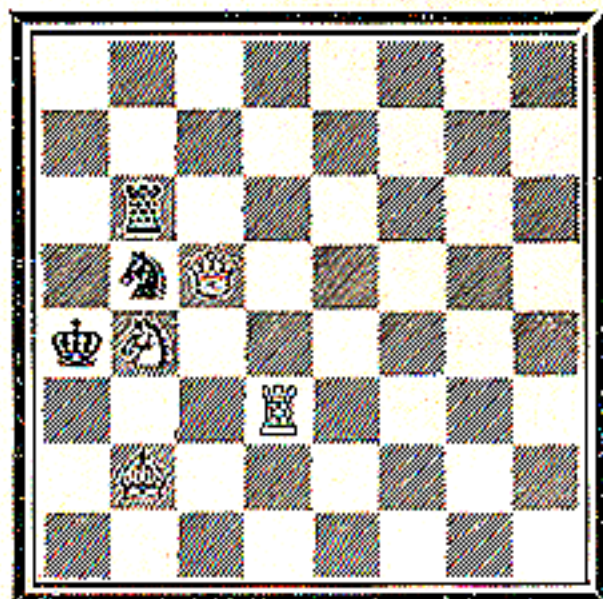
N. B.—Due to a recent change in mail-carriers, it is possible that the mail of certain solvers has not reached the Problem Editor. If any solvers have had such letters returned stamped "No such address," they are requested to renew their faith and write again, and to accept our earnest apology.

INFORMAL LADDER

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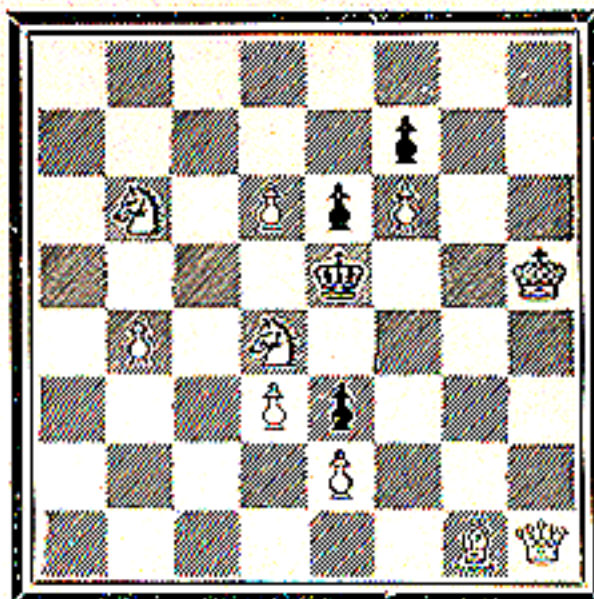
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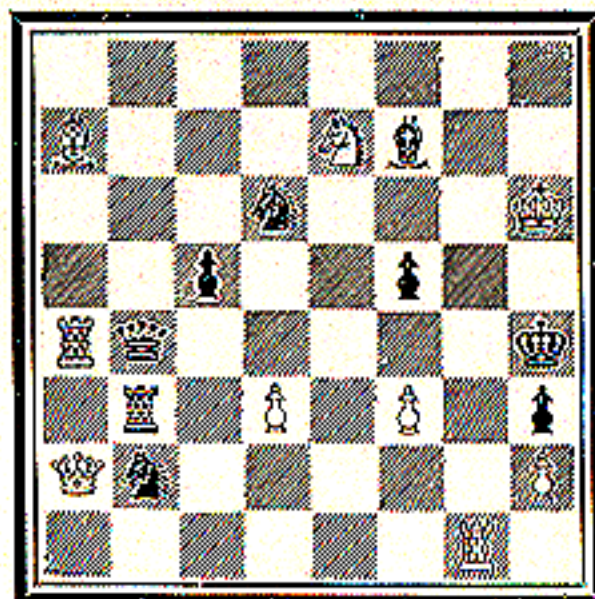
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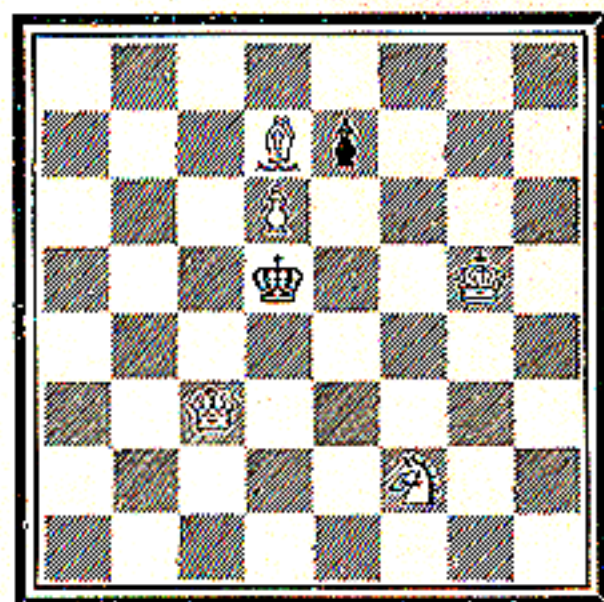
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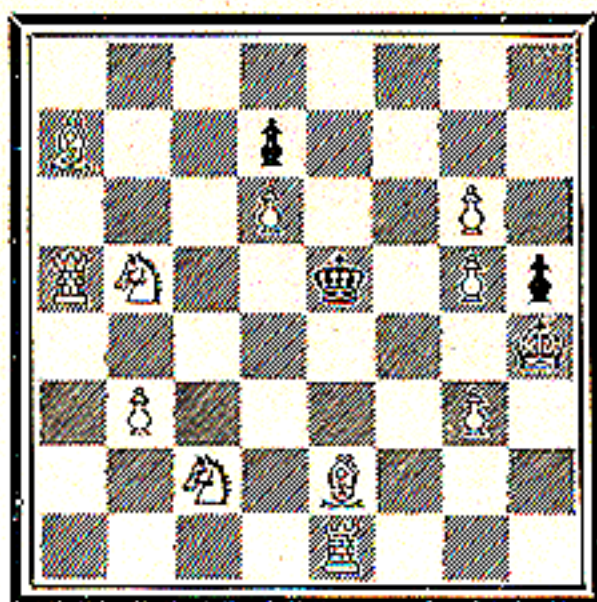
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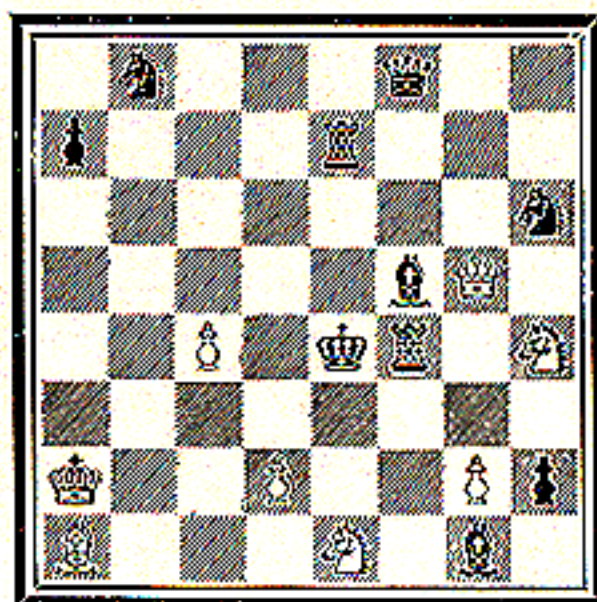
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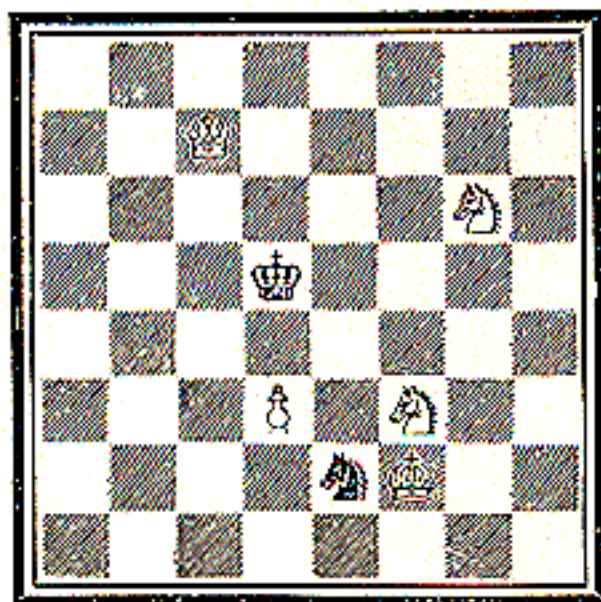
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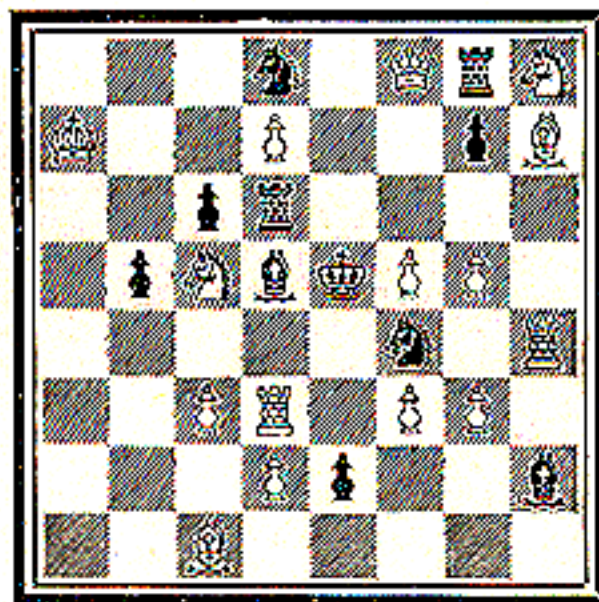
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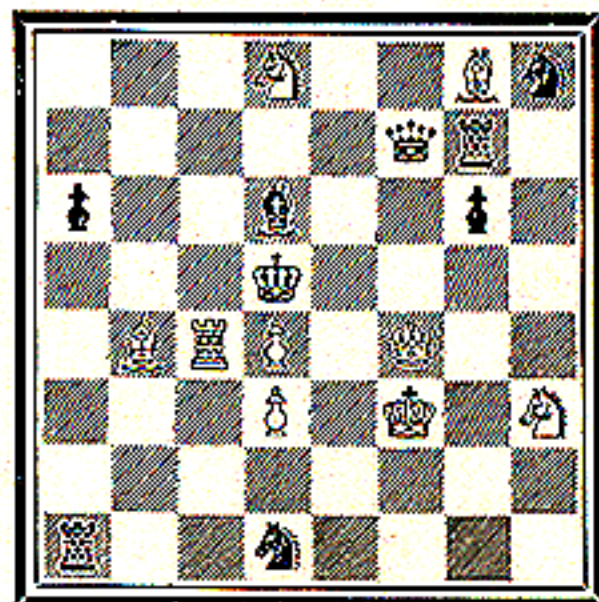
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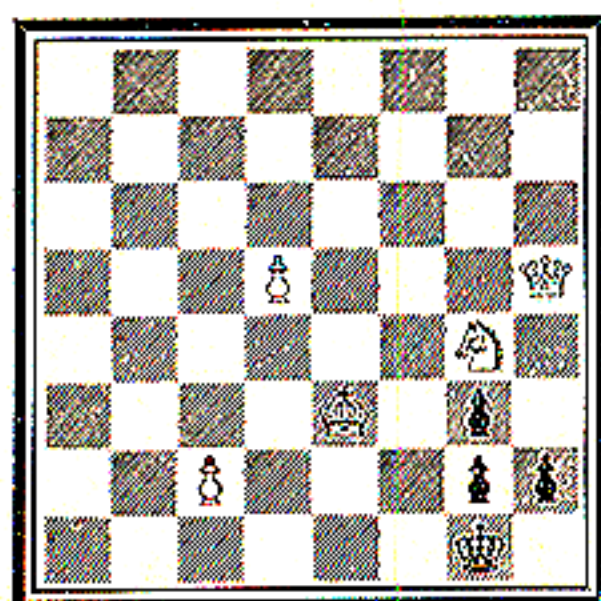
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.

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SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JANUARY 10th, 1938

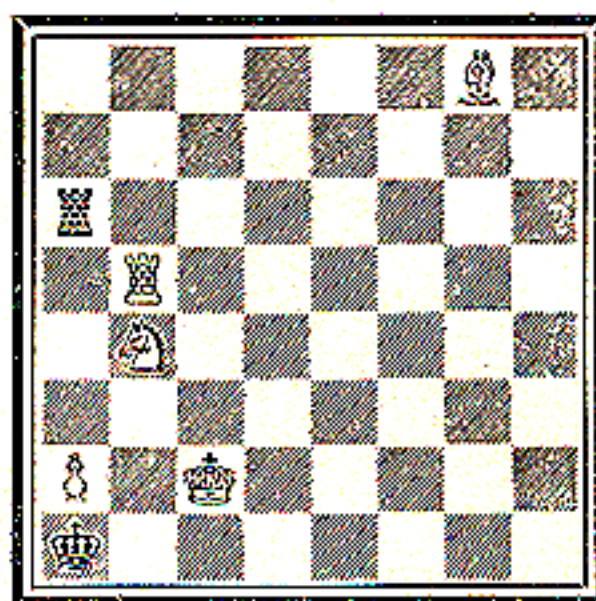
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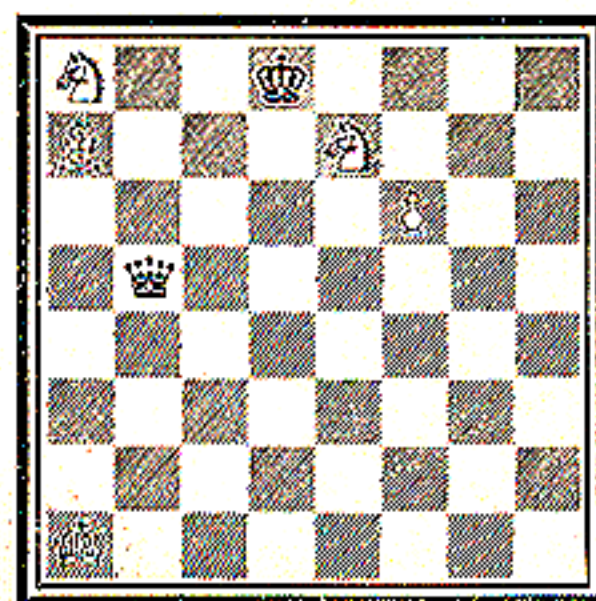
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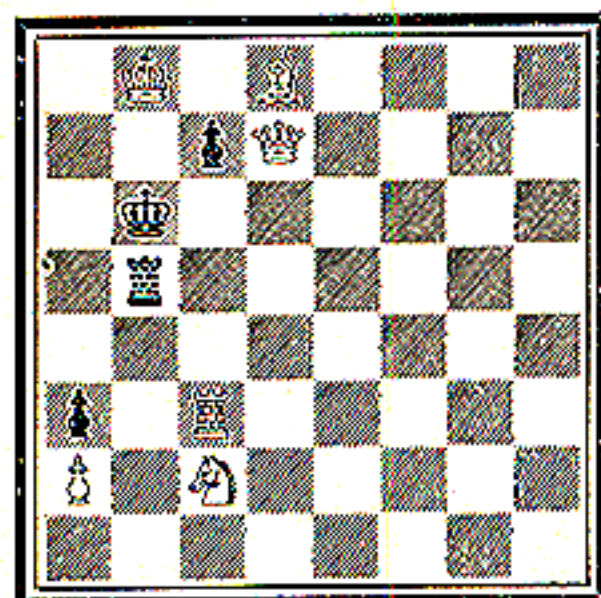
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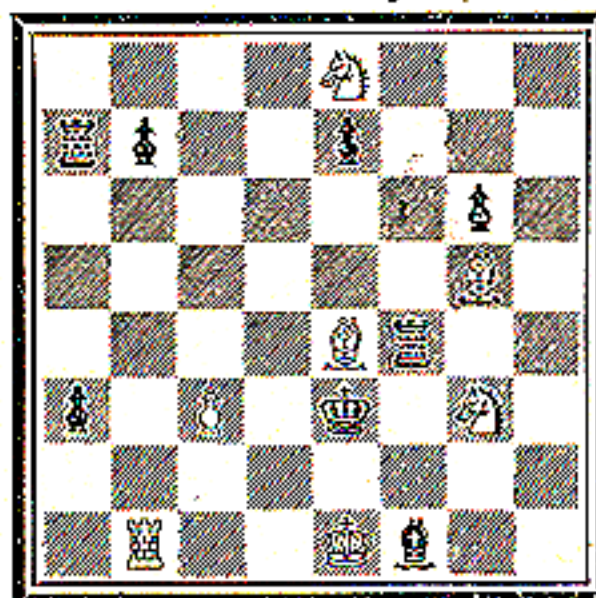
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Washington, D. C.White retracts his last move
and plays, then Black plays
and helps White to mate in 1.

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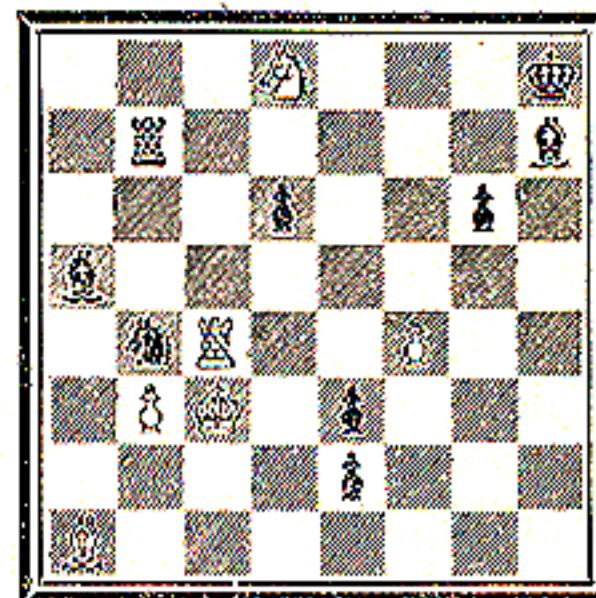
Mate in 3

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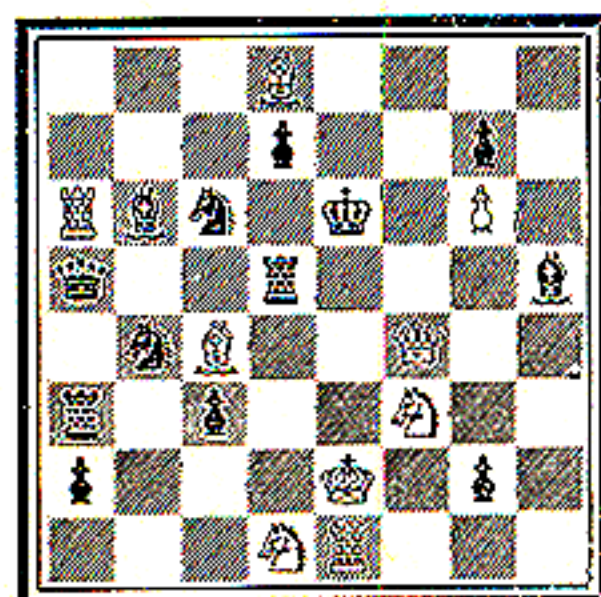
E. SCHUTTE & F. PALATZ
Hamburg & Ladelund
Germany

Mate in 5

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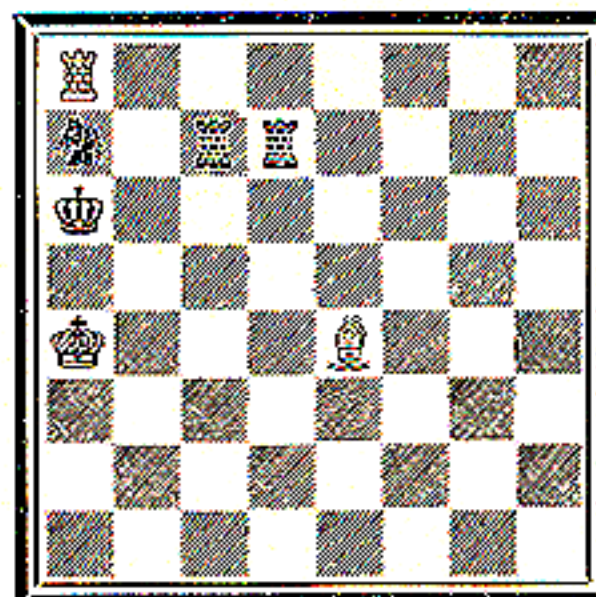
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Washington, D. C.White retracts his last move
and plays, then Black plays
and helps White to mate in 1.

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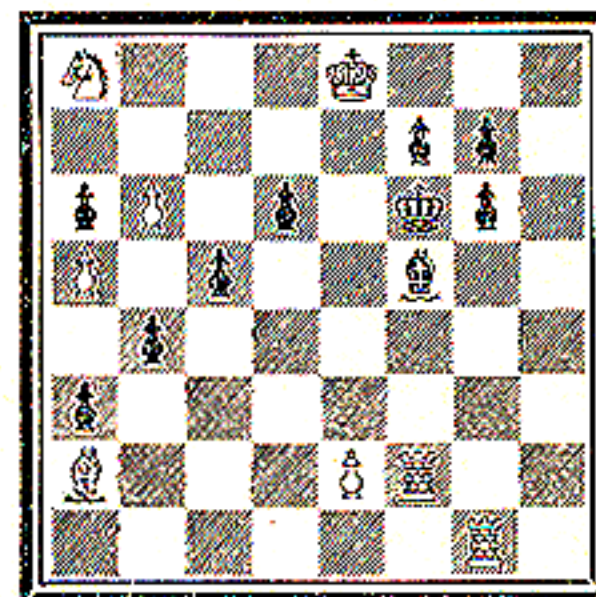
V. L. EATON
Washington, D. C.

Mate in 3

No. 885

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and plays, then Black plays
and helps White to mate in 1.

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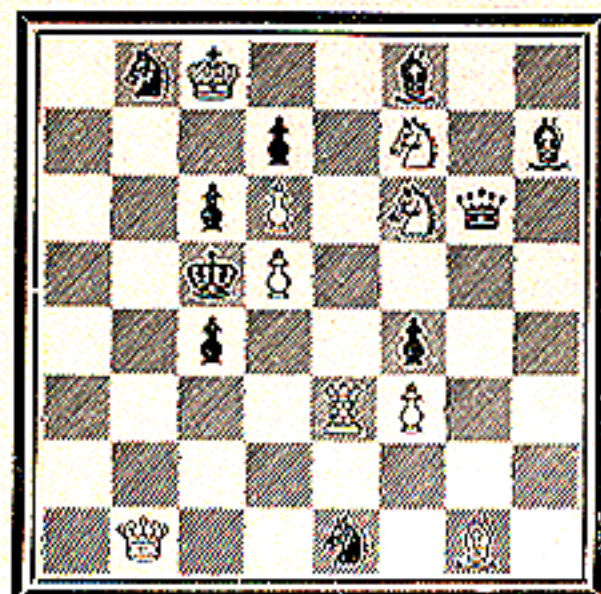
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Washington, D. C.White retracts his last move
and plays, then Black plays
and helps White to mate in 1.

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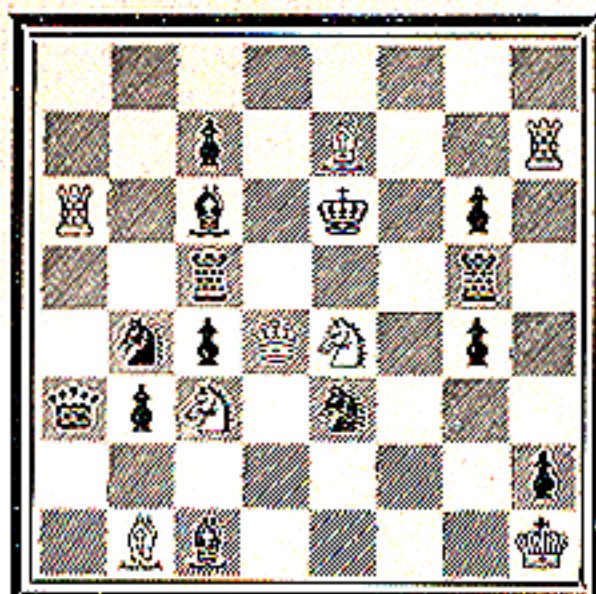


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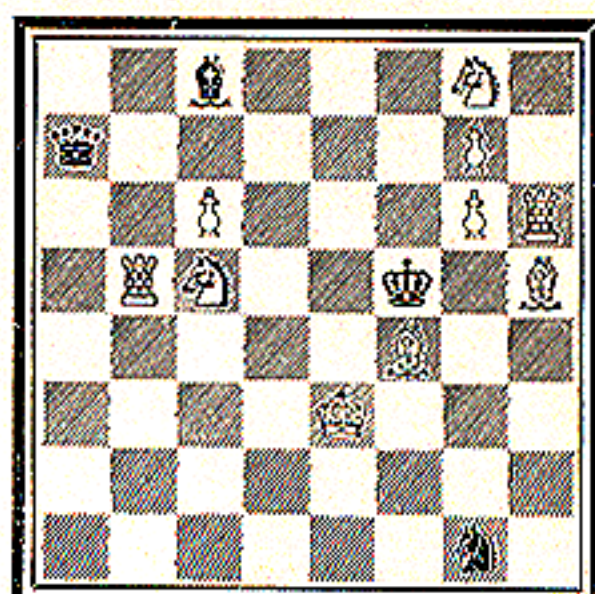


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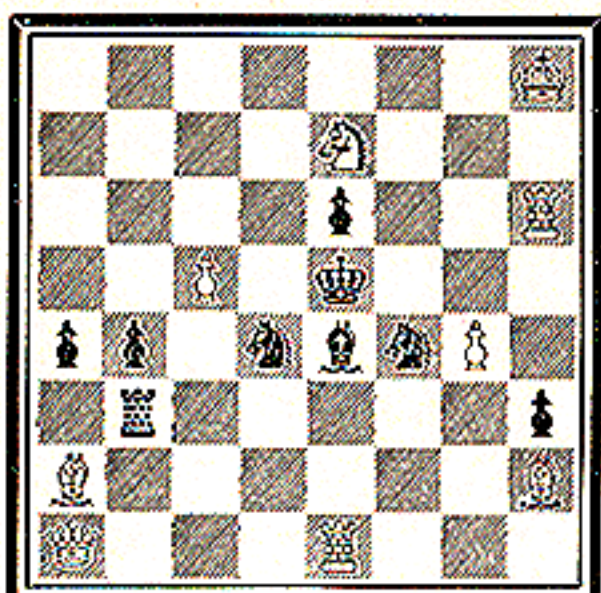


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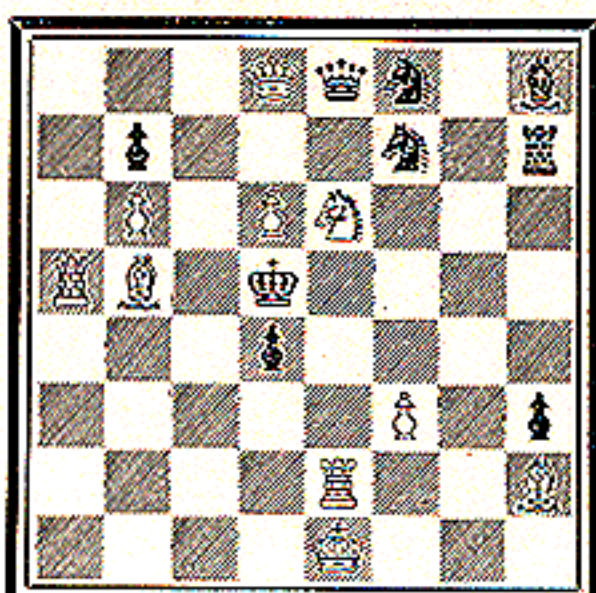


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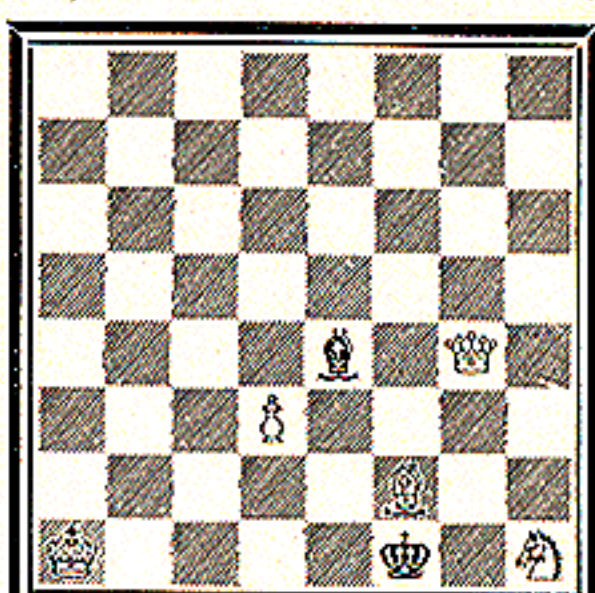


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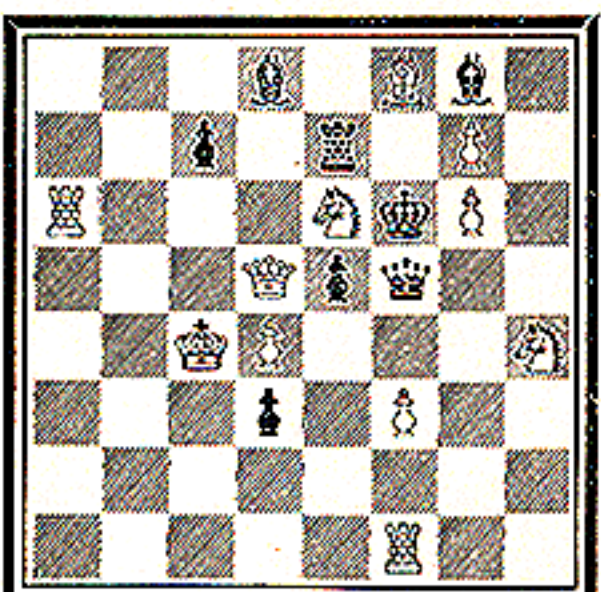


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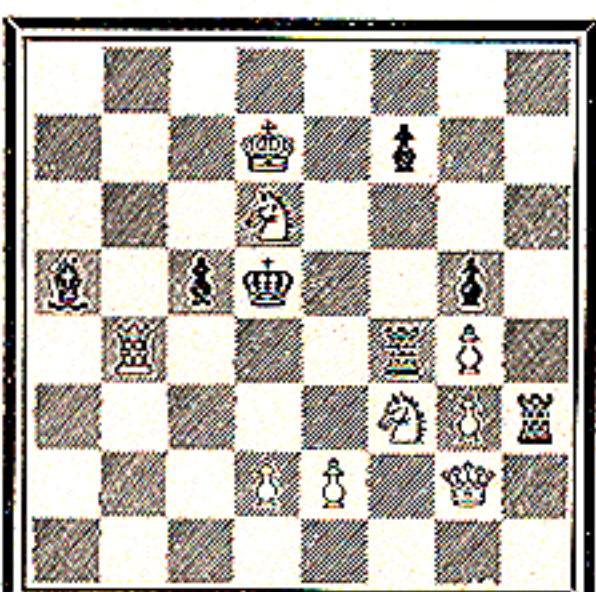


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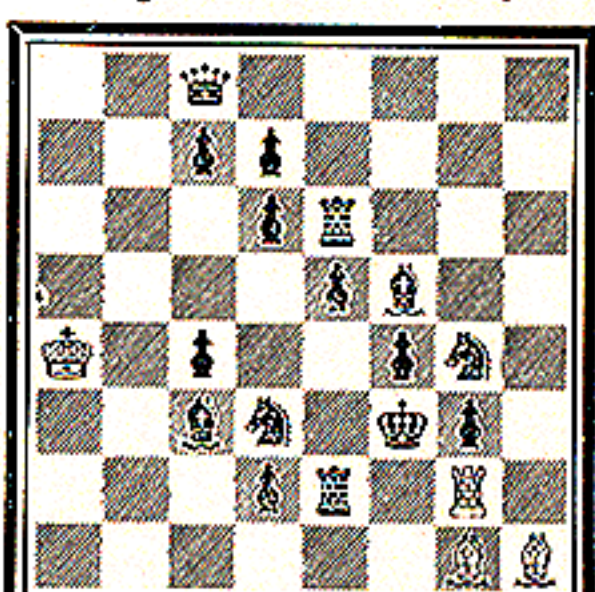


Mate in 3

No. 897

ALAIN C. WHITE

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times - 1916



Mate in 12

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JANUARY 10th, 1938

SOLUTIONS

- No. 817 by G. Mott-Smith
Intention: 1 Qa2
Cooked by 1 Qc8
What is the use of this—done scores of times.—
W. B. Rice.
- No. 818 by G. Mott-Smith
1 Qc4
Hackneyed idea.—W. B. Rice.
- No. 819 by Bill Beers
1 Be3
Beautiful play.—P. Rothenberg. Clever waiter.—
M. Gonzalez.
- No. 820 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Sxf3
The Dobbs unpin is in a class by itself.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 821 by M. Gonzalez
1 Pxd3
This seems a record for six captures in a knight wheel. About fifty knight wheels exist at this locus with masked battery.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 822 by R. Istvan
1 Pg6
Anticipated by G. Guidelli except for two costly fringe variations.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 823 by C. S. Kipping
1 Sg2
A Kipping sparkler.—W. Patz. I have no example with this locus.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 824 by C. S. Kipping
1 Qf8
Pleasing key and changed mate.—Dr. G. Dobbs. Fine lightweight with excellent flight—giving ambush key and neat pin mates.—W. Keysor. One other example by Ellerman.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 825 by F. Sprenger
1 Pf3
Orgy of blocks.—M. Gonzalez.
- No. 826 by Bill Beers
1 Qf7, Kc6; 2 Pc4
1 . . . , Ke4; 2 Qh5
1 . . . , Kd5; 2 Qf3
Four variations with quiet second move is quite a feat. My vote.—J. F. Tracy. Four flights and pleasant echoes throughout.—L. Eisner.
- No. 827 by M. Bukofzer
1 Qf8, Bg1; 2 Sb7ch
1 Else; 2 Sc4ch
Cross-checks and models excellent.—W. Patz. Cute cross-check variation.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 828 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Sb7, Pf5; 2 Qxf2ch
1 . . . , PxP; 2 Qc3ch
1 . . . , Be2; 2 Sc5
1 . . . , Bd3; 2 QxPch
1 . . . , Ke4; 2 Sd6ch
Exquisite mirror model. My vote.—Bourne Smith. Remarkable gem.—M. Gonzalez.
- No. 829 by A. J. Fink
1 Pd5, KxP; 2 Qd1ch
1 . . . , Pf5; 2 Qg3
1 . . . , Pc4; 2 Bf5ch
My vote.—W. Patz. The Bf5 continuation is excellent.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 830 by H. J. Medler
1 Se2, Any; 2 Rb7
Takes the cake for tantalizing tries.—P. Rothenberg. Lot of tries is right.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 831 by J. F. Tracy
1 Be8, Ke4; 2 Bg6ch
1 . . . , Sf8; 2 Qg5ch
1 . . . , BxS; 2 QxSch
Very good. Several close escapes.—M. Gonzalez. My vote. Excellent model-mates.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 832 by M. Bukofzer
No solution after 1 Bc8, KxP; 2 Bb7, Ke6; 3 Bd6, Pf3! and no mate!
- No. 833 by T. R. Dawson
I. 1 Kb4, Pd4; 2 Ka3, Bd6 mate
II. 1 Kb7, Be5; 2 Ka8, Bxe4 mate
A characteristic Dawson.—Dr. G. Dobbs. Piquant.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 834 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Qf4, Pc4; 2 Sxc4, BxB; 3 Rh3ch, BxR; 4 Qg4, BxQ mate
1 . . . , PxS; 2 BxBch, Kd4; 3 Bd3ch, KxB; 4 RxP, Pe2 mate
1 . . . , BxB; 2 SxB, Pc4; 3 Pb4, Pc3; 4 Pb3, Pc2 mate
Fine variations.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 835 by A. Ellerman
1 Qh4
- No. 836 by A. Ellerman
1 Sa5
- No. 837 by W. A. Beers
1 Sa5

This was not in the collection—it is now. No other example of 7 bivalve moves in complete wheel, but there may be examples in interference grab in the keeping of W. J. Swords.—C. S. Kipping.

- No. 838 by A. Ellerman
1 Qb4
- No. 839 by A. Ellerman
1 Sb5
- No. 840 by M. Havel
1 Sh5, Threat; 2 Sf6
1 . . . , Kd7; 2 Sd4
1 . . . , Kc5; 2 Rc1ch
1 . . . , Kd5; 2 Qc7
- No. 841 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 PxP, Threat; 2 Qd7ch
1 . . . , Ke5; 2 Qd5ch
1 . . . , KxP; 2 Qe6ch
1 . . . , Se5; 2 Pc5ch
1 . . . , Sc5; 2 Bf4ch
- No. 842 by G. H. Drese and M. Niemeijer
1 Qa8, Threat; 2 S(c6)xd4ch
1 . . . , Kf1; 2 Pf4
1 . . . , Kd1; 2 PxP(e)
1 . . . , Kf3; 2 PxP(g)
1 . . . , KxP; 2 Pf3
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Incorrectly published "Mate in 4"—should be "Mate in 3."
1 Rb2, Sh4; 2 Rb8, Sg6; Bg8 mate

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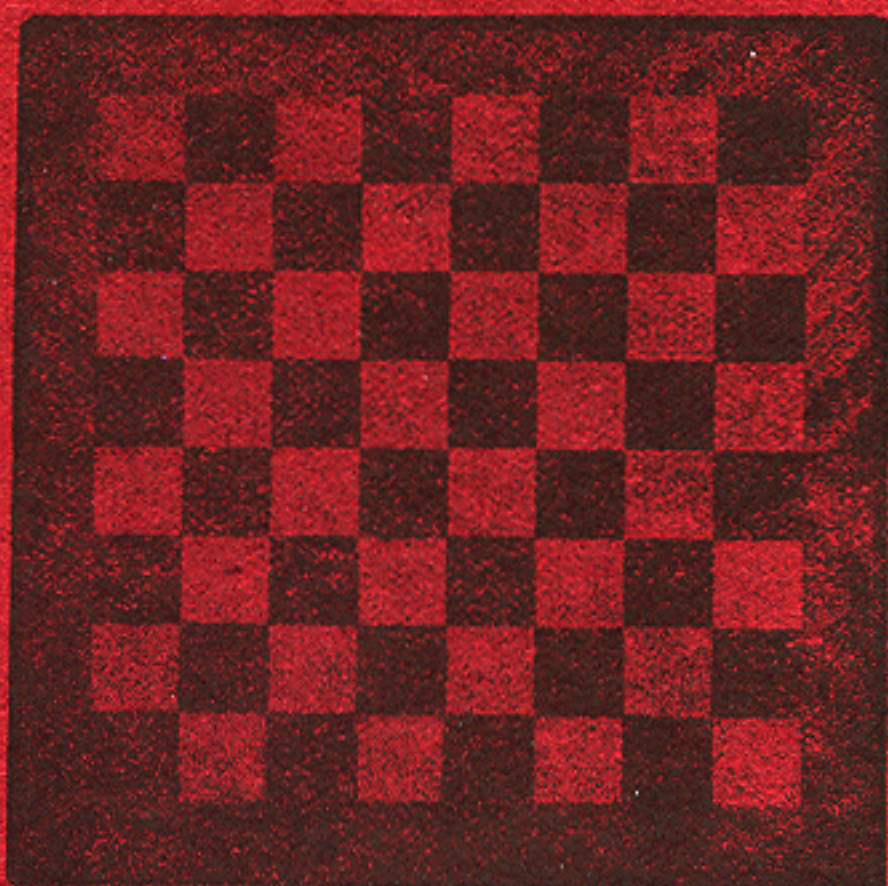
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